

JOURNAL
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

Vol. II, 1960, No. 1

(Pages 1-71)

(With 14 Plates)



ASIATIC SOCIETY
1/PARK STREET, CALCUTTA 16

Issued March, 1962

JOURNAL
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

Vol. II, 1960, Nos. 2, 3 & 4

(Pages 73-251)

|SIR WILLIAM JONES



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ASIATIC SOCIETY
1 PARK STREET, CALCUTTA 16

Issued April, 1963

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FOUR LITTLE-KNOWN *KHĀKHARĀ* TEMPLES OF ORISSA

By DEBALA MITRA

INTRODUCTION

Though the *khākhārā-muṇḍi* (Pls. XII B and C and XIII) is a very common decorative motif on Orissan temples of both the *Rekha* and *Piḍā* Orders, *khākhārā* temples are rather rare¹ in Orissa. In the temple-town of Bhubaneswar there are now only five specimens: (1) the Vaitāl Deul (Pl. VI A), (2) the Gaurī temple (Pl. III B), (3) and (4) the Gopālīnī (also known as Bhubaneśvarī) and Sāvitrī shrines (Pl. VIII), respectively on the north and south sides of the Liṅgarāja temple and (5) a miniature shrine² (Pl. IX A) on the terrace in front of the Mukteśvara temple. Of the other known specimens, mention may be made of a small but elegantly carved temple called the Durgā temple³ (Pl. VI B) on the bank of the Mahanadi near Baideswar (District Cuttack), very near the Simhanātha temple in the bed of the Mahanadi, and two temples (Pls. IX B and X A) at Ranipur-Jharial (District Bolangir). The larger of the latter was referred to by J. D. Beglar.⁴

The name *khākhārā*, given by the Orissan *śilpin* to this type, is due to the faint resemblance of the barrel-vaulted elongated roof of its temples with a variety of pumpkin-gourd, called *kakhāru* in Oriya. The particular variety is known as *vaitā-kakhāru* (*kakhāru* having the shape of a *vaitā*, Sanskrit *vahitra*, boat) in the Puri District and *vaitālu* or *vaitāla*, a shortened form of *vaitā-kakhāru*, in the Mayurbhanj and Balasore Districts. The second appellation is no doubt at the root of the nomenclature of the Vaitāl Deul.

The form of the roof of the *khākhārā* temples is a modified survival of the primitive halls with a semi-cylindrical roof resting on a framework of timber⁵ or bent split bamboos (in the case of a thatched roof) and having a gable or hemispherical end at either side and a ridge along the crest-line. Representations of such structures occur profusely in the early reliefs including those of Bharhut (District Satna, Madhya Pradesh), Sanchi (District Raisen, Madhya Pradesh) and Udayagiri (near Bhubaneswar, Orissa), a few of which are illustrated here. Plate I A is a relief on the railing of the Great Stūpa of Bharhut, dating from the second century B.C. It is a double-storeyed pillared pavilion without walls, the ground-floor containing the sacred promenade of Buddha. The upper storey with a balcony edged by a railing is also a pillared hall, its semi-cylindrical roof having the ridge line breaking out into a row of finials. The essential resemblance

¹ This may be due partially to imperfect exploration. The possibility of the construction of many, though no longer extant, cannot be entirely ruled out in view of the finds of a large number of groups of Sapta-Mātrikās (as in the Vaitāl), sometimes in the company of Virabhadra and Gaṇeśa, throughout the State.

² N. K. Bose, *Canons of Orissan Architecture* (Calcutta, 1932), plate facing p. 78.

³ J.A.S.B., VII, 1838, p. 828 and Pl. XI.

⁴ A. Cunningham, *Arch. Surv. Ind. Rep.*, XIII (Calcutta, 1882), p. 130; N. K. Bose, 'Uṛishyār kayekṭi akhyāta mandir', *Pravasi*, 1347 (B.S.), pp. 61f.

⁵ The apsidal *chaitya-griha* of Bhaja, which yet preserves the timberwork of the second century B.C., is a model example of how the construction of the framework below the ceiling of such structures was effected.

between this form and the Pallava rock-cut Bhima-ratha of Mahabali-puram (District Chingleput), notwithstanding the latter's having walls (Pl. I B), is too obvious. This form was also used in living rooms. Thus Plate II A illustrates a double-storeyed structure with a vaulted roof of this category from the Rāṇī-gumphā on the Udayagiri (District Puri). Such oblong structures were found eminently convenient for gateways as well even in the early age. This accounts for their profuse use not only in the pre-Christian reliefs of Sanchi (Pl. II B) and Bharhut, where royal processions were often seen emerging out of such structures, but also in the paintings of the fifth century from Ajanta. This type of gateway, however, received its most elaborate treatment in the soaring *gopuram* of South India.

Thus, in spite of its limited use, there is no basis to think that the *khākharā* temples of Bhubaneswar are South Indian in inspiration, as both, along with other regional manifestations, had a common parentage. The Order has a definite place in Orissan architecture and cannot be regarded as exotic. In the *Bhuvanapradīpa*,¹ an Orissan treatise on architecture, edited by N. K. Bose, the measurements and specifications of three different varieties of this kind of temples are given. These are Draviḍā, Baḍabhi² and Kosoli, evidently named after Drāviḍa (South India), Valabhī (the country around the ancient capital Valabhī, modern Vala, District Bhavnagar in Kathiawad peninsula) and Kosala (parts of western Orissa and eastern Madhya Pradesh). Baḍabhi at least had no geographical significance originally and it was a common name for a particular type of roof (namely, semi-cylindrical roof resting on a framework of curved rafters), whence it came to denote a class of temples with this type of roof.³

These temples are invariably oblong on plan. Their shape is conditioned by this oblong formation which is continued throughout the elevation. One of the larger sides has the door facing the deity placed against the opposite wall. The shorter sides of the *mastaka-khākharā* have generally representations of the façades of the upper portion of the barrel-vaulted *chaitya*-hall.

It is remarkable that all these temples,⁴ as also the ones described below, are dedicated to some form or the other of Śakti. The available evidence thus indicates that temples of this Order in Orissa belonged to the Śākta cult,⁵ though the converse is not true, for Śakti is also seen enshrined in temples of other Orders, e.g. the *Rekha* temples of Mohini and Chitrakāriṇī at Bhubaneswar.

Among the four temples described in this paper, two, both in District Puri, are within a radius of 11 miles from the Sun Temple at Konarak, one located at the village of Chaurasi (Lat. 20° 3'; Long. 86° 7') on the bank of the Prachi (9 miles north-east of Gop on the Pipli-Konarak road), already known as the find-spot of a copper-plate of Śivakara of the Bhauma dynasty

¹ N. K. Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 171-73.

² Baḍabhi also occurs in the list of the *Rekha* temples, *ibid.*, pp. 126 and 148.

³ See Appendix B.

⁴ The shrines at Ranipur-Jharial are, however, empty.

⁵ Whether this is invariably true or not cannot be stated until all the available *khākharā* temples of Orissa are recorded. It may be noted in this connection that the miniature monolithic shrine in the Mathura Museum (p. 14) probably had an Anantaśāyīn; here the oblong shape of the shrine was no doubt dictated by the elongated form of the deity. The same shape would be required when a group of deities, such as Sapta-Mātrikās, was to be enshrined, as in the Vaitāl Deul. Cf. p. 1, n. 1, and Appendix B.

of Orissa,¹ and the other at Beyalishbati (Lat. 19° 58'; Long. 86° 2'), 1½ miles south-east of Gop in the valley of the Kushabhadra. The third is situated at Kishorpur (Lat. 21° 43'; Long. 86° 53') in District Mayurbhanj, while the fourth is at Shergarh (Lat. 20° 26'; Long. 86° 50') in District Balasore.

VĀRĀHĪ TEMPLE, CHAURASI

The neglected temple (Pls. III A and IV A) of Chaurasi, called the Vārāhī, though of moderate dimensions, is of singular interest, not so much for its lavish ornamentation as for its *deul* and oblong *jagamohana* (both of the early type, but the latter crowned by a *kalasa*) having preserved, even in their shattered condition, all the original features. This evidence is all the more welcome, for the *mastaka*, with the crowning elements, of the Gaurī temple of Bhubaneswar, with which it is affiliated, has undergone extensive restoration, so that the extent of extraneous elements acquired by it remains a doubtful issue. Of no less import are the iconographic and religious aspects of the temple, as here we find two of the *pārśva-devatās* still in position, one of them, curiously enough, being Sūrya. Equally interesting is the enshrined deity, Vārāhī (Pl. XII A). Though temples of the Sapta-Mātrikās and of Chāmunda are very common in Orissa (the country having been the stronghold of the Śākta cult), independent shrines of Vārāhī are extremely rare.² The appearance of the female counterparts of the *dikpālas* in the niches of the *khākharā-muṇḍis* of the *jāṅgha* of the *jagamohana* in such an early period is also quite interesting.

On stylistic consideration the temple appears to have been later than the Paraśurāmeśvara, but slightly earlier than the Mukteśvara, where the *jagamohana* has almost assumed its regular form. Like the Mukteśvara and Gaurī temples, its surface is embellished with lavish carvings, though they do not attain the excellence of the Mukteśvara.

Deul

Bāda.—Architectonically the *deul* (about 25 ft. high including the *kalasa*) bears a resemblance to the Gaurī temple (Pl. III B) of Bhubaneswar, though minor deviations are not lacking. Like the Gaurī, it is *pañcharatha* (Pl. XIV) on plan, but its *pābhāga* (2 ft. 8½ in. high), built on a plain *upāna* (2 ft. 4 in. high) instead of the ornamental one of Gaurī, is of three mouldings—*khurā*, *kumbha* and *khurā*, the *muhānti* of the last being carved with creepers or scroll-work. The *rāhā* has a central *khākharā-muṇḍi* between two sets of these three mouldings. The scheme of decoration of the *anuratha* and *kanika* of the *jāṅgha* (4 ft. 9½ in. high) differs from that of the Gaurī. These *rathas* are divided into vertical facets, the central facets being broader than the rest and relieved with scroll-work and lotus-medallion and except in the *anuratha* of the shorter sides with a panel containing figures, sometimes erotic. The recesses between them are fashioned into pilasters entwined by a *nāga* or *nāgī*, variously carrying garlands and offerings, some being in *añjali-mudrā*. The niches, meant for the *pārśva-devatās*, exist only on the central projections, their frame and the sloping roof over them bearing carvings in the form of creepers.

¹ Narayana Tripathi, 'Chaurasi Grant of Sivakara Deva', *J.B.O.R.S.*, XIV, pt. II, pp. 292-306.

² It is not unlikely that this temple is the sole surviving member of a group of seven temples in the region, each dedicated to one of the Mātrikās. Indeed in the same village, very near the temple of Vārāhī, there is a ten-armed image of Chāmunda lying on a low mound, the latter representing the débris of a temple.

Gaṇḍi.—The *gaṇḍi* is extremely ornate. On the longer back (west) side there is a succession of two receding rows of *khākharā-muṇḍis*, the upper ones in the *kanika* and *anuratha* having niches containing couples. The *gaṇḍi* of the corner *muṇḍis* is made of two *khurā*-shaped mouldings and a splayed-out member (*srāhi*) relieved with *padma-pākhudā* (lotus-petals) and capped by a *khākharā* with a *kalasa* as a pinnacle: There is a *śālabhañjikā*-figure in the recess between the *anuratha* and *kanika*, one each on all the three sides. The lower *khākharā-muṇḍi* of the *rāhā* has a niche containing a relief of a two-armed Vārāhī, seated in *lalitāsana* and carrying in her left hand a skull-cup and in her right a fish.

The *kanikas* of the shorter sides have a similar succession of *khākharā-muṇḍis*. But the *anuratha* has only the lower row of *khākharā-muṇḍis*. Over the recess, relieved with an animal-frieze, and crowning the *anuratha*, and over the lower *khākharā-muṇḍi* of the *rāhā* is a highly embellished *chaitya*-window motif (actually the representation of the façade of a barrel-vaulted *chaitya*-hall), containing within a small *khākharā-muṇḍi* and capped by a *kīrttimukha*. A similar composition, but on a smaller scale, occurs on the *khākharā* of the *mastaka* portion. The same motif, again crowned by a *kīrttimukha*, occurs on the central portion of the back side of the *mastaka-khākharā* as well.

Mastaka.—A splayed-out moulding (*srāhi*), relieved with lotus-petals and capped by a recess relieved with a *jālī*-pattern and figures, demarcates the *gaṇḍi* from the *mastaka*, which is a prominently *khurā*-shaped *khākharā*, *tri-ratha* on plan. The entire central projection is carved with the motif of a *chaitya*-window having a projected *khākharā-muṇḍi* within the medalion and a lion-head at the top. The *muhāṇṭi* of the *khākharā* is relieved with couples within compartments. The central ridge, with chamfered edges, runs along the longer axis and bears at the centre a *kalasā* and at the ends a rampant lion.

Gambhirā.—The *deul* measures internally 11 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 3 in. The oblong *garbha-muda*, comprising a series of flat stones supported at intervals by iron beams, rests on the topmost corbel of a group of four inverted *khurā*-shaped corbels, the lowermost of which rises at a height of 7 ft. 10½ in. above the stone-paved floor. There is a corbelled niche, meant for lessening the load, over the ceiling of the passage.

Door-frame.—The door-frame of the sanctum is lavishly carved. At the base of each jamb is an arched niche, containing a bejewelled pot-bellied female, with her spirally coiled hair rising upwards. The left one has a cup in her left hand and a mace in her right and the right one with a cup in her left and a *pāśa* in her right. Both are attended by female figures. Outside each niche is a hooded *nāga* in human form with a garland in hand. The remaining portion of the jambs is divided into three gradually receding facets, the outermost relieved with a characteristic motif, very common as a jamb-embellishment, of fan-shaped leaves and fruits looking like pine-apples. This motif and the one—scroll-work—on the innermost facet continue on the lintel as well. The central facet contains a creeper filled in with frolicking boys, playing on musical instruments, dancing and in various other attitudes; the continuation of this facet on the lintel has flying figures with garlands and musicians. At the centre of the lintel is a Gaja-Lakshmī.

Iconography

Image in the sanctum.—Made of chlorite, the two-armed image (6 ft. 1 in. high and 2 ft. 9 in. wide) of the enshrined deity, Vārāhī, which is in a

perfect state of preservation, is bold in execution (Pl. XII A). Seated in *lalitāsana* on a cushion placed on a plain-legged seat, with her hanging right leg resting on a crouching life-like buffalo, the figure holds in its left hand a cup and in its right hand a fish. Decked in finger-rings, anklets, *valayas* (one on each hand), armlets, two kinds of *hāra*, large ear-studs and a tiara over the hair which rises upwards in spiral coils, the three-eyed deity is pot-bellied and is clad in a *dhōṭī*. The plain halo is oval, and the back side of the figure is cut out of the oblong back-slab which has at the top corners a *vidyādhara*, with a garland in hand, flying through the clouds. The image placed on a pedestal (5 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 9 in., excluding the projected channel) is partially fixed into the back wall.

Pārśva-devatās.—The *pārśva-devatā* in the back (west) niche (2 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 9½ in.) is an exquisite chlorite image (2 ft. 7 in. high and 1 ft. 7½ in. wide) of two-armed Sūrya seated in *padmāsana* on a *viśvapadma* placed above a one-wheeled *ratha* drawn by seven spirited horses. Elegantly bedecked in bangles (one on each wrist), armlets, a *ratna-upavīta*, a girdle, two kinds of *hāra* (one of them a beaded string), *makara-kunḍalas* and a jewelled *mukuta* and clad in a *dhōṭī*, a dangling folded scarf, a coat of mail and high socks, he holds in each hand the stalk of a full-blown lotus. The plain halo around the head narrows down towards the bottom. The charioteer is shown down to the waist. On the right side of the principal figure is Dandī, dressed as a foreigner with socks, a long cloak and a peculiar cap; he carries in his right a staff (?) and in his left a shield. The corresponding figure on the left is Piṅgala with a pen in his right hand and an inkpot in his left; he, too, is draped like a foreigner, but his coat reaches only down to his knee. The jambs of the frame around the niche also have at their bases the figures of these two attendants.

In the south niche (1 ft. 9½ in. by 1 ft. 1 in.) is a pot-bellied standing Gaṇeśa, jewelled in anklets, *sarpa-upavīta*, a beaded *hāra*, a tiara made of beaded strings with a *kīrtimukha* over the *jaṭā*, *sarpa*-armlets, finger-rings and a bangle (on each of the four hands). He holds in his lower left hand a hatchet, upper left a bowl of *laḍḍukas*, upper right a broken tusk and lower right a rosary. Near his right foot is a mouse, by the side of which is a *gaṇa*. There is a second *gaṇa* on the left side. The height and width of this sculpture are respectively 1 ft. 9½ in. and 1 ft. The image in the north niche (1 ft. 9 in. high and 1 ft. 1½ in. wide) is missing.

Jagamohana

Bāḍa.—The oblong *jagamohana* (Pl. IV A) is *tri-ratha* on plan. In the central projections of the north and south walls are provided perforated *jālī*-windows, their exterior frames richly carved with creepers and scroll-work with four insets, one each at the centre of the four sides. The top inset has a Gaja-Lakshmi and the side ones *vidyādhara* couples with garlands in hands. The bottom ones contain each a figure seated in *mahārājalīlā*; the one on the north wall has an indistinct object in its right hand, the corresponding attribute in the figure on the south wall, who is a pot-bellied *gaṇa*, being a round object. These windows are flanked by a *khākhara-muṇḍi* on either side, each with a niche containing a four-armed figure, beyond which is a pilaster, its shaft encircled by a *nāga* or *nāgi*. The figure in the west flank of the north side is a female with an indistinct object in its lower left hand, a *triśūla* in the upper left and a staff (?) in the upper right, the lower right being in *varada*. The female in the east flank carries a *triśūla* in upper left and a sword in upper right, the attributes in the lower hands being defaced. The lower right hand of the female in the

east flank of the south side is in *varada*. The four-armed figure (with its chest missing) in the west flank holds in its lower left a *ghaṭa* (?) and in its upper left a *trīśūla*. Above the window-frame are three *khākharā-muṇḍis* separated by pilasters.

The *pābhāga* of the *kanika* is of four mouldings—*khurā*, *kumbha*, *khurā* and inverted *khurā*, the *muhāṇṭi* of the last two relieved with creepers. The *jāṅgha* is embellished with ornamental, elongated *khākharā-muṇḍis*, each alternating with a carved pilaster. All these *khākharā-muṇḍis* are provided with niches containing figures including *dikpālas* and their *śaktis*, Gaṇeśa, Gaṅgā and Yamunā, the last two occurring in the side walls of the projection containing the entrance-doorway.

The *varaṇḍa* is a *khurā*-shaped moulding (its *muhāṇṭi* carved with scroll-work), which is capped by a recess (*kāṇṭi*) relieved with a dwarfish *gaṇa* in the attitude of supporting the superstructure, alternating with a *jālī*-pattern. Over the *kāṇṭi* is a projected moulding decorated with the reliefs of scenes of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.

Roof.—Above this is a succession of two receding sloping terraces with a repetition of all the elements beginning with the *khurā*-shaped *varaṇḍa* (relieved with lotus-petals) below the lower terrace; the upper *kāṇṭi* is divided into broad but shallow recesses, containing figures, generally erotic couples, and pilaster-like projections relieved with ornate *kumbhas*. The projected member over it is relieved with friezes mostly depicting scenes from the *Rāmāyaṇa*. The vertical faces of the sloping terraces are carved with a series of lotus-petals. Above the upper sloping terrace is laid the flat roof, occupying the central portion of the structure. On the crown of this roof is a monolithic *kalasa* placed on a square pedestal.

Interior.—The flat ceiling of the *jagamohana* is made of a-series of longitudinal slabs resting on the topmost corbel of a group of five, of which the lowest rests on an architrave supported by twelve pilasters. Each of the latter, with an inverted *khurā*-shaped capital, has a base with two mouldings of *khurā* and inverted *khurā* relieved with a *chaitya*-window motif. In the thickness of each of the longer, i.e. north and south, walls is provided a corbelled niche lighted by the interiorly plain *jālī*-window mentioned above. The floor is paved like the sanctum.

Door-frame.—The door-frame of the *jagamohana* is decorated like that of the sanctum. At the base of each jamb is a four-armed female figure each within a niche: the one on the right has a *trīśūla* in the upper left hand and a rosary in the upper right; the one on the left has in the upper right hand a rosary, her lower right, touching a female, being in *varada*. Beside each is a three-hooded *nāga* with the form of a human being, the left one with a garland and the right one with a *ghaṭa* in both hands. Beyond the door-frame, on each side, is a projected pilaster with a round shaft entwined by a *nāga* on the left one and a *nāgī* on the right one, each carrying a garland; over the seven-hooded canopy is a row of *kīrttimukhas* from the mouths of which issue pearl-strings. The square capital of each pilaster is relieved with a squattish *yaksha* in the attitude of supporting the superstructure and standing figures; the base consists of three mouldings.

Loose sculptures inside jagamohana

Inside the *jagamohana* are two loose images (snout broken) of pot-bellied Vārāhi, both seated in *mahārājalīlā*. One (2 ft. 11 in. high and 1 ft. 6 in. wide) of them, with the right leg raised, is two-armed having a skull-cup in the left hand and a fish in the right. It is decorated with the usual ornaments including *kuṇḍalas* and a *hāra* of the *chhannavira* type.

Its hair rises upwards in spiral curls in two tiers against a background of an oval halo. Below the legged seat are offerings on tripods and worshippers. At the top corners of the oblong back-slab is a flying figure with a garland in hand. The other image (chlorite?; height 2 ft. 4½ in.; width 1 ft. 6 in.) is four-armed and is decorated with usual ornaments. It holds in its lower left hand a skull-cup, upper left a rosary and lower right a water-pot, the upper right being broken. Below the seat are the mount buffalo and two devotees. The halo is elongated elliptical and back-slab oblong.

GAṄGEŚVARI TEMPLE, BEYALISHBATI

No less interesting than the preceding one is the Gaṅgeśvarī temple (Pls. IV B and V A) at Beyalishbati, consisting of a *deul* of the *khākhārā* Order and a *jagamohana* of the full-fledged *Piḍā* Order. It is the only specimen so far known which represents the *khākhārā* Order of this particular variety in its late phase. Stylistically and on considerations of iconography the temple is ascribable to about the thirteenth century. The name itself suggests its association with the Gaṅgas.¹

Deul

Bāḍa.—Built on a faceted polygonal *prishṭha* (about 10 in. high), the *deul* (about 34 ft. high) is on plan *sapta-ratha* including the two thin pilaster-like projections which are divided into facets relieved with creepers and scroll-work and which flank the central *rāhā*. The *bāḍa* has only two divisions—*pābhāga* (3 ft. 4 in. high) and *jāṅgha* (6 ft. 8 in. high), the latter capped by an inconspicuously projected moulding which can hardly be regarded as a regular *varaṇḍa*. The *pābhāga* consists, as in the fully developed Orissan temples, of the *khurā*, *kumbha*, *paṭā*, *kaṇi* and *paṭā*-like *basanta*, the first, third and fifth of them carved. The central projections above the *pābhāga*, which has a *khākhārā-muṇḍi* in between the five mouldings of the *pābhāga*, are each provided with a niche for the *pārśva-devatā*. The *kanika* and *anuratha* of the *jāṅgha* have, besides the facets (*dhāra*) relieved with creepers and scroll-work (as in the *anuratha*), a succession of a *khākhārā-muṇḍi* at the bottom, an inset (projecting member) relieved with a *kīrttimukha* in the middle and a *piḍā-muṇḍi* at the top. The *khākhārā-muṇḍis* and the *piḍā-muṇḍis* of the *kanika* have respectively the *dikpālas* and their female counterparts, all of whom are in *lalitāsana*. All except Kubera and his *śakti*, who sit on a *viśvapadma* above *ratna-kumbhas*, and Nirṛiti and his *śakti* who are poised over a prostrate male, have their respective trotting animal-mounts as their seats. The *piḍā*- and *khākhārā-muṇḍis* of the *anuratha* mostly have divinities of the Śaiva and Śākta pantheons including Aja-Ekapāda, eight-armed Chamuṇḍā and four-armed Mahishāsura-mardini. The recesses between the projections have *gaja-vyālas* at the base, insets with figures, often erotic, in the middle and variantly *nāyikās* and erotic figures standing on foliated flowers at the top.

Gaṇḍi.—The *gaṇḍi* in three tiers is *sapta-ratha* at the base but *pañcha-ratha* in the second tier and upwards. The corner and intermediate *pagas* are decorated with a succession of three receding *khākhārā-muṇḍis*, each *muṇḍi* with a *kalasa* on the top. The lower (4 ft. 10 in.) and upper (3 ft. 5 in.) tiers consist of four mouldings, of which three are *khurā*-shaped and the fourth (second from the top) is splayed-out and decorated with lotus-petals. The central tier has an additional *khurā*-shaped moulding.

¹ The deity is called Gaṇeśvarī in the revenue records.

The recesses between the tiers of mouldings are divided into plain facets. The *rāhā* is a succession of three gradually receding *khākharā-muṇḍis*, their upper half being enclosed by two roundels, which form the central device of the *bho*-motif on the *rāhā* of the Gaurī temple at Bhubaneswar.

The *rāhā* of the *ganḍi* of the front (south) side is more projected and has two superimposed *khākharā-muṇḍis*, the lower conspicuous and larger, crowned by a lion.

Mastaka.—The *ganḍi* is marked off from the *mastaka* by a faceted moulding (*srāhi*), *pañcha-ratha* on plan, which resembles the lower half of a *kumbha* motif (usually occurring on the *pābhāga*). Separated from it by a recess is the *mastaka*, which consists of a *khurā*-shaped *khākharā* and is *tri-ratha* on plan (and not *pañcha-ratha* as in the present *mastaka* of the Gaurī). All vestiges of the crowning elements have disappeared.

Interior.—Internally the sanctum is 11 ft. 3 in. east-west and 9 ft. 3 in. north-south (18 ft. 10 in. by 15 ft. 4 in. externally). The *garbha-muda* is a small slab and rests on eight corbels coming forward from four sides; it is further supported by iron beams. Over the roof of the passage leading to the shrine is a corbelled niche which does not contain any opening to go to the chamber above the *garbha-muda*, if there is any.

Door-frame.—The door-frame of the sanctum is carved. The sill is fashioned like a moonstone. At the base of the jambs is a seated male leaning on a staff within an oblong niche capped by a *piḍā-muṇḍi* with a two-armed *dvārapāla* having flaming hair and standing on a lotus. The decoration above is in three facets, the innermost with scroll-work, the middle with a creeper having boys and the outermost with entwining *nāgas*. These motifs (except the middle one which has flying figures with garlands on the lintel) continue on the lintel as well, the latter having at the centre a Gaja-Lakshmī within a *piḍā-muṇḍi*.

Iconography

Image in the sanctum.—The object of worship in the sanctum, known as Gaṅgeśvarī, is a mere semblance of a crude head, the real nature of which cannot be made out without removing (which the priest would not permit) the thick greasy coat over it. It is placed on an early pedestal.

Pārśva-devatās.—The east niche of the *bāḍa* contains a four-armed chlorite image of Vārāhī (3 ft. 2½ in. high and 1 ft. 7½ in. wide), its snout partly damaged. Clad in a short *dhoti* and a folded diaphanous scarf worn in a *upavīti* fashion and richly bejewelled in anklets, a single ornament on her left leg, a highly ornamental *mekhalā*, a *ratna-upavīta*, bangles (one on each wrist), armlets, finger-rings, a necklace and a jewelled *mukuta*, the boar-headed deity stands in a slightly *ābhāṅga* pose on a double-petalled lotus above a prostrate figure. Her back portion is mostly in the round but is unfinished, and her coiled hair rises upwards like flames in three rows. She carries in her lower left hand a shield, upper left a cup, the contents of which (blood?) she is licking with her tongue, upper right a *kartrī* and lower right a sword. She is flanked on either side by a small bejewelled female with similarly rendered hair. They, too, lick blood from a cup held in their left hands, their right hands holding a *kartrī*. At each of the top corners of the oblong back-slab is a flying figure with a lotus-stalk in its hands, below which is a pair of swans holding pearl-strings; further below is the representation of a *ratha*-pedestal.

In the west niche is a four-armed Gaṇeśa of khondalite (3 ft. 3½ in. high; 1 ft. 7½ in. wide), pot-bellied, standing on a double-petalled lotus, with a hatchet in the lower left hand, a bowl of *laddukas* (on which his

trunk is applied) in the upper left, broken tusk in upper right and a rosary in the lower left. He is decked in *sarpa*-anklets, a jewelled girdle, bangles (one on each hand), finger-rings, *sarpa-upavīta*, beaded armlets, a necklace and a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*. His mount, a mouse, looks up towards him. On either side of the *kīrttimukha*-capped trefoil arch around his head is a flying garland-bearing female. In front of the niche was erected, in later times, a *mandapa*, which has caved in, only two of its pillars standing.

The image of the *pārśva-devatā* in the back niche is now missing. The headless chlorite image, which now lies inside the *jagamohana* in the east niche of the balustraded window, must have been originally installed in this niche, as its width (height not available due to the loss of the upper portion of the back-slab along with the head) is the same as that of the image of Vārāhī. In fact, in treatment, both the images form a cognate group. The goddess, draped and ornamented like Vārāhī, stands with a slight flexion on a double-petalled lotus carrying in her lower left hand the stalk of a lotus, upper left a *daṇḍa* (upper part broken) and lower right a rosary. The attribute in her upper right hand is broken: most probably it was a snake, the attribute held in the right hand of the two flanking females (the attendants of Vārāhī hold the same attributes as the main deity herself in her upper hands). These figures, much smaller than the central one, stand on a lotus against the background of a *khākharā* shrine, are bejewelled and carry in their left hands a *daṇḍa* and right a snake. Below the lotus-seat of the left female is a lion, looking up towards the main deity who may thus be identified with some form of Pārvatī. The portion of the back-slab which covers the back side of the deity is cut out, so that the back portion is in the round.

Jagamohana

The *jagamohana* (Pl. IV B) is *pañcha-ratha* on plan and is built on a carved *upāna*. The central projections, conspicuously projected, contain windows on the east and west and the entrance-door on the south. Each of these windows, with balusters relieved with *śalābhañjikās*, has below it a *khākharā-muṇḍi* flanked by a *nāga*-pilaster on either side and above it a projected *piḍā* crowned by a figure—Kārttikeya (?) on the east and a four-armed female on the west. The windows and the door-frame are each framed by a multifoil *makara-torana*, the posts of which rest on the five mouldings of the *pābhāga*. This arch is more elaborate on the front side; it is five-foiled and its posts, crowned by a floral capital, are lavishly carved with scroll-work, creepers and mouldings. The topmost arch, of the five foils, has at the back an ithyphallic Aja-Ekapāda.

Bāḍa.—The *bāḍa* is *tryaṅga*; the *pābhāga* consists of the usual five mouldings, the *kanika* and *anuratha* being distinguished by the additions of *khākharā-muṇḍis* flanked by *nāga*-pilasters. The *jāṅgha* has at the central portions of the faceted *kanika* and *anuratha* a *khākharā-muṇḍi*, an oblong inset with a *kīrttimukha* and a niche. The *khākharā-muṇḍis* and the niches of the *kanika* contain the *dikpālas* and their *śaktis* respectively. The *varaṇḍa* is made of five carved mouldings including *khurā* and *phēṇi*.

Roof.—The roof is *pañcha-paga* and its *piḍās* are arranged in tiers, of which remains of two with a recess in between are now extant. The lower tier consists of four *piḍās*, the central *paga* of this tier being crowned by the usual crowning elements of a *piḍā-deul*. The much-damaged upper tier has a brick core.

Door-frame.—The door-frame of the *jagamohana* is decorated in the manner of the door-frame of the sanctum; the lowest seated figure on the

door-jambs, however, is absent here and the execution is bolder. The projecting architrave above the lintel is relieved with *nava-grahas* with Sūrya seated cross-legged with the stalk of a lotus in each hand and Chandra, Maṅgala, Buddha, Bṛihaspati, Śukra and Śani, all similarly poised but holding in their left hand a water-pot and in the right hand a rosary, Rāhu (upper body shown) with a crescent in the left hand and a disc in the right and snake-tailed Ketu with both hands raised.

Ceiling.—The ceiling of the *jagamohana* is a dome with ten circular corbels capped by a small disc. The lowest corbel rests on an octagon, formed by the middle portions of the four side-walls and four beams spanning the corners.

Building material.—The facing masonry and floors of both the *deul* and *jagamohana* are variously of sandstone and khondalite, but the core of the plinth below the *upāna* of the *deul* is of laterite.

Sculptures outside the compound

Outside the temple-compound, within a hut, is a stone image of Mahishāsūramardīnī (height 2 ft. 2½ in.), also known as Gaṅgeśvarī. In iconographic features, the image resembles two metal images (heights 3½ in. and 1 ft. 2 in.) respectively in the hut and on the *vedi* inside the temple. All the three represent a Mahishāsūramardīnī killing the demon, who has issued from the severed body of a buffalo, by piercing her *triśūla* into him with her two front hands. In her remaining left hand is a bell and in her right a brandishing sword.

While it is tempting to regard this stone Mahishāsūramardīnī as having formed the main object of worship in the sanctum, it is very unlikely that it was really so, for it is smaller in dimensions than the *pārsva-devatās*.

CHAṆḌI TEMPLE, KISHORPUR¹

Enclosed within a laterite compound-wall, the temple (Pl. V B) consists of a *deul* and a *jagamohana*, both of laterite, and has at four corners four subsidiary shrines, all of the *khākharā* Order. It, therefore, belongs to the *pañchāyatana* class.

Architectonically the temple is more akin to the Gopālīnī and Sāvitrī temples than the Vaitāl Deul or the Gaurī. The square plan of its *jagamohana* indicates for it a date later than that of the Vaitāl. It is not earlier than ninth century A.D.

Deul

Bāḍa.—Built on a low *upāna*, the *deul* (externally 15 ft. 6 in. high and 9 ft. 2 in. long and 6 ft. 8 in. wide) is of the *khākharā* Order and *pañcharatha* on plan, taking into account the pilaster flanking the central projections. The *bāḍa* consists of a *pābhāga* (2 ft. 8 in. high) and a *jāṅgha* (4 ft. 4½ in. high). The *pābhāga* is a succession of four mouldings, *khurā*, *kumbha*, *noli* with facets and an inverted *khurā*. The *jāṅgha* is plain. The *kanika* has a few *dhāras* at the corners. The *anuratha* is a five-faceted pilaster with a base of two mouldings—*khurā* and inverted *khurā*—and again an inverted *khurā* moulding at the top. The *rāhā* is in the form of a *pidā-muṇḍi* with a niche for the *pārsva-devatā*.

¹ Kishorpur (Kesarpur in the Survey Sheet) within the police station of Betnoti (Sadar Subdivision) is only 2 miles north-east of Jugal railway station on the Rupsa-Baripada line.

Gaṇḍi.—Separated from the *bāḍa* by a series of three *khurā*-shaped mouldings (total height 2 ft. 9 in.) the *gaṇḍi*, made of three courses of stones, is rounded near the top, the shorter (north and south) sides of which simulates the outline of a stylized *chaitya*-window motif (2 ft. 3½ in. high). The central projection of the *gaṇḍi* has a miniature *Rekha* on the back and the roof of a *khākharā* on the south and north. The frontal (east) face presents a prominent projection extending up to the top of the *kāñṇi*.

Mastaka.—The *chaitya*-window member is separated from the top-most *khurā*-shaped *khākharā* (2 ft. 7 in. high) by a plain recess (*kāñṇi*), 8½ in. high. All the crowning elements above the *khākharā* have disappeared; a *kalasa* now lies amidst the ruins.

Interior.—The *garbha-griha* is a plain oblong, 6 ft. 1 in. by 4 ft. The *garbha-mūḍa* is formed by two flat stones resting on five corbels. Above the architrave over the door-frame, which is of a different stone, is a corbelled niche, visible from inside.

Image in the sanctum.—Partly fixed in the back wall and placed on a pedestal is the object of worship—an image (3 ft. 4 in. high) of Chāmuṇḍā, depicted in her most terrible form—with round rolling eyes, an open mouth showing teeth and fangs, an emaciated body with bones and veins visible, pendant breasts showing veins and a shrunken belly. The ten-armed deity is seated in *mahārājāṭilā* on the back of a prostrate male (who, with his head on his right palm, is a prey to two jackals), and decked in anklets, a beaded *hāra*, *muṇḍa-mālā*, armlets (beaded or of *muṇḍas*), *valayas* (one on each wrist), *kuṇḍalas* and a *jaṭā-mukuta* decorated with *muṇḍas*, chopped off palms and a snake. The lowest right hand is in *abhaya*; the others carry a *karṭrī*, a long sword, a *kapāla* and a *ḍamaru*.¹ Of the three extant left hands, the lowest is in *varada*, and the second holds a *nara-muṇḍa* and the third a *paraśu*. One of the broken left hands must have held a *triśūla*, the bottom portion of which pierces the prostrate figure. Over the head is the skin of an elephant. The back portion of the image is in the round, the oblong back slab having been scooped out.

Pārśva-devatās.—All the niches in the *bāḍa*, intended to hold *pārśva-devatās*, are now empty. The image (1 ft. 6 in. high), which was on the back (west) niche, is now in worship in the house of one Ravinarayana Padhi, son of the late Udayanarayana Padhi, of the village. It is badly damaged: all the hands except two are now missing; the head is also mutilated. Enough, however, remains to show that the figure represents an ithyphallic deity—the male counterpart of Chāmuṇḍā. Emaciated, with veins and ribs visible and with a terrible facial expression, the god dances on the back of a prostrate male. He is at least six-armed: the uppermost right hand holds a *ḍamaru*. He is bedecked in anklets, a girdle, a necklace, *sarpa-karṇa-bhushaṇa*, *valayas* (one each) and a *muṇḍa-mālā* and is flanked on either side by a tiny female, each with a *kapāla* in her left hand and *triśūla* (?) in the right. The beaded halo with an edge of flames is pointed at the top. The back slab is oblong.

Jagamohana

The *jagamohana* is *tri-ratha* on plan. Its *pūbhāga* is of three mouldings—*khurā*, inconspicuous *kumbha* (more like *nolī*) and inverted *khurā*. The *jāṅgha* is plain except for the *jālī*-window in the central projection.

¹ The attributes of her right hands correspond exactly to those of the right hands of the large Chāmuṇḍā from Barasahi (Sadar, District Mayurbhanj), now in a temple by the side of the Kīñchakeśvarī temple of Baripada.

The *varaṇḍa* is a *khurā*-shaped moulding, over which rises the terraced roof in two stages; the recess in between, however, has no clerestory unlike such early temples as the Paraśurāmeśvara. Internally the *jagamohana* is 8 ft. square.

MAHISHĀSURAMARDINĪ TEMPLE, SHERGARH¹

Deul

Built on a low *upāna*, 2 ft. 2 in. high, of three courses of laterite, the temple, with the top portion of its *ganḍi* together with the *ṛastaka* missing, stands to a height of 13 ft. It is wholly made of laterite except for the door-frame and the member immediately over it, which are of a bluish stone (chlorite?).

Bāḍa.—The *tryaṅga bāḍa* is externally *pañcha-ratha* on plan; the lengths of the *kanika*, *anuratha* and *rāhā* of the back (east) side, which is also the longer side, are respectively 2 ft. 6½ in., 1 ft. 2 in. and 2 ft. 3½ in. The corresponding measurements of the shorter (north and south) sides are 1 ft. 8 in., 1 ft. ½ in. and 1 ft. 11½ in. The *pābhāga*, 2 ft. 1 in. high, consists of three mouldings—*khurā*, *noli* and inverted *khurā*—connected with each other by a plain vertical band. Except for the *piḍā-muṇḍi*—two *piḍās* crowned by an *āmalaka*—on the central projection, the *jāṅgha* (4 ft. 7 in. high) is plain. The niches in the *piḍā-muṇḍis* are now empty. The *varaṇḍa*, 1 ft. 2 in. high, consists of two mouldings crowned by a recess, 6½ in. high.

Ganḍi.—The plain *kanika-paga* of the *ganḍi* stands to a maximum height of 4 ft. 7½ in. The other *pagas* on the shorter sides are preserved to a lesser height, with their stones dislocated; nevertheless, the broad outline of the lower portion of a *chaitya*-window motif (as in the Chandī temple) can be made out. On the back side above the lowest course (beyond the *kanika*) a course resembling a half convex is visible; evidently the curvature is dictated by the edges of the *chaitya*-windows of the sides.

Interior.—The *garbha-griha* measures 6 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft. The *garbhāmuda* is a single oblong slab resting on the top of a group of corbels. The stonework is as usual without any mortar.

Door-frame.—The door-frame is richly carved with bands of scroll-work and floral motifs. At the base of the jambs are five-foiled niches with a standing *dvārapāla* carrying in one hand an indistinct but roundish object and in another a staff. At the centre of the lintel is a Gaja-Lakshmī.

Architrave.—The *chaitya*-window-shaped member originally over the door-frame now lies by the side of the sill. It contains a four-armed ithyphallic Śiva seated in *lalitāsana* by the side of his two-armed consort. His lower left hand touches the chin of Devī, the lower right being in *vyākhyāna-mudrā*. The upper left and right respectively carry a *triśūla* and a rosary. The *vāhanas*, bull and lion, are depicted below the seat. What is, however, more interesting is the depiction, in a row, of the *Sapta-Mātrikās* with Virabhadra and Gaṇeśa, each within a compartment, below this panel. Unlike other *Sapta-Mātrikā* representations, the figure of Virabhadra here occupies the central position. The emaciated terrible-looking Chāmūṇḍā is depicted on the extreme dexter. Seated in the *mahārājalīlā* pose with the mount below, she carries in her lower left hand a *kapāla*, upper right a rosary and lower right a *kartrī*, the broken upper left probably being *danta-lagna*. Next is the pot-bellied Vārāhī, with a skull-cup in

¹ Shergarh, itself a police station within the Sadar Subdivision, is 8 miles south-west of Balasore and approachable by bus.

her left hand, the object in her right being indistinct. Her mount is a buffalo. Kaumārī is shown riding on the back of a peacock with both her legs hanging by the sides of the mount. She carries in her left hand a cup (?) and in her right a *śakti*. Next is Māheśvarī, in *lalitāsana*, with a *trishūla* in her left hand and a rosary in her right; her bull is depicted below. The representation of two-armed Virabhadra, in *lalitāsana*, playing on a harp, is rather unusual. Next is depicted Brahmāṇī with four heads (three visible) and four hands, carrying in her upper right hand a rosary, upper left a book (?) and lower left a *ghaṭa* (?), her lower right being in *varadamudrā* (?). She sits in *padmāsana* with the swan below. Vaishnavī, four-armed, is in *lalitāsana* with her mount Garuḍa below. Next is Indrāṇī, in *lalitāsana*, with a *vajra* in her left hand, the right being in *varada*. The animal-mount below is a very poor representation of an elephant. At the end is the four-armed pot-bellied Gaṇeśa. Seated in *mahārājālikā* the elephant-headed deity carries in the lower left hand a bowl of *laḍḍukas* on which his trunk is applied, a hatchet in the upper right and a rosary in the lower right.

Images within the sanctum.—Within the sanctum are two images of Mahishāsūramardinī. The one (1 ft. 8½ in. high and 1 ft. 1 in. wide) on the loose channel-spouted pedestal is elegantly bejewelled and displays considerable workmanship. It is eight-armed; with the lowest left hand it conveniently catches hold of the demon and with a *trishūla* held in the lowermost right it pierces the latter's head. The remaining three left hands respectively carry a serpent, a bow and a shield (in the uppermost), while the attributes in its right hands are a sword (in the uppermost), an arrow (in the attitude of being taken out from the quiver) and a wheel. The right foot rests on the hind portion of the buffalo (with the head severed) which has a realistically depicted wheel stuck on its hind part; near left leg lies the rampant lion. Stylistically the image may be of the tenth-eleventh century. The other image (1 ft. 7 in. high and 1 ft. 2 in. wide) is a coarser and later copy of it.

As the pedestal in the *garbha-griha* is too large for these images, it is not likely that either of them was originally the principal deity installed here. On the other hand, the beautiful ten-armed image (2 ft. 6 in. high and 1 ft. 5 in. wide) of Mahishāsūramardinī, now fixed in the north niche of the adjacent Khajureśvara Śiva temple, which is not very old and is made mostly with the old material, largely fits the pedestal. It carries a severed head in one of the left hands and a *vajra* in one of its right ones, besides the attributes held by the eight-armed figures described above. The workmanship of this image is much superior to that of the other two.

Antiquities outside the sanctum

The locality, besides containing the remains of a few more temples including four small laterite temples of the *Rekha* Order, has yielded a rich crop of images—Gaṇeśa, Kārtikeya, Sūrya, Pārvatī, Aja-Ekapāda, Gaṅgā, Yamunā, Viṣṇu, Varāha, Aṣṭamahābhaya-Tārā and figures of *tīrthaṅkaras*, including Rishabhanātha and Pārśvanātha. No doubt the place was a flourishing centre of Buddhism, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Śaivism and Śākta and Saura cults.

CONCLUSION

The shapes of the *mastaka-khākharās* of the temples of Orissa, so far known, can be broadly divided into two categories, viz. (1) those which are

simple semi-cylinders, i.e. the lengths of which remain constant on all horizontal planes but the widths go on diminishing and (2) those that gradually narrow down upwards and their four corners diagonally incline inwards, so that both the lengths and breadths get progressively reduced towards the top.¹

However, taking into consideration all the components of these temples it is possible to resolve them into three broad classes on account of some individualistic traits in their forms.

Class I is well represented by the Vaitāl Deul (Pl. VI A) of Bhubaneswar. Its scheme of elevation is in the three well-known divisions of the Orissan *rekha* and *piḍā deuls*—*bāḍa*, *gaṇḍi* and *mastaka*. Built on a low *upāna*, the *bāḍa*, like that of the early group of Bhubaneswar, has three parts—*pābhāga* of four mouldings, *jāṅgha* and *varaṇḍa*, the last with two mouldings capped by a recess. Instead of the *rathas*, the *bāḍa* has pilaster-like projections, all on one plane. The *gaṇḍi* has two *bhūmis*, each demarcated by an oblong *bhūmi-amlā*, crowned by a massive member. The longer sides of the latter with a projected fillet at the base and the rounded top corners assume the form of a cyma reversa. Thus, this member resembles very closely the lower portion of the roof of the traditional *chaitya*-hall with its half-arched ceilings of the side aisles resting partly on the pillars of the hall and the walls at the outer ends.² The origin of both appears to have been in the arched roof of the verandah with heavy eaves, projecting either from the walls or the pillars. The *mastaka*, demarcated from the *gaṇḍi* by a recess, has the clear-cut shape of a semi-cylinder not essentially different from those depicted, as stated above, in the early Indian reliefs. Its longer sides have a thin inconspicuously projected fillet at the base. The ridge-line along the crest has a row of finials, each consisting of an *amlā*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* as in that of a typical *rekha-deul*.

To this class also belongs the Durgā temple (pp. 17ff., Pl. VI B) near Baideswar, which, notwithstanding its having a single *bhūmi*, probably on account of its small size, displays some development. The fillet of the *mastaka-khākharā* is more pronounced than that of the Vaitāl Deul and the contour of the *khākharā* is no longer sharply semi-cylindrical but flattened at the top, its bottom edges sloping towards the fillet, so that its longer sides have the form of a cyma reversa, not however deeply inflected. The member above the *bhūmi-amlās* has the shoulder-like curvature at the top ends, so that it resembles the *khurā*-moulding. The crowning elements are missing but the ridge-line is distinct. Inside is in worship an image of Mahishāsuramardini.

Outside Orissa, a miniature monolithic temple, displayed in the Mathura Museum, also come under this category. The latter (Pl. VII A)³ along with a relief of Anantaśāyin Viṣṇu, found near it, hailed from Daulatta (District Mathura). It is likely that the image was enshrined in it. *Tri-ratha* on plan, its *pābhāga* has three mouldings—*khurā*, *noli* and inverted *khurā*. The *jāṅgha* has a row of *khākharā-muṇḍis*, all having

¹ Cf. N. K. Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

² In fact, a transverse section across an early *chaitya*-hall (a high vault over the central hall, flanked on either side by a half vault over each side-aisle) from the wall of one side-aisle to that of the other will roughly yield the trefoil form produced by the *mastaka* in combination with the member which follows immediately below. The correspondence of this member to the roof of the verandah (lower than the main roof) of a thatched or timber hut and the derivation of the former from the latter are obvious.

³ Courtesy of the Mathura Museum. The remaining photographs are the copyright of the Archaeological Survey of India.

niches containing standing figures, among whom Kārttikeya, Gaṇeśa and Viṣṇu are recognizable. Over the *jāṅgha* are two mouldings, with a row of decorated dentils, imitating the ends of the beams, in between them. The single *bhūmi* of the *ganḍi* is capped by a plain moulding over which is the member with longer sides having cyma reversa. There is a conspicuous, now damaged,* ridge over the *khākhārā*.

To Class II belong the Vārāhī temple (Pl. III A) of Chaurasi, the Gaurī temple (Pl. III B) of Bhubaneswar and the Gaṅgeśvarī temple (Pl. V A) of Béalishbati, all situated in District Puri, though spread over a wide chronological range. The presence of a moulding, called *srāhi* (a splayed out moulding approximating the form of the lower half of a *kumbha* moulding) in Orissan *Silpa-sāstras* below the *mastaka* is as much its distinctive characteristic as the absence of the *varaṇḍa* mouldings and *amlās*, either in relief or in round. The treatment of the *ganḍi* has assumed an individuality. Instead of the cyma reversa we have series of tiered *khākhārā-muṇḍis*.

The crowning elements also differ from those of Vaitāl and consist of *kalasa*, flanked by a rampant lion on either side.

The *mastaka-khākhārā* in these specimens has a form different from that of Class I. In the Vārāhī, possibly the earliest of the three, the semi-cylinder is substituted by a *khurā*-shaped form, *tri-ratha* on plan. A further development occurs in the Gaurī where the number of *rathas* in both the *mastaka-khākhārās*¹ is increased to five, the projections being more prominent; in elevation, the *khākhārās* resemble the *khurā*. In the pronouncedly dwarfish *khurā*-shaped *tri-ratha khākhārā* of the Gaṅgeśvarī, the individuality of the *khākhārā* is virtually lost.

A simultaneous development is noticeable in their ground plans as well. While the Vārāhī and the Gaurī are *pañcha-ratha*, the Gaṅgeśvarī, the latest, has a *sapta-ratha* plan.

Side by side, the proportionate difference between the length and width of the oblong interiors of these three typical temples progressively diminishes. Thus, taking the length of the *deul* of the Vārāhī, Gaurī and Gaṅgeśvarī as 1 in each case, their width would respectively work out to .55, .69 and .86. This diminution is naturally reflected as well in the *mastakas*, which assume a squarish shape, so much so that in the latest temple of the group, Gaṅgeśvarī, its oblong character is hardly visible.

The *ganḍi* also presents a progressive development. It is a full-fledged *pañcha-ratha* in the Vārāhī and Gaurī temples, wherein there are two gradually receding tiers of *khākhārā-muṇḍis*. In the Gaṅgeśvarī temple, the number of tiers is increased to three. The *ganḍi* in this temple is *sapta-ratha* at the base, but *pañcha-ratha* at the level of the second tier and above.

In Class III, which has a wider distribution spreading over Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Bolangir Districts, the *ganḍi*, rising above a set of mouldings, is curved near the top, its entire side face is fashioned in the likeness of an ornate stylized *chaitya*-window. The back side, in following the contour of the ornamental edges of the *chaitya*-windows of the sides, has usually plain concave and convex mouldings. The *mastaka-khākhārā* is crowned either by a *kalasa* as in the Sāvitrī temple (Pl. VIII A) and the miniature shrine (Pl. IX A) in the compound of the Mukteśvara temple or by a *kalasa* flanked by a lion on either side as in the Gopālīnī (Bhubaneśvarī) temple (Pl. VIII B). All the temples so far discovered are noted for their plain surface treatment.

¹ It should be borne in mind, however, that the top of the Gaurī has been thoroughly renovated and it is likely that originally there was only one *khākhārā*.

A sub-class within this class may be differentiated by the presence or absence of the *srāhi*, below the *mastaka*. This moulding is present both in the Gopālīnī (Pl. VIII B) and the Sāvitrī temples¹ (Pl. VIII A) of Bhubaneswar. These two temples are *pañcha-ratha* on plan with the *rathas* scrupulously carried up to the top of the *khurā*-shaped *mastaka-khākharā*. Both of them have four mouldings in the *pābhāga* and two in the *varaṇḍa*, the *jāṅgha* being plain except for a niche in the central projection for the *pārśva-devatā*.² The central projection of the *ganḍī* is distinguished by the representation of a temple.

To the second sub-class are affiliated the miniature temple³ (Pl. IX A) in the compound of the Mukteśvara, the Chaṇḍī temple (Pl. V B) of Kishorpur and the two temples (Pls. IX B and X A) at Ranipur-Jharial, the sub-classification of the Mahishāsūramardīnī temple of Shergarh being precluded by its missing superstructure. The larger of the two temples of Ranipur-Jharial, which is located 70 ft. north-north-west of the Someśvara temple and locally known as Liyahāri-mandir (Pl. X A), is distinguished by three openings in between two pillars and two pilasters in the central part of the front side.⁴ The door-frame was fixed in the central opening.

This temple (22 ft. high) is *tri-ratha* on plan. The *bāḍa* has a plain *pābhāga* (1 ft. 10 in. high), a *jāṅgha* (4 ft. 7 in. high), also austere plain, and a *varaṇḍa* (2 ft. 4½ in. high) of a succession of three *khurā*-shaped mouldings. The central projection of the *varaṇḍa* of the sides and the back is crowned by a *chaitya*-window, which projects against the lower portion of the *ganḍī* (7 ft. high). The latter, of the usual pattern of this class, otherwise does not maintain the *ratha*-projections. The *khurā*-shaped *khākharā*, separated by a recess, 10 in. high, has a *chaitya*-window motif at the centre

¹ The dates of these temples are not known, but they are earlier than the Pārvatī temple (which dates at least from the thirteenth century, as is indicated by a donative inscription) in that while the latter stands on the present pavement of the Liṅgarāja compound, the lowest mouldings of the former two are partly covered by that pavement.

² The objects of worship in both the Gopālīnī and Sāvitrī are crude female figures, which have replaced the original ones, but the *pārśva-devatās*, though damaged, are original. The latter, all female, are as follows.

Gopālīnī.—*South niche*: The deity is two-armed with forearms and attributes missing; both the attending female figures seem to have carried in their right and left hands respectively a *triśūla* and a *kapāla*, which might have been the attributes of the main deity as well. *West niche*: The forearms of the central deity are missing, but the attributes—a *pāśa* in her left hand and a *daṇḍa* in her right—are preserved; the female attendants carried the same attributes, of which the *pāśa* alone is preserved. *North niche*: Both the forearms of the main figure are missing but the left carried the stalk of a full-blown lotus, which is also carried by the attendant females in their left hands; there is a lion by the side of the right foot of the main figure.

Sāvitrī.—The central deities in each case are the same as the corresponding ones in the Gopālīnī.

³ The main deity here is missing, but a niche in the inner face of the back wall indicates that the deity installed here was not a *liṅga* as would be seemingly suggested by the *pārśva-devatās*, who are a four-armed Gaṇeśa on the south, a two-armed Kārttikeya on the west and a four-armed Pārvatī on the north.

⁴ A roughly analogous treatment with pillars at the entrance is noticed in the Nava-Durgā temple (Pl. X B) at Jageswar (District Almora) as well where along the crest of the *khākharā* is a vase-shaped member in the centre and a lion at either extremity. Cf. *An. Rep. Arch. Surv. Ind.*, 1928-29 (Delhi, 1933), Pl. IV(a). The same locality contains three more temples, also with semi-cylindrical *khākharās* roughly of the Vaitāl type. They are again dedicated to *Śaktis*—Kālikā (Pl. XI A), Puṣṭi-devī (Pl. XI B) and Chaṇḍikā (Pl. VII B); of them, the Chaṇḍikā has a single *bhūmī* with a rectangular *amlā* on the *ganḍī*. Below the cyma reversa member underlying the *khākharā* there are rows of dentils (in imitation of beam-ends) in the Nava-Durgā and Puṣṭi-devī temples.

of both the front and back sides. The *ganḍi* of the front side has a prominent *chaitya*-window relief at the back end of the *chhajja*, the latter projecting from the architrave over the lintel of the front openings.

It is 16 ft. by 12 ft. 9 in. (not 13 ft. square as noted by Beglar) internally and 20 ft. 8 in. by 17 ft. 5 in. externally. The ceiling of three flat stones, placed side by side, is laid on the top of a series of three gradually diminishing corbels, the lowest of which is perched partly above the walls (the latter's topmost course is also projected like corbels) and partly on the inverted *khurā*-shaped brackets of the oblong pilasters, of which those against the two side walls survive alone.

To lessen the load over the ceiling, a spacious oblong chamber is provided over the *garbha-mūḍa*. Its ceiling, too, consists of three slabs resting on side walls of nine courses, of which the top six are prominently corbelled. There was no means of access to it originally.

A smaller version (Pl. IX B) of this temple, also with crowning elements and deity missing but with a regular door, is near the Chausaṭ-Yoginī temple on the same outcrop of granite, which contained near its base the Liyahāri-mandir.

The *khākharā-muṇḍis* on the walls of the temples of Bhubaneswar also similarly display a variety of forms, which is but natural in view of the currency of variant types of this form of architecture. Some of these *muṇḍis* are illustrated on Plates XII and XIII.

APPENDIX A

DURGĀ TEMPLE, RAMESWAR

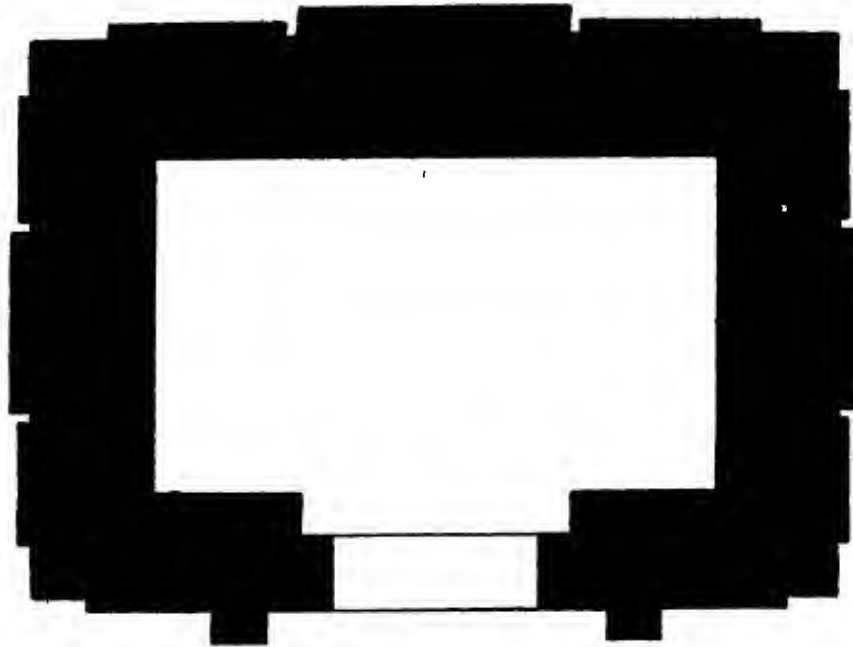
As stated above (p. 1, n. 3), the Durgā temple (Pl. VI B) has already been mentioned by Beglar. Nevertheless, it is described here in some detail, as it is not readily accessible and as I had an opportunity of inspecting it.

The temple is located in Rameswar Mauza¹ (Lat. 20° 22' and Long. 85° 24') at the foot of a hillock, the latter itself, with the Rāmanātha (or Rāmeśvara) temple on its crown, on the south bank of the Mahanadi, in District Cuttack.

The temple, made of khondalite, faces west. It is *pañcha-ratha* on plan (Fig. 1), if we take into account the two projections, flanking the *rāhā*, containing niches. These projections, however, do not continue on the *varaṇḍa* and *ganḍi*. Externally it measures 6 ft. 10 in. (north to south) by 4 ft. 11½ in. (east to west), from corner to corner, the corresponding interior dimensions being 4 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 11½ in. Thus the thickness of the walls at the *kanika* of the *pābhāga* is only 1 ft.

Built on a low oblong *upāna* of khondalite the temple stands to a height of 11 ft. 2 in. Its *bāḍa* has three divisions. The lowest, the *pābhāga*

¹ Rameswar is only a recorded mauza without any habitation. The temple is only half-a-mile east of Baideswar, a flourishing village and a police station in District Cuttack, approachable from the Khurda Road railway station by a direct bus, plying once a day, the distance being 32 miles. It is only 40 miles by road (*via* Khurda and Kalapathar) from New Capital. Visitors desiring to see this temple and also the Siṁhanātha temple close to it, on an island within the Mahanadi, may halt in the Dak Bungalow of Baideswar, for which prior permission of the Deputy Collector in charge, Banki, is necessary.



SCALE OF FEET

FIG. 1. Durgā temple, Rameswar

(1 ft. 5½ in. high), is made of three plain mouldings—*khurā*, *nolī* and *khurā*-shaped *basanta*.

In the central parts of the three *rāhās* of the *jāṅgha* (2 ft. 7½ in. high) are provided niches for the *pārśva-devatās*, all of whom are now missing. The sill of the frame around the niches rests on an inverted *khurā*-shaped moulding placed immediately over the top moulding of the *pābhāga* with the result that the *pābhāga* here presents the appearance of four mouldings. Over the frame is a projected *khurā*-shaped moulding, capped by a recess, the latter immediately below the *varaṇḍa*-moulding. The dimensions of the north, south and east niches are respectively 1 ft. 6¾ in. by 10¾ in. by 3½ in., 1 ft. 3 in. by 10¾ in. by 3½ in. and 1 ft. 7 in. by 11 in. by 1½ in.

The *anuratha* is shaped in the form of an ornate *khākhārā*-miniature, its base consisting of a moulding relieved with lotus-petals below which is a row of dentils (which were relieved with animals like lions and elephants in the Paraśurāmeśvara temple of Bhubaneswar). The niches of these miniatures, of which the front two were left uncarved, bear reliefs of figures. In the western niche of the north side is a Mahishāsuramardini piercing a *śūla* on the shoulder of the demon having the head of a buffalo, the latter's left hand supporting the right foot of the goddess. Of the three left hands of the deity, the natural one is placed on the head of Mahishāsura, the next carries probably a *ghaṇṭā* (bell) and the uppermost a shield. Of the two right hands, the natural one carries the *śūla* and the other a sword. Clad in a *dhotī*, the deity is decked in *churis* (bangles), a girdle, ear-ornaments and a *jaṭā-mukuta*.

The eastern niche of the same side depicts a two-armed female draped in a *dhotī* and decked in a girdle, *valayas*, *hāra* and ear-ornaments, standing with her left hand on the waist and the right carrying the stalk of a lotus (?). As in the images of Gaṅgā and Yamunā, an attendant, standing on the

back side of the main figure, holds an umbrella over the latter, while there is a second (female) attendant in front of her. The identity of the figure cannot be established in the absence of typical attributes or a *vāhana*.

In the northern niche of the east side is a four-armed Aja-Ekapāda with a single leg, carrying in the lower left hand a vase (?), in the upper left a *trīśūla*, and in the upper right a rosary, the object in the lower right being broken. "Clad in a *dhōṭī*, he is decked in a *hāra*, *valayas*, *upavīta* (worn on the right shoulder instead of the left), ear-ornaments and a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*.

The figure in the southern niche of this (east) side represents the two-armed Kārttikeya, wearing a girdle, *valayas*, a *hāra* of pendants, ear-ornaments and *śikhanda* coiffure of two locks. With his left hand akimbo, resting on his left thigh and the right holding a *mātulaṅga*, the deity stands in *samapada*. On the dexter side is seen a spear, while close to the left foot of the deity is a peacock with a snake (?) in its beak.

In the eastern niche of the south side is a pot-bellied four-armed Gaṇeśa, seated in *mahārājāṭilā* on a plain seat. Having a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*, he carries in the lower left a bowl of eatables, on which his trunk is applied, in the upper left a broken tusk (?) and in the upper right a hatchet, the object in the lower right indistinct.

Mahishāsura-mardini again makes her appearance in the western niche of the south side. Possibly she is endowed with eight hands, of which six are distinct. With her natural left hand she has tightly caught hold of the snout of the buffalo (depicted as an animal) and with the corresponding right she pierces a *śūla* into the head of the animal. Of the two visible left hands, the lower carries a bow and the upper a shield, while the corresponding right hands hold an arrow and sword respectively. There is a trace of the fourth right hand, the object, which it carries (*chakra* ?), being indistinct. The fourth left hand is not shown; possibly the attribute it was meant to hold was a snake, depicted near the back portion of the animal. Draped in a *dhōṭī* and bejewelled in anklets, a girdle, *churis*, a *hāra*, an ear-stud in the left ear (the right ear being invisible) and a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*, she places her left foot on the hinder part of the buffalo.

These figures are archaic and are affiliated more with those of the Paraśurāmeśvara temple than with the Vaitāl.

The *varaṇḍa*, *tri-ratha* on plan, is a *khurā*-shaped moulding (8 in. high) capped by a recess (2½ in. high). The moulding is relieved at intervals with the motifs of *chaitya*-windows, their medallions containing flowers, a lion either facing (south projection) or sidewise (central projection on the east side) or a pair of fighters (on the central projection of the north side).

The *ganḍī*, *tri-ratha* at the base, has a single *bhūmi* characterized by an oblong *bhūmi-amlā*, crowning a set of three *khurā*-shaped *bhūmi-varaṇḍis*; while the upper two of the latter are clasped by a single *chaitya*-window motif, the lowest is relieved with *chaitya*-windows. Over the *bhūmi* comes the large *khurā*-shaped member, which does not maintain the *paṇḍa*-divisions. Its *muhāṇṭī*, fashioned only on the longer sides, is embellished with a row of four-petalled flowers above and a row of pendants below. The shorter sides are relieved with a *chaitya*-window, its central medallion containing Andhakāsura-vadha-mūrti on the north side and Aja-Ekapāda on the south.

The former, with an extremely angry expression, round rolling eyes and spiral curls rising upwards like flames, and decked in anklets, an *upavīta* of skulls (?), a *hāra* of pendants, *valayas* and armlets, pierces, with a *trīśūla* held in his two natural hands, Andhakāsura who, doubled over with head and feet downward and waist upward, hangs in the air. The two uppermost hands hold over his head the stretched hide of an elephant. The

remaining left carries a skull-cup near the pendant body of *Andhakāśura*, the object in the corresponding right being indistinct. On the dexter side is an attendant of Śiva, who, with a long staff-like object (*śūla* or sword) in hand, is seen attacking the hinder part of the elephant-skin held by Śiva. A head is visible below the legs of Śiva, while over the head of the latter is a *vidyādhara* with a garland.

The ithyphallic Aja-Ekapāda stands erect with a *ghaṭa* in his lower left, an animal (which looks like a deer) in the upper left, a rosary in the upper right and a *triśūla* in the lower right. Scantly clad in a tiger's skin, he is bejewelled in *valayas*, armlets, a *hāra*, an *upavīta* and a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*. He is flanked by two attendants, both emaciated and with *jaṭā* carrying a sprinkler and a rosary.

The western *rāhā* is slightly more projected than the others and in it is the low door-opening, 3 ft. 6½ in. high and 1 ft. 9½ in. wide. Over the lintel of the door-frame projects a plain architrave, its ends supported by the ends of the *rāhā*. Over the architrave projects a *khurā*-shaped member relieved with three *chaitya*-windows, two oblongs, each containing a peacock with a pearl-string, and rows of four-petalled flowers on the *muhāṇṭi*. Over this separated by a recess are two *chaitya*-windows, one above the other with a narrow recess in between. The upper *chaitya*-window, which is also smaller, projects against the large *khurā*-shaped member. In it was the bust of Śiva with a snake issuing from his right *karṇa-bhūṣana*, of which only the upper part now survives. The face of the lower *chaitya*-window motif has completely exfoliated. The wooden door had two leaves as attested by two sockets in the ceiling of the passage immediately flanking the lintel.

The *mastaka*, separated by a recess, 2½ in. high, is a semi-cylinder flattened at the top and with a fillet on the longer sides at the bottom. Its longer sides have the subdued curve of a *cyma reversa*. There is a central ridge (5 ft. 9 in. by 11½ in. by ¾ in.) along the crest. The *muhāṇṭis* are relieved each with a row of four-petalled flowers above and a row of pendants below. The shorter sides have an ornate *chaitya*-window with *Naṭarāja* on the north and *Gaṇeśa* on the south.

Naṭarāja, with the head missing, is partly damaged. Decorated in anklets, an *upavīta*, armlets and *valayas*, the ithyphallic figure appears to have eight arms. On the sinister side is an attendant playing on drums (two vertically placed on the ground and one (cylindrical) placed horizontally on the lap). One of the left hands of the deity touches the chin of the musician, while another fondly touches the snout of the bull, who looks up towards the deity. The third (natural) left hand is in a dancing pose, the fourth being broken. The attributes (if any) in the three extant right hands are indistinct. There is an emaciated figure on the dexter side.

The four-armed pot-bellied *Gaṇeśa*, decked in anklets, an *upavīta*, a *hāra* with pendant bells, a girdle, *valayas*, armlets and *jaṭā-mukūṭa*, sits in *mahārājatilā* with his belly and raised right knee tied by a snake. He carries in his lower left a bowl of *laddukas* on which his trunk is applied, in upper left a hatchet, upper right a rosary and lower right a radish.

The ceiling of the sanctum is made of four slabs, of which the full width of two central and a few inches of the outer ones are exposed. Situated at a height of 6 ft. 6 in. above the floor of the sanctum, it rests above three roughly dressed inconspicuous corbels. There is a closed chamber over the *garbha-mūḍa*. The floor of the sanctum and the top of the *upāna* are one level.

The image of *Mahishāsuramardini* in the sanctum is loose, placed on a

spouted oblong pedestal of two *khurā*-shaped mouldings, which does not fit with the image. As the floor has been relaid recently with bricks finished with plaster, there is no means of ascertaining the original position of the pedestal. The spout of the pedestal faces north. There is a corresponding channel (which was found after the removal of the recent floor) cut into the floor and the *upāna*, which passed below the bottom *khurā* of the *pābhāga* of the north wall for draining the washings outside. Thus, apart from the fact that the image is stylistically ascribable to about the eighth century A.D., there is no other proof of its contemporaneity with the temple.

Mahishāsūramardini, draped in a short *dhōṭī* and bejewelled in anklets, *churis*, a *hāra* and ear-ornaments (coiffure covered by a plaster of vermillion and oil) stands with her right foot on her *vāhana*, the lion (depicted in the pose of attacking the hinder part of the buffalo), and left foot on the chopped head of the animal. Of her right hands, the natural one pierces the head of the demon, who has sprung forth from the truncated body of the buffalo, with her *triśūla*, the next hand holds a *chakra*, the third brings out an arrow from a quiver and the uppermost holds above her head a sword. The left natural hand has caught firmly the chin of the demon, the next holds a snake which encircles the demon's body, the third a shield and the fourth a bow, now broken. There is an attendant on either side of the deity. The oval halo, with a beaded border, is relieved out of the oblong back slab, 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 1 ft. 5 in. wide and 9 in. thick (maximum).

The temple is of dry masonry with a limited use of iron cramps.

In front of the temple and immediately abutting it is a plinth (11 ft. 10 in. north to south and 12 ft. 5 in. east to west), made of khondalite slabs, evidently of a front porch, which did not, however, form part of the original scheme of the temple.

In the compound of the temple are six loose sculptures, two of Mahishāsūramardini and four of Vishṇu.

The heights of the vertical components of the temple are given in the following table. Of the two columns 2 and 3, No. 2 gives the actual heights and No. 3 the heights taking the canonical 16 *āṅgulas* as the length of the *garbha* which, in this case, is 4 ft. 10 in.

| Name of component | Actual height | Ratio in <i>āṅgulas</i> , in relation to the length of the <i>garbha</i> , which is held to be 16 <i>āṅ</i> . |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Pābhāga</i> .. | 1 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | 4.76 |
| <i>Jāṅgha</i> .. | 2 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. | 8.69 |
| <i>Varaṇḍa</i> .. | 8 in. | 2.21 |
| <i>Kāṇṭi</i> .. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | .62 |
| <i>Gaṇḍī</i> ¹ (<i>uā</i>) .. | 4 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. | 13.72 |
| <i>Kāṇṭi</i> .. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | .62 |
| <i>Khākhārā-muhāṇṭi</i> .. | 6 in. | 1.65 |
| <i>Khākhārā</i> .. | 1 ft. 5 in. | 4.69 |
| | 11 ft. 2 in. | |

¹ The *gaṇḍī* here consists of not only the *bhūmi* (2 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high) but also the member (1 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high) between the *bhūmi* and the *kāṇṭi* below the *khākhārā*.
[Cont. on p. 22.]

APPENDIX B

VALABHĪ

It has been stated above (p. 2) that Badabhi, almost definitely identical with Valabhī, is one of the forms of the *khākharā* Order according to the *Bhuvanapradīpa*, the other two being Draviḍā and Kosoli. The first two also appear as temple-forms in *Silpa-sāstras* other than Orissan.¹ The *Amarakosha* (*Pura-varga*, verse 15) defines *valabhī* as *gopānaṣi tu valabhī chhādane vakra-dāruṇi*, which no doubt indicates a barrel-vaulted or semi-cylindrical roof made (or resting on a framework) of curved pieces of timber (i.e. rafters).

The Valabhī (v.l. Vaḍabhī) type of buildings is described in some details in the *Vishṇudharmottara*, chapter LXXXVI, as follows :²

Valabhī-saṁsthitam(-saṁjñitam?) ramyaṁ prāsādam tu chatur-diśam |
vistāra-triguṇ-āyāmaṁ tathā ch=aiv=aika-mekhalam || 21 ||

pārśvayor=valabhī-prishṭhe chandra-sālā-yutam bhavet |
prāsāde tatra kartavyās=trayaś=ch=āmara(la?)-sarakāḥ || 22 ||

bhāgas=tu mekhalā tatra kaṭi-bhāgas(kaṭir=bhāgas?)=tathā bhavet |
bhāga ekas=tu valabhī tathā tatra prakīrtitā || 23 ||

prāsādasy=āṣṭamo bhāgaḥ kartavyo mekhalā-ga(ya?)taḥ |
kaṭy-aṣṭa-bhāgaṁ dvau hitvā sopānam vistarād=bhavet || 24 ||

ekasyām diśi ch=aiv=ātra dvāraḥ kāryaḥ samuchchhayaḥ |
sv-echchh-ās-ābhimukhaḥ kāryaḥ valabhī-saṁjñitaś=tv=ayam || 25 ||

prāsāde'=smiṁs=tu kartavyā Brahma-Vishṇu-Maheśvarāḥ |
Ekānamś=ātha vā kāryā madhyagā Rāma-Kṛishṇoyoh || 26 ||

Gaṇeśa-Skandayor=madhye kartavyo vā Tri-lochanaḥ |
madhye'=rka-Chandrayoh kāryas=Tvashṭā v=āpi Janārdanaḥ || 27 ||

ek=aiva Durgā kartavyā bahu-bāhu-vibhūshitā |
tatra kāry=ātha vā Lakshmīr=jagat-tritraya-bhūshaṇam || 28 ||

Vishṇor=Bhoga-sayaḥ kāryaḥ prāsāde tatra vā nrīpa |
chatur-ātm=ātha vā kāryo deva-devo Janārdanaḥ || 29 ||

Śakra-Kīnāśa-Varuṇaiḥ sahito vā Dhan-eśvaraḥ |
anye devā na kartavyā ye mayā n=ānukīrtitāḥ || 30 ||

In the first edition of *Bhubaneswar* (New Delhi, 1958) I took this member to be a second *khākharā*. For the following reasons it appears to me now that it is more reasonable to regard it as a part of the *gaṇḍī* itself in the case of the temples of the Vaitāl group and as by itself forming the *gaṇḍī* in Class III of the *khākharā* temples described above: (1) No published *Silpa* text mentions more than one *khākharā* in the case of any variety of *khākharā* temples; (2) if it is regarded as a second *khākharā*, the temples of Class III are left without any *gaṇḍī*; and (3) in no temples of Class I, where both this member and the *gaṇḍī* proper exist together, is there any appreciable horizontal break between the two, as one would naturally expect between the *gaṇḍī* and the *mastaka*. It, therefore, appears safe to restrict the term *khākharā* to the top component only.

¹ Cf. P. K. Acharya, *A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture* (Allahabad, 1927), s.v. *Draviḍa* and *Va(Ba)labhī(-ī)*.

² *Vishṇudharmottara-Purāṇa*, ed. Priyabala Shah, I (Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1953), pp. 231-32.

The following facts stand out clearly from the above extract.

Valabhī is a form of the *prāsāda*, with its length thrice its width. On the sides (*pārśva*) of its top (*prishṭha*) should be *chandra-sālās*. There should be one door facing any direction. Herein should be installed: (a) Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Maheśvara; or (b) Ekānamśā between Balarāma and Kṛishna; or (c) Trilochana (Śiva) between Gaṇeśa and Kārttikeya; or (d) Tvashtṛi or Janārdana between Sūrya and Chandra; or (e) multiple-armed Durgā; or (f) Lakshmī; or (g) Anantaśāyin Viṣṇu; or (h) Viṣṇu in four forms; or (i) Kubera with Indra, Yama and Varuṇa. No other deity is allowed.

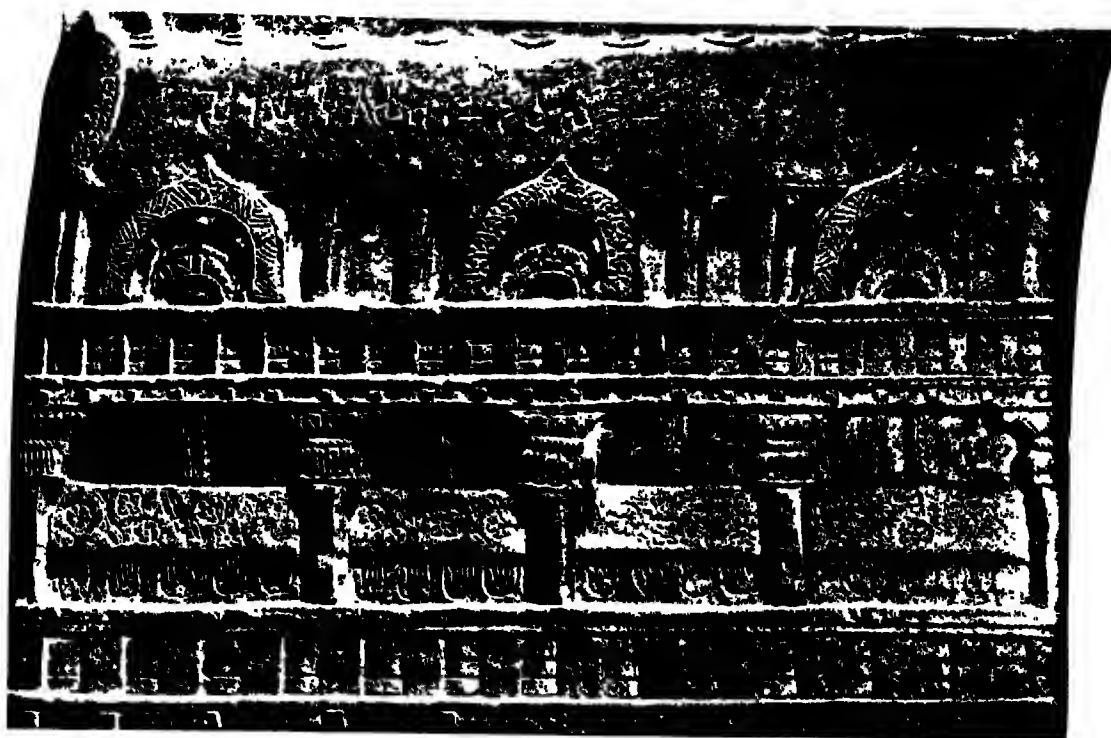
From the foregoing it is clear that the Valabhī is oblong on plan and it is designed to have either a group of deities or singly Durgā, Lakshmī or reclining Viṣṇu. The last recalls the association of the same deity with a monolithic shrine, now in the Mathura Museum (p. 14). Further, it is interesting to find from an inscription, dated A.D. 467-68, from Gadhwā (District Allahabad),¹ that a person constructed a *vaḍabhī* and placed therein an image of Anantaśāyin. A verse² from the Mandasor inscription of Kumāragupta and Bandhuvarman also may not be without relevance in this context:

*Kailāsa-tuṅga-śikhara-pratimāni ch=āny=ā-
ny=ābhānti dīrggha-valabhīni sa-vedikāni |*

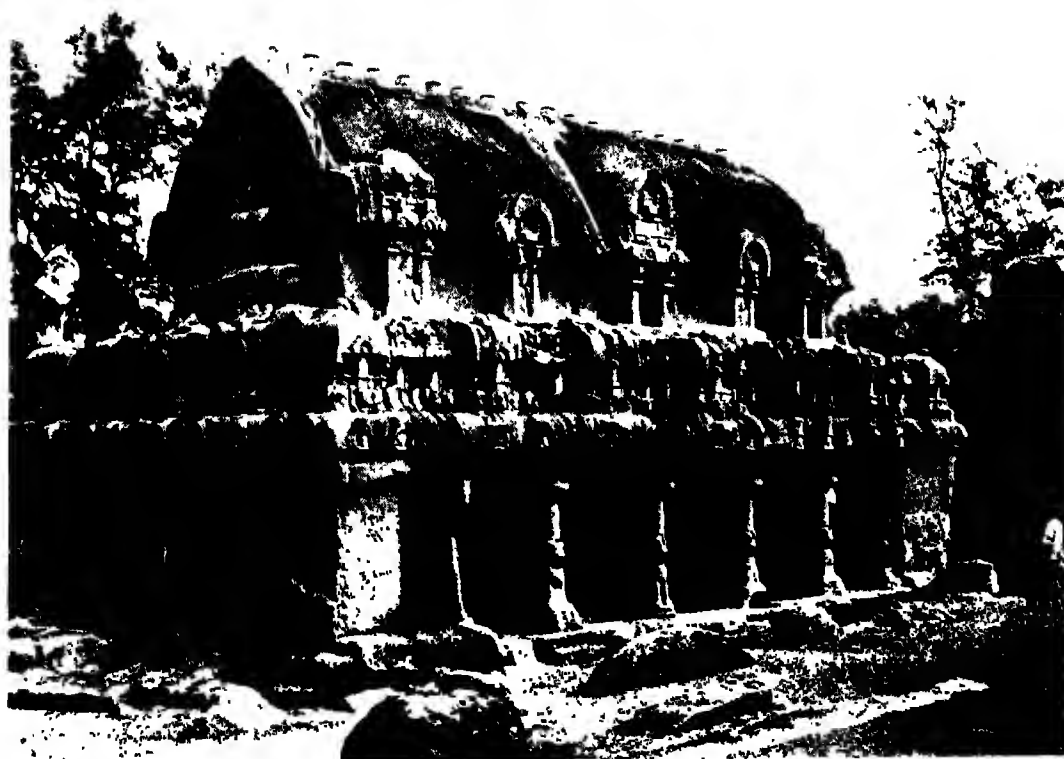
In this verse, while describing Daśapura (modern Mandasor in Madhya Pradesh), the poet mentions the existence therein of buildings (*griha*) with long *valabhīs* (*dīrggha-valabhī*), which in their loftiness were comparable to the high peaks of Kailāsa. The adjective 'long' before *valabhīs* shows that here are referred to buildings which had an elongated top—such as *khākharās* have.

¹ J. F. Fleet, *Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings and their Successors*, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, III (Calcutta, 1888), p. 268.

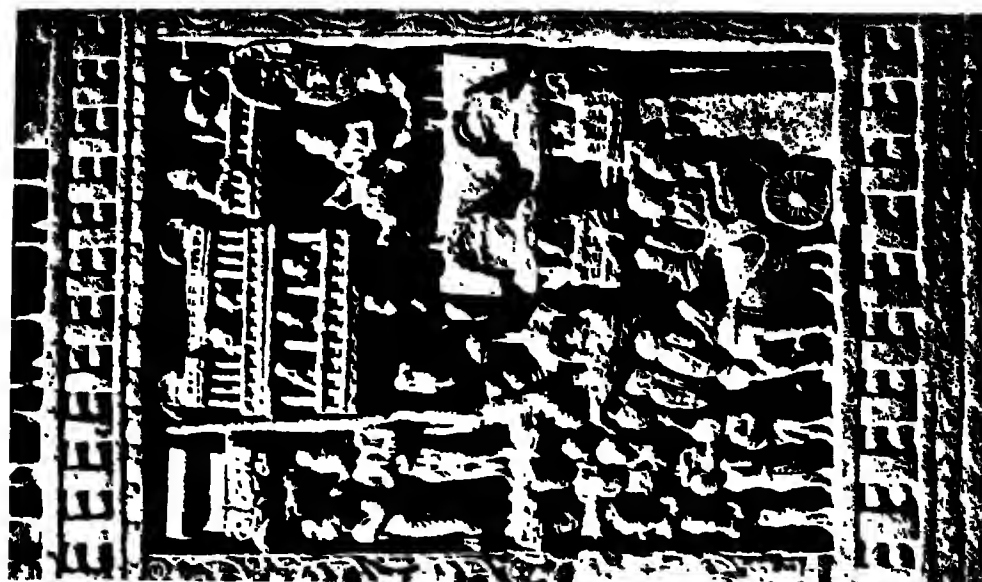
² *Ibid.*, p. 81.



A. *Barrel-vaulted sanctuary, Bhārhut (now in the Indian Museum)*



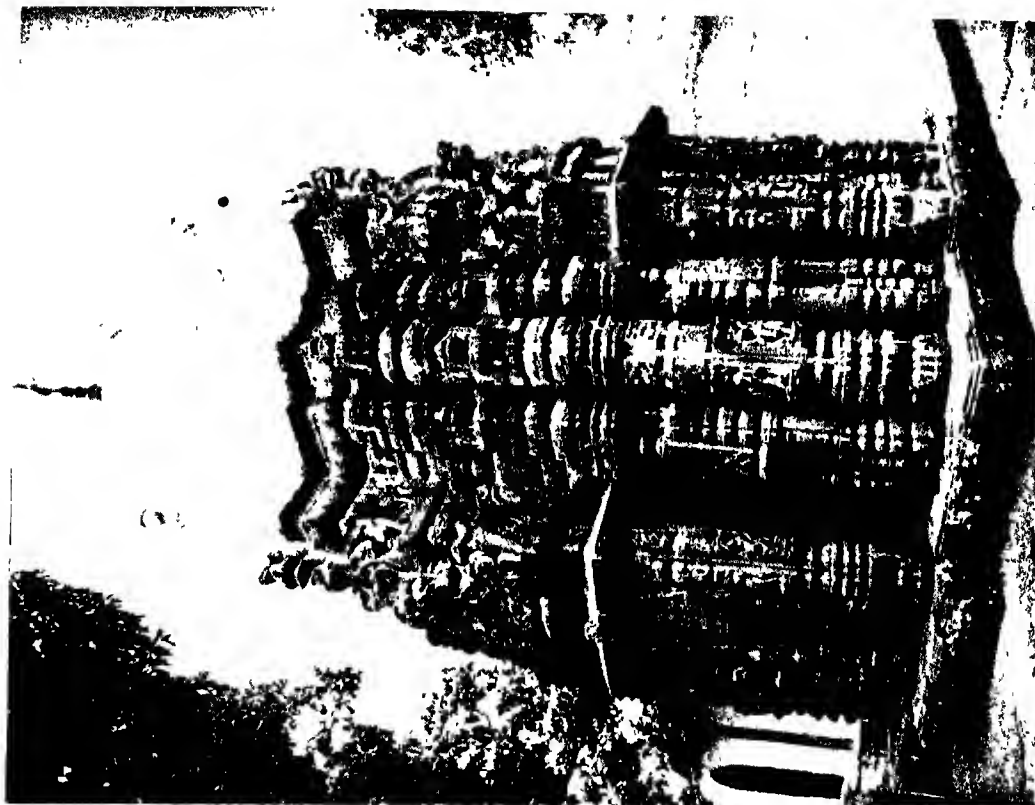
B. *Bhīma-ratha, Mahabalipuram*



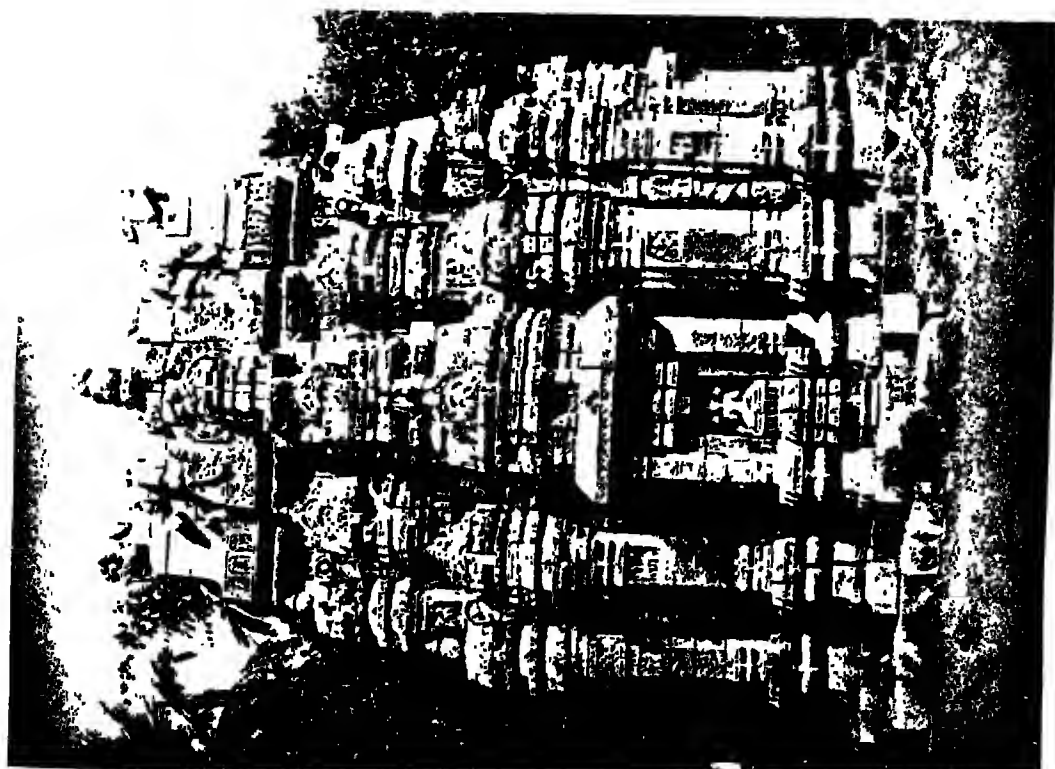
B. City-gateway, Sanchi



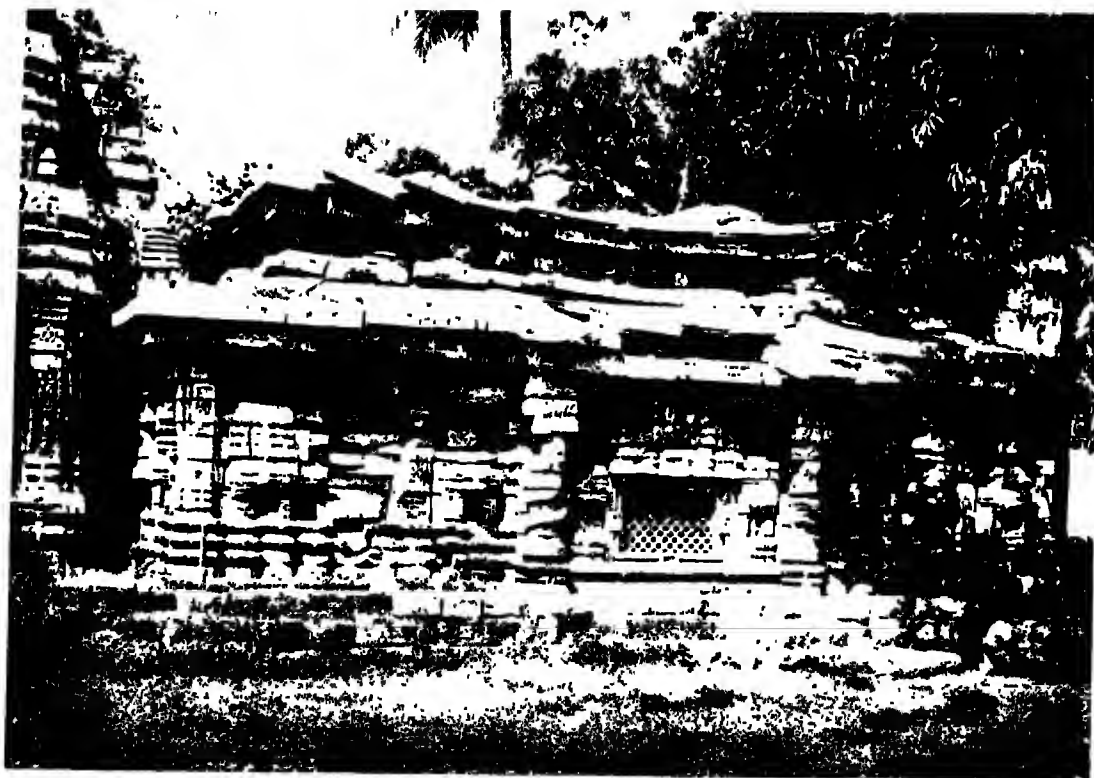
A. Double-storied structure, Udayagiri



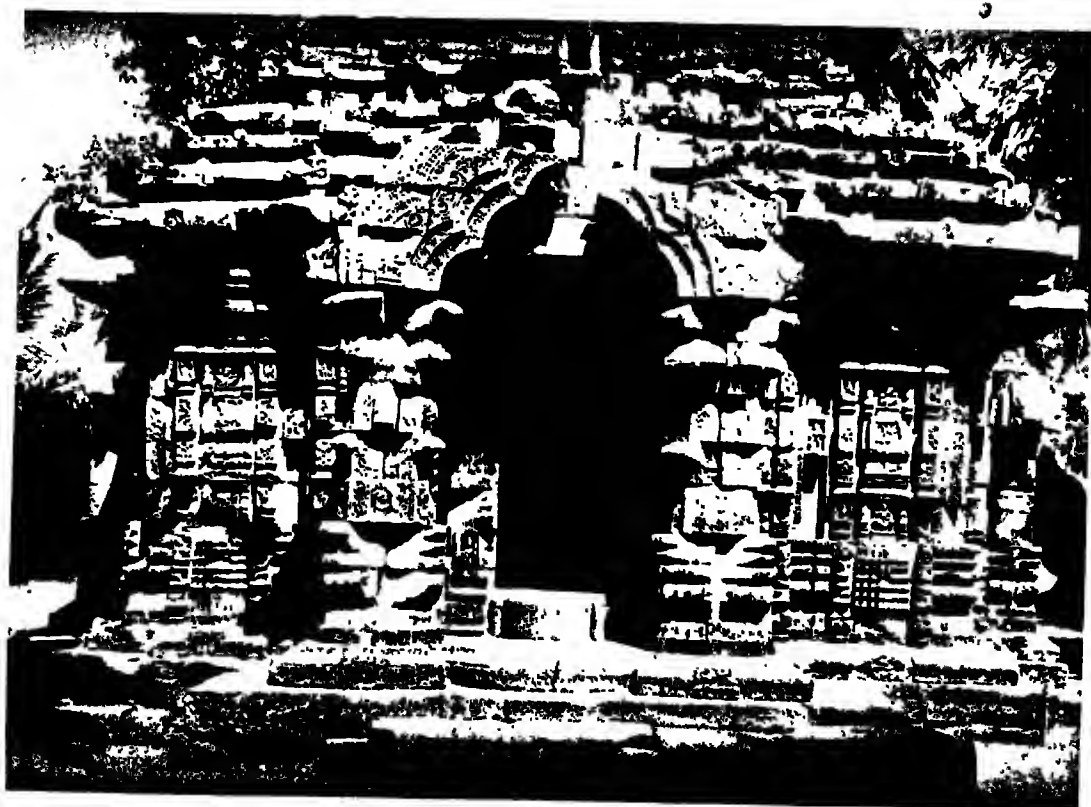
B. *Gauri temple, Bhubaneswar*



A. *Vārāhī temple, Chaurasi*



A. *Jagamohana of the Vārāhī temple, Chaurasi*



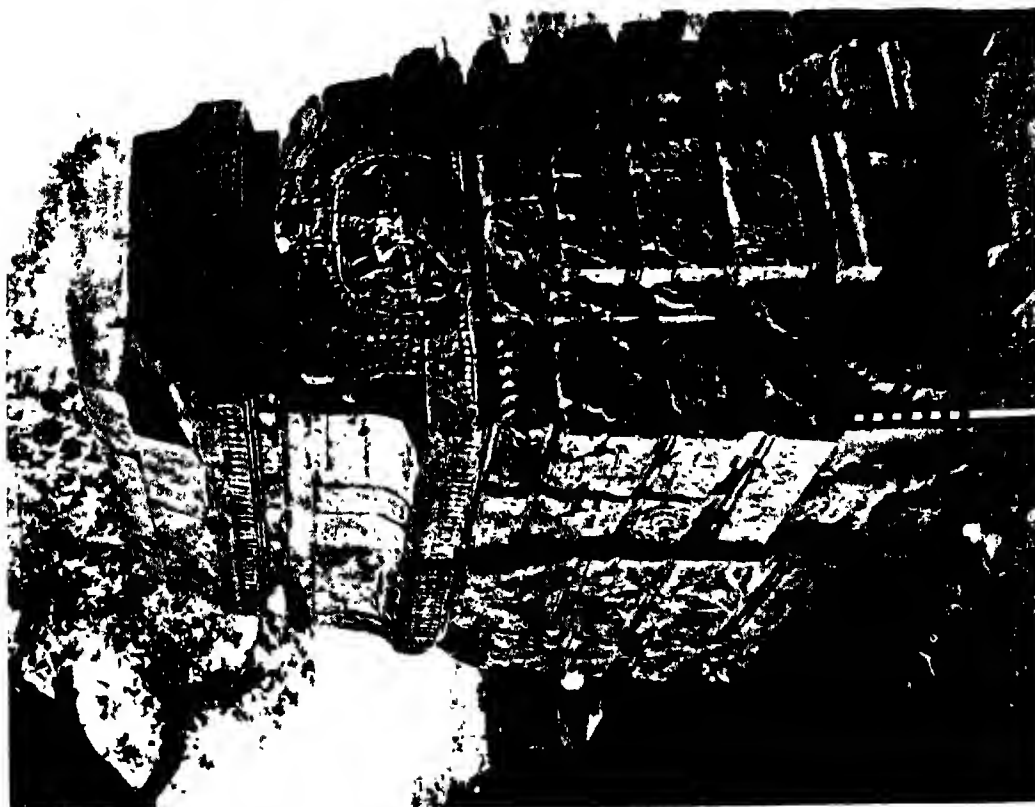
B. *Jagamohana of the Guṇgeśvarī temple, Begalishbati*



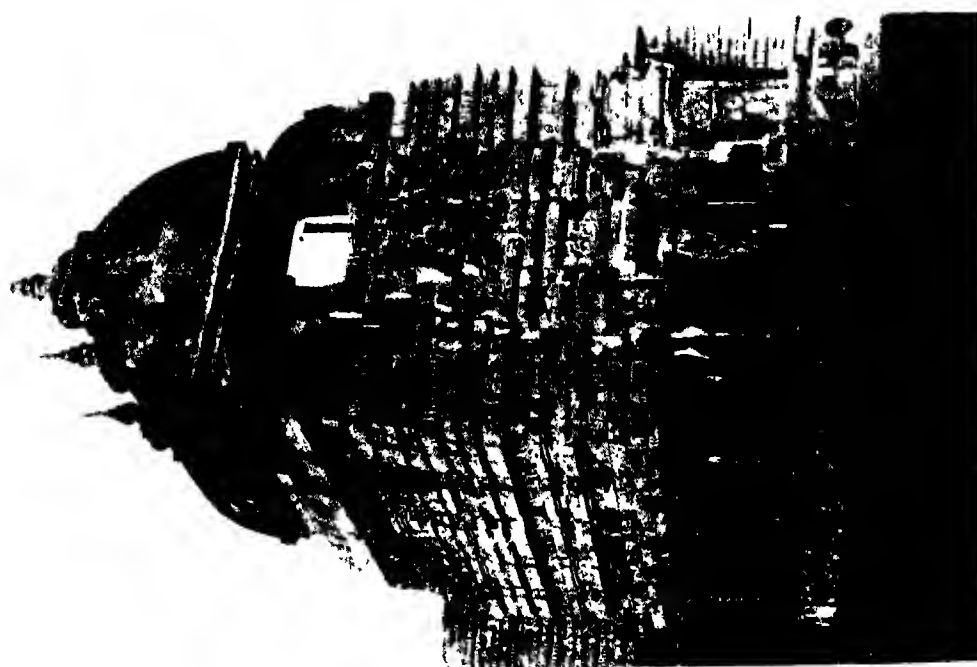
A. *Gangesānāi temple, Begal'shaban*



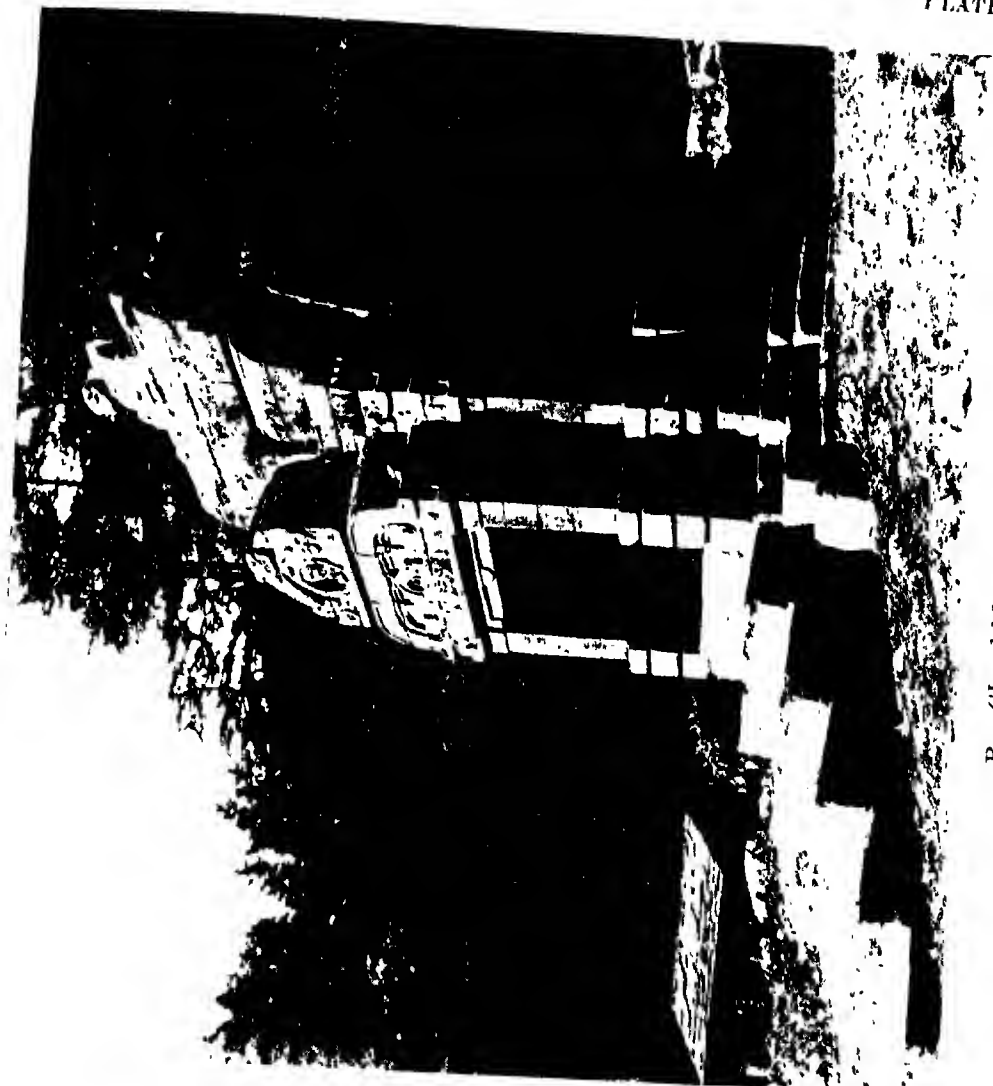
B. *Chandī temple, Kishoripou*



B Durgā temple, Ranapur



A. Vaitāl Deul, Bhubaneswar



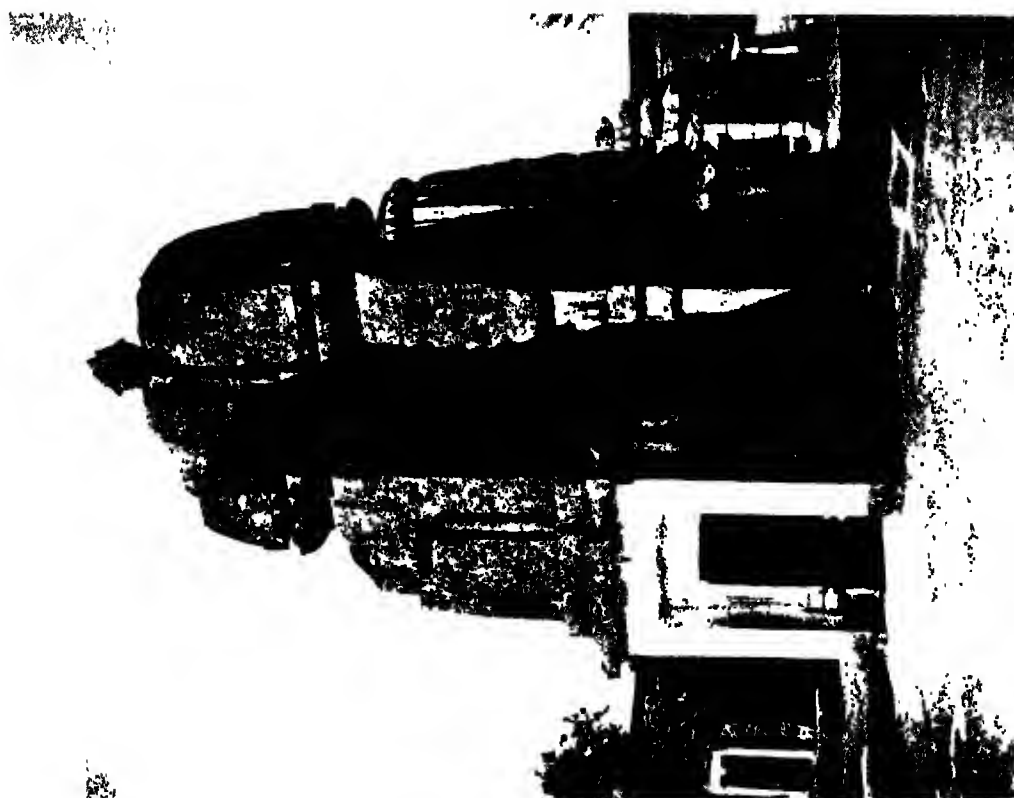
B. *Chandikā temple, Jagesuar*



A. *Monolithic shrine (now in the Mathura Museum)*



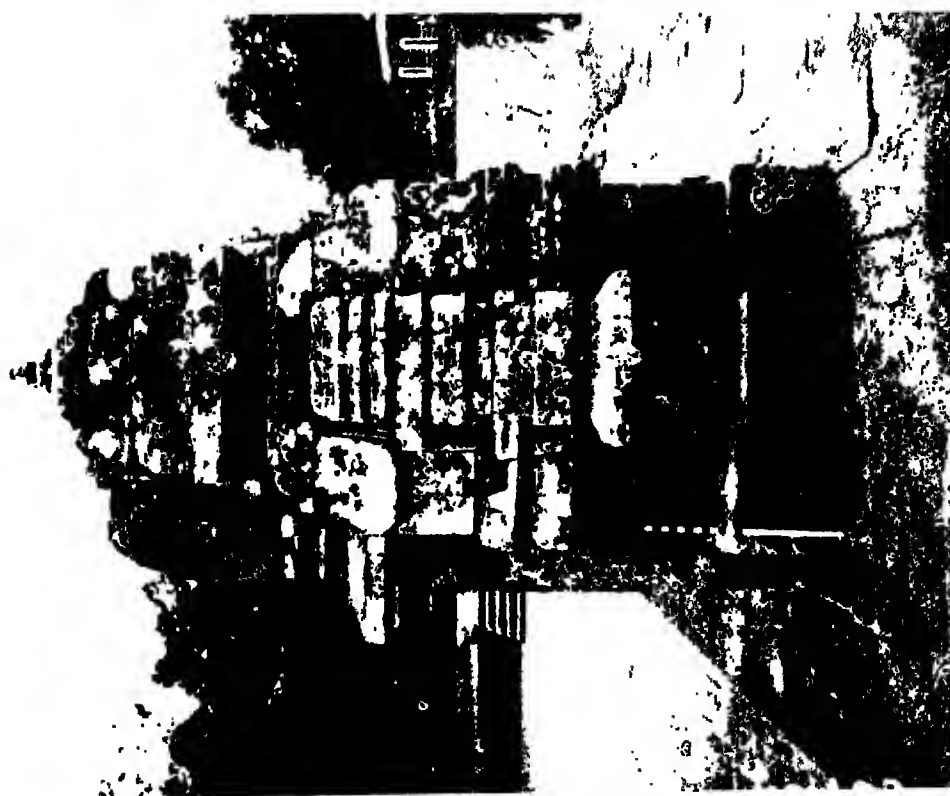
B. Gopālīnī temple, Bhubaneswar



A. Sāvērī temple, Bhubaneswar



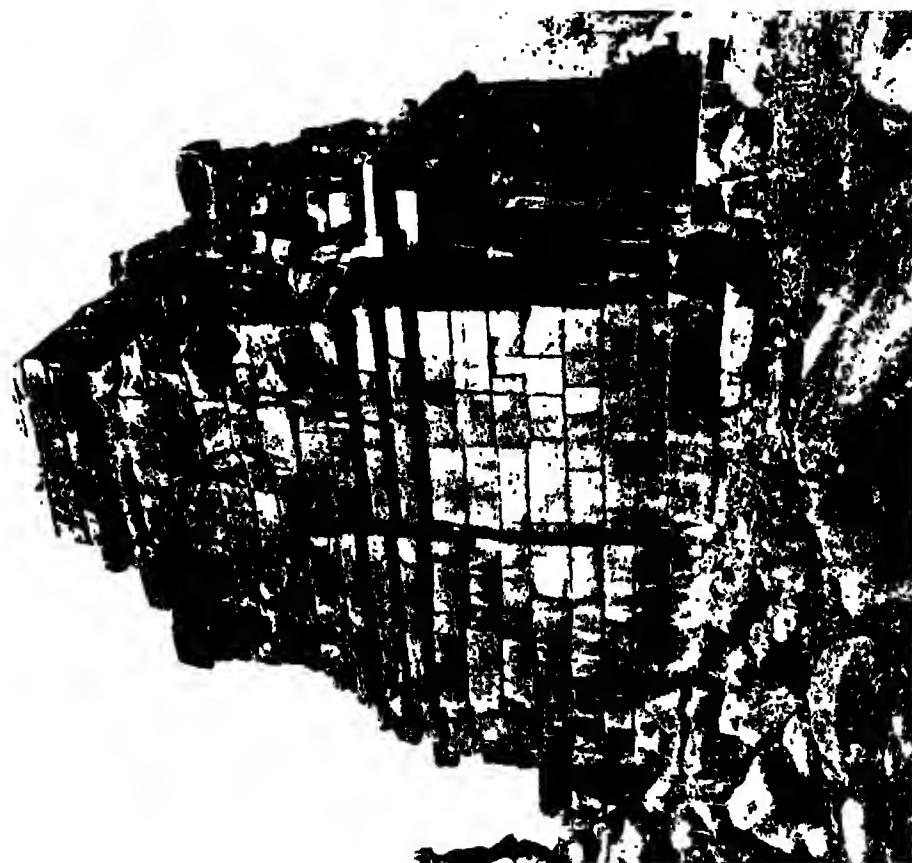
B. *Small temple, Ranipur-Jharial*



A. *Miniature temple, Bhubaneswar*



B. *Nava-Durgā temple, Jageswar*



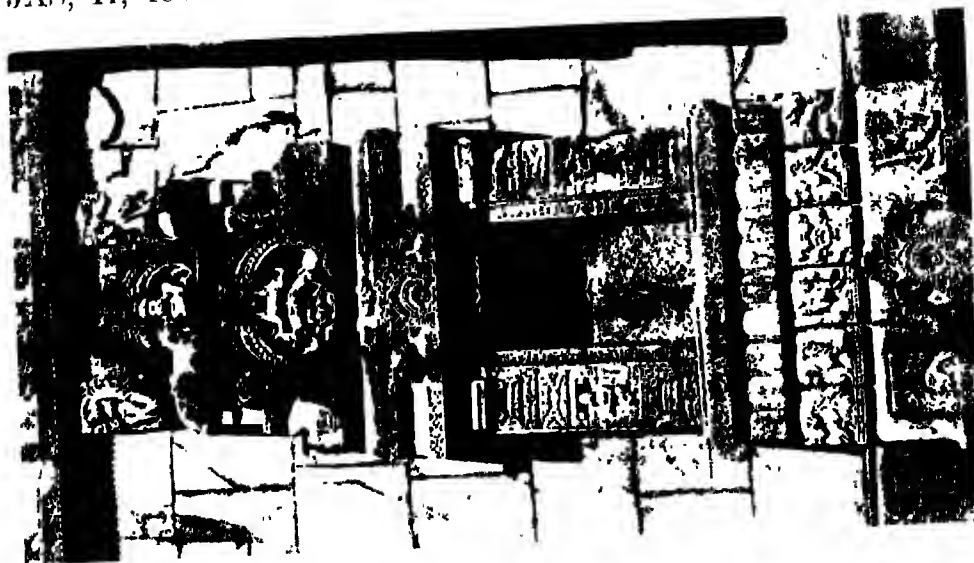
A. *Liyāhāri-mandir, Ranipur-Jharial*



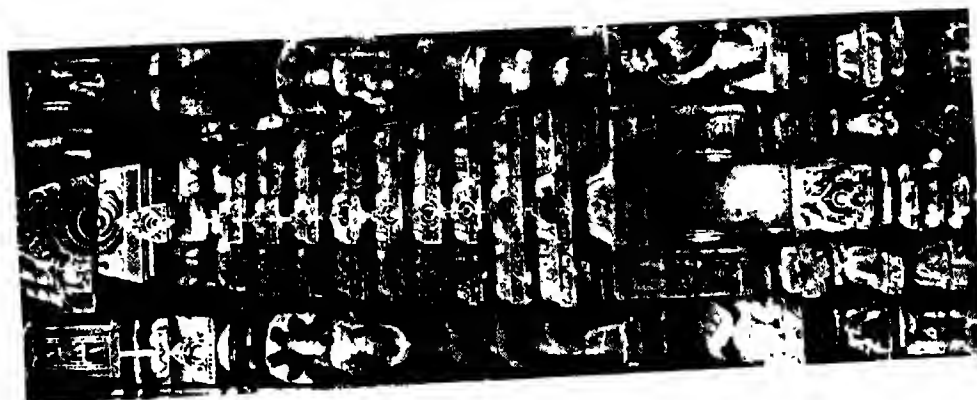
B. *Pushi-devi temple, Jageswar*



A. *Kalikā temple, Jageswar*



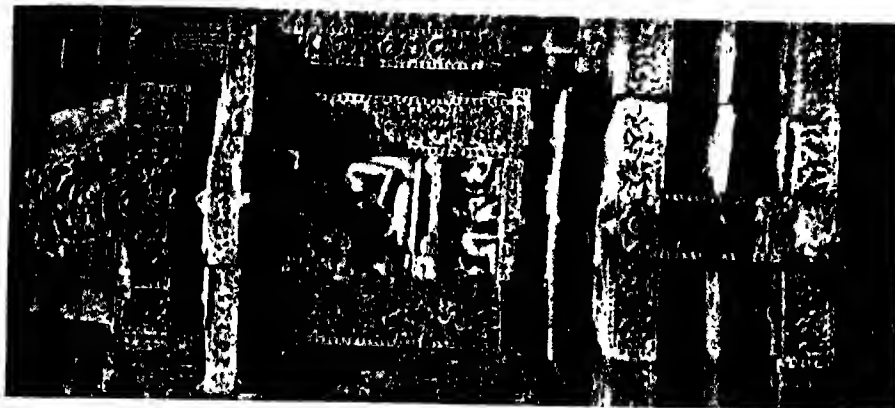
C. *Khākhārā-mundi, Paraśurāma's cave temple, Bhudaneswar*



B. *Khākhārā-mundi, Pārāvatī temple, Bhudaneswar*



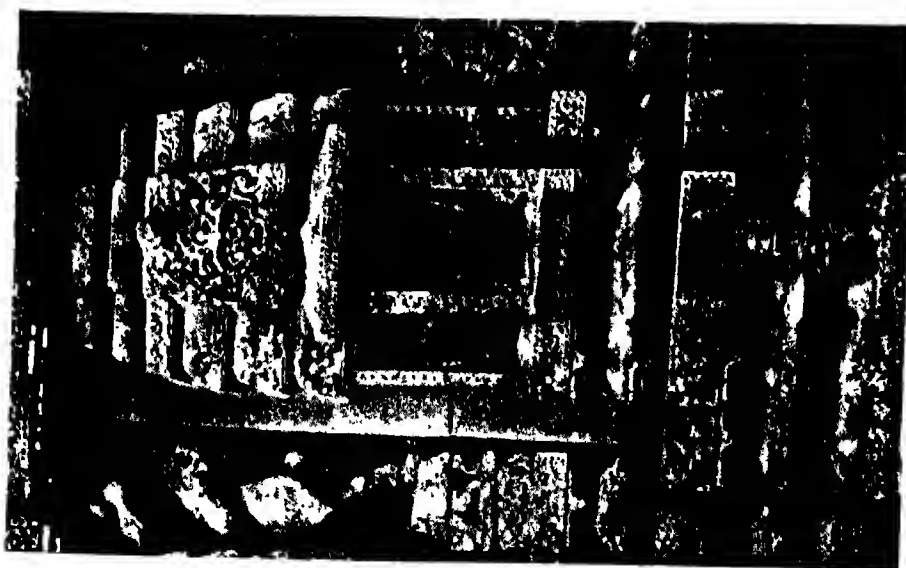
A. *Vārāhī, Vārāhī temple, Chaurasi*



C. *Khākhārā-muṇḍi, Lāṅgarāja
temple, Bhuvanēśvar*



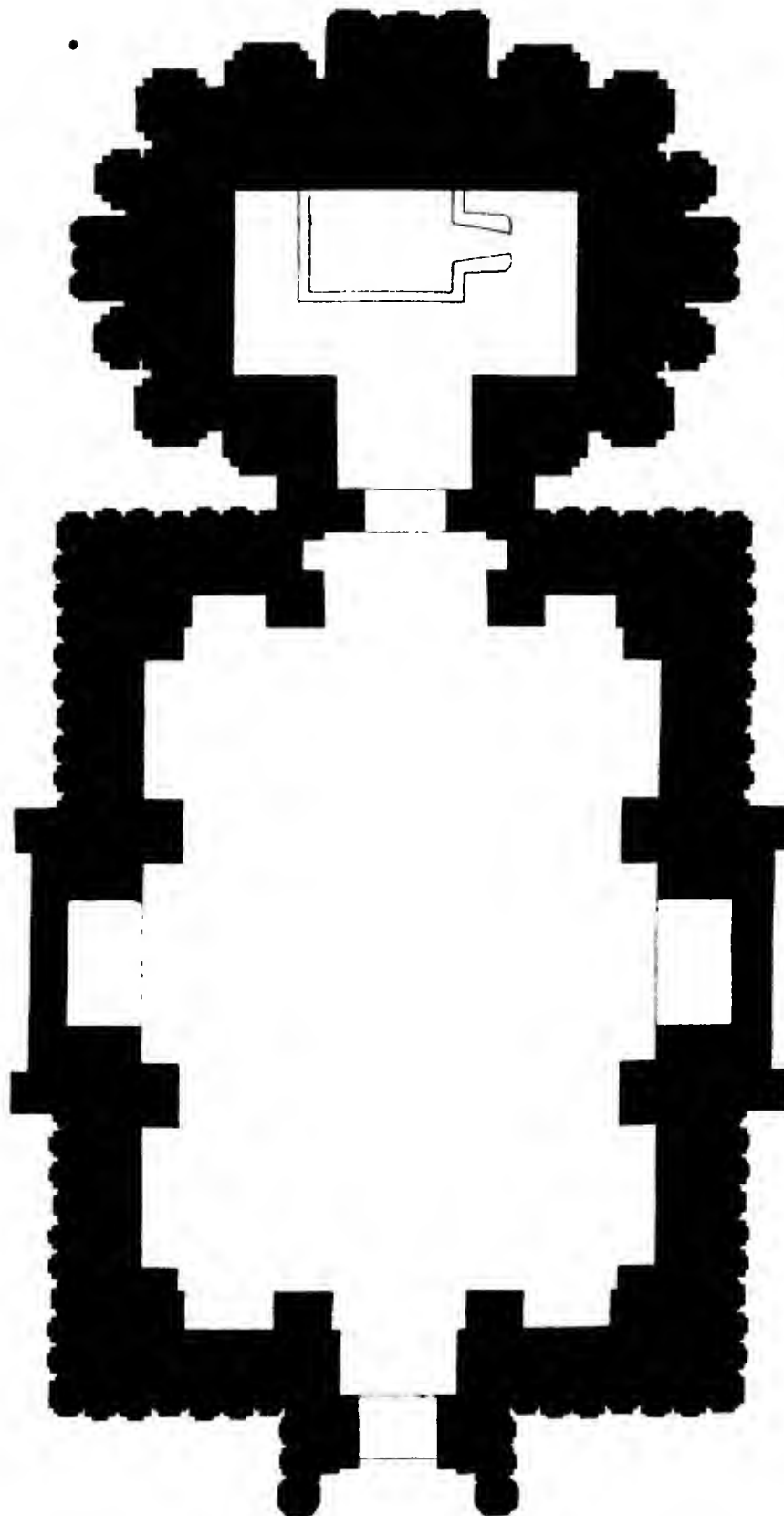
B. *Khākhārā-
muṇḍi, Ananta-
Vāsudeva temple,
Bhuvanēśvar*



A. *Khākhārā-muṇḍi, Brahmeśvara temple,
Bhuvanēśvar*

VARAHI TEMPLE

SCALE OF FEET



SOME CHANGES IN KHASI CULTURE

By K. P. CHATTOPADHYAY

In the following note, the effect on some traits of Khasi culture, in one area, of contact with Hindus as also with the Britishers who came to Khasi hills is noted. The writer has drawn upon earlier data collected by Gurdon, Cantlie and others and also on the data collected by him on the occasion of two visits to Mawphlang, in 1940 and again in 1951. Part of the data was collected by postgraduate trainees under him, with his help where needed.

The first trait to be studied will be the concept of rights in land. In the past land was the main source of food supply and of other income as well. Hence it has been given priority in consideration. Before taking up the detailed discussion of particular changes, it is to be noted that it was found that many general changes had occurred in 1951 when the area was revisited. While in 1940, a rickety old bus used to call at Mawphlang at intervals of three to four days, in 1951 there was a regular daily bus service plying twice in the course of the day. Hired cars could also be arranged by notice a day earlier. During the war, troops had been stationed in a good part of the neighbourhood and far more intensified contact with the outside world had taken place then than ever before. Trade had developed correspondingly (though temporarily) during this period.

I. Land in the Khasi hills proper comes under two heads: (a) public, and (b) private. Certain details regarding the latter class of land mentioned by earlier writers will be first noted.

Gurdon, writing nearly fifty years ago, states¹ that private lands 'may be subdivided into ri-kur or lands which are the property of the clan and ri-kynti, family or acquired landed property...'. A very large proportion, certainly of the high lands, is the property of the clan. The clan lands originally when population was sparse were owned by families, but as the members of the family increased and a clan was formed, the lands became the property of the clan instead of the family. Such clan lands are properly demarcated by stone boundary marks (Fig. 1). 'No clan lands can be alienated without durbar of the whole clan.' But 'Ri Kynti are private lands which have been either acquired by a man or woman individually, or in the case of a woman, inherited from her mother. Such lands must be entirely distinguished from the lands of the clan'.

According to David Roy² in the Khasi States, 'Lands come under two main divisions :

Class A : Ri Kynti

Class B : Ri Raid

Ri = land ; Kynti = possession, land in absolute possession ; Ri = land ; Raid = community, land for the community'.

'The "Bakhraw" or leading families or clan came and occupied lands won or obtained by them. The lands, occupied and distributed as absolute possessions, became the Ri Kynti lands of these families. They are inheritable

¹ *The Khasis* by Lt.-Col. P. R. T. Gurdon. London, 1914.

² *Notes on Khasi Law* by Keith Cantlie, 1934.

The *varaṇḍa* is a *khurā*-shaped moulding, over which rises the terraced roof in two stages; the recess in between, however, has no clerestory unlike such early temples as the Paraśurāmeśvara. Internally the *jagamohana* is 8 ft. square.

MAHISHĀSURAMARDINĪ TEMPLE, SHERGARH¹

Deul

Built on a low *upāna*, 2 ft. 2 in. high, of three courses of laterite, the temple, with the top portion of its *ganḍi* together with the *ṛastaka* missing, stands to a height of 13 ft. It is wholly made of laterite except for the door-frame and the member immediately over it, which are of a bluish stone (chlorite?).

Bāḍa.—The *tryaṅga bāḍa* is externally *pañcha-ratha* on plan; the lengths of the *kanika*, *anuratha* and *rāhā* of the back (east) side, which is also the longer side, are respectively 2 ft. 6½ in., 1 ft. 2 in. and 2 ft. 3½ in. The corresponding measurements of the shorter (north and south) sides are 1 ft. 8 in., 1 ft. ½ in. and 1 ft. 11½ in. The *pābhāga*, 2 ft. 1 in. high, consists of three mouldings—*khurā*, *noli* and inverted *khurā*—connected with each other by a plain vertical band. Except for the *piḍā-muṇḍi*—two *piḍās* crowned by an *āmalaka*—on the central projection, the *jāṅgha* (4 ft. 7 in. high) is plain. The niches in the *piḍā-muṇḍis* are now empty. The *varaṇḍa*, 1 ft. 2 in. high, consists of two mouldings crowned by a recess, 6½ in. high.

Ganḍi.—The plain *kanika-paga* of the *ganḍi* stands to a maximum height of 4 ft. 7½ in. The other *pagas* on the shorter sides are preserved to a lesser height, with their stones dislocated; nevertheless, the broad outline of the lower portion of a *chaitya*-window motif (as in the Chandī temple) can be made out. On the back side above the lowest course (beyond the *kanika*) a course resembling a half convex is visible; evidently the curvature is dictated by the edges of the *chaitya*-windows of the sides.

Interior.—The *garbha-griha* measures 6 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft. The *garbhāmuda* is a single oblong slab resting on the top of a group of corbels. The stonework is as usual without any mortar.

Door-frame.—The door-frame is richly carved with bands of scroll-work and floral motifs. At the base of the jambs are five-foiled niches with a standing *dvārapāla* carrying in one hand an indistinct but roundish object and in another a staff. At the centre of the lintel is a Gaja-Lakshmī.

Architrave.—The *chaitya*-window-shaped member originally over the door-frame now lies by the side of the sill. It contains a four-armed ithyphallic Śiva seated in *lalitāsana* by the side of his two-armed consort. His lower left hand touches the chin of Devī, the lower right being in *vyākhyānamudrā*. The upper left and right respectively carry a *triśūla* and a rosary. The *vāhanas*, bull and lion, are depicted below the seat. What is, however, more interesting is the depiction, in a row, of the *Sapta-Mātrikās* with Virabhadra and Gaṇeśa, each within a compartment, below this panel. Unlike other *Sapta-Mātrikā* representations, the figure of Virabhadra here occupies the central position. The emaciated terrible-looking Chāmūṇḍā is depicted on the extreme dexter. Seated in the *mahārājalīlā* pose with the mount below, she carries in her lower left hand a *kapāla*, upper right a rosary and lower right a *kartrī*, the broken upper left probably being *danta-lagna*. Next is the pot-bellied Vārāhī, with a skull-cup in

¹ Shergarh, itself a police station within the Sadar Subdivision, is 8 miles south-west of Balasore and approachable by bus.

her left hand, the object in her right being indistinct. Her mount is a buffalo. Kaumārī is shown riding on the back of a peacock with both her legs hanging by the sides of the mount. She carries in her left hand a cup (?) and in her right a *śakti*. Next is Māheśvarī, in *lalitāsana*, with a *triśūla* in her left hand and a rosary in her right; her bull is depicted below. The representation of two-armed Virabhadra, in *lalitāsana*, playing on a harp, is rather unusual. Next is depicted Brahmāṇī with four heads (three visible) and four hands, carrying in her upper right hand a rosary, upper left a book (?) and lower left a *ghaṭa* (?), her lower right being in *varadamudrā* (?). She sits in *padmāsana* with the swan below. Vaiṣṇavī, four-armed, is in *lalitāsana* with her mount Garuḍa below. Next is Indrāṇī, in *lalitāsana*, with a *vajra* in her left hand, the right being in *varada*. The animal-mount below is a very poor representation of an elephant. At the end is the four-armed pot-bellied Gaṇeśa. Seated in *mahārājālikā* the elephant-headed deity carries in the lower left hand a bowl of *laḍḍukas* on which his trunk is applied, a hatchet in the upper right and a rosary in the lower right.

Images within the sanctum.—Within the sanctum are two images of Mahishāsūramardinī. The one (1 ft. 8½ in. high and 1 ft. 1 in. wide) on the loose channel-spouted pedestal is elegantly bejewelled and displays considerable workmanship. It is eight-armed; with the lowest left hand it conveniently catches hold of the demon and with a *triśūla* held in the lowermost right it pierces the latter's head. The remaining three left hands respectively carry a serpent, a bow and a shield (in the uppermost), while the attributes in its right hands are a sword (in the uppermost), an arrow (in the attitude of being taken out from the quiver) and a wheel. The right foot rests on the hind portion of the buffalo (with the head severed) which has a realistically depicted wheel stuck on its hind part; near left leg lies the rampant lion. Stylistically the image may be of the tenth-eleventh century. The other image (1 ft. 7 in. high and 1 ft. 2 in. wide) is a coarser and later copy of it.

As the pedestal in the *garbha-griha* is too large for these images, it is not likely that either of them was originally the principal deity installed here. On the other hand, the beautiful ten-armed image (2 ft. 6 in. high and 1 ft. 5 in. wide) of Mahishāsūramardinī, now fixed in the north niche of the adjacent Khajureśvara Śiva temple, which is not very old and is made mostly with the old material, largely fits the pedestal. It carries a severed head in one of the left hands and a *vajra* in one of its right ones, besides the attributes held by the eight-armed figures described above. The workmanship of this image is much superior to that of the other two.

Antiquities outside the sanctum

The locality, besides containing the remains of a few more temples including four small laterite temples of the *Rekha* Order, has yielded a rich crop of images—Gaṇeśa, Kārtikeya, Sūrya, Pārvatī, Aja-Ekapāda, Gaṅgā, Yamunā, Viṣṇu, Varāha, Aṣṭamahābhaya-Tārā and figures of *tīrthaṅkaras*, including Rishabhanātha and Pārśvanātha. No doubt the place was a flourishing centre of Buddhism, Jainism, Vaiṣṇavism, Śaivism and Śākta and Saura cults.

CONCLUSION

The shapes of the *mastaka-khākharās* of the temples of Orissa, so far known, can be broadly divided into two categories, viz. (1) those which are

simple semi-cylinders, i.e. the lengths of which remain constant on all horizontal planes but the widths go on diminishing and (2) those that gradually narrow down upwards and their four corners diagonally incline inwards, so that both the lengths and breadths get progressively reduced towards the top.¹

However, taking into consideration all the components of these temples it is possible to resolve them into three broad classes on account of some individualistic traits in their forms.

Class I is well represented by the Vaitāl Deul (Pl. VI A) of Bhubaneswar. Its scheme of elevation is in the three well-known divisions of the Orissan *rekha* and *piḍā deuls*—*bāḍa*, *gaṇḍi* and *mastaka*. Built on a low *upāna*, the *bāḍa*, like that of the early group of Bhubaneswar, has three parts—*pābhāga* of four mouldings, *jāṅgha* and *varaṇḍa*, the last with two mouldings capped by a recess. Instead of the *rathas*, the *bāḍa* has pilaster-like projections, all on one plane. The *gaṇḍi* has two *bhūmis*, each demarcated by an oblong *bhūmi-amlā*, crowned by a massive member. The longer sides of the latter with a projected fillet at the base and the rounded top corners assume the form of a cyma reversa. Thus, this member resembles very closely the lower portion of the roof of the traditional *chaitya*-hall with its half-arched ceilings of the side aisles resting partly on the pillars of the hall and the walls at the outer ends.² The origin of both appears to have been in the arched roof of the verandah with heavy eaves, projecting either from the walls or the pillars. The *mastaka*, demarcated from the *gaṇḍi* by a recess, has the clear-cut shape of a semi-cylinder not essentially different from those depicted, as stated above, in the early Indian reliefs. Its longer sides have a thin inconspicuously projected fillet at the base. The ridge-line along the crest has a row of finials, each consisting of an *amlā*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* as in that of a typical *rekha-deul*.

To this class also belongs the Durgā temple (pp. 17ff., Pl. VI B) near Baideswar, which, notwithstanding its having a single *bhūmi*, probably on account of its small size, displays some development. The fillet of the *mastaka-khākharā* is more pronounced than that of the Vaitāl Deul and the contour of the *khākharā* is no longer sharply semi-cylindrical but flattened at the top, its bottom edges sloping towards the fillet, so that its longer sides have the form of a cyma reversa, not however deeply inflected. The member above the *bhūmi-amlās* has the shoulder-like curvature at the top ends, so that it resembles the *khurā*-moulding. The crowning elements are missing but the ridge-line is distinct. Inside is in worship an image of Mahishāsūramardinī.

Outside Orissa, a miniature monolithic temple, displayed in the Mathura Museum, also come under this category. The latter (Pl. VII A)³ along with a relief of Anantaśāyin Viṣṇu, found near it, hailed from Daulatta (District Mathura). It is likely that the image was enshrined in it. *Tri-ratha* on plan, its *pābhāga* has three mouldings—*khurā*, *noli* and inverted *khurā*. The *jāṅgha* has a row of *khākharā-muṇḍis*, all having

¹ Cf. N. K. Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

² In fact, a transverse section across an early *chaitya*-hall (a high vault over the central hall, flanked on either side by a half vault over each side-aisle) from the wall of one side-aisle to that of the other will roughly yield the trefoil form produced by the *mastaka* in combination with the member which follows immediately below. The correspondence of this member to the roof of the verandah (lower than the main roof) of a thatched or timber hut and the derivation of the former from the latter are obvious.

³ Courtesy of the Mathura Museum. The remaining photographs are the copyright of the Archaeological Survey of India.

niches containing standing figures, among whom Kārttikeya, Gaṇeśa and Viṣṇu are recognizable. Over the *jāṅgha* are two mouldings, with a row of decorated dentils, imitating the ends of the beams, in between them. The single *bhūmi* of the *ganḍi* is capped by a plain moulding over which is the member with longer sides having cyma reversa. There is a conspicuous, now damaged,* ridge over the *khākhārā*.

To Class II belong the Vārāhī temple (Pl. III A) of Chaurasi, the Gaurī temple (Pl. III B) of Bhubaneswar and the Gaṅgeśvarī temple (Pl. V A) of Béalishbati, all situated in District Puri, though spread over a wide chronological range. The presence of a moulding, called *srāhi* (a splayed out moulding approximating the form of the lower half of a *kumbha* moulding) in Orissan *Silpa-sāstras* below the *mastaka* is as much its distinctive characteristic as the absence of the *varaṇḍa* mouldings and *amlās*, either in relief or in round. The treatment of the *ganḍi* has assumed an individuality. Instead of the cyma reversa we have series of tiered *khākhārā-muṇḍis*.

The crowning elements also differ from those of Vaitāl and consist of *kalasa*, flanked by a rampant lion on either side.

The *mastaka-khākhārā* in these specimens has a form different from that of Class I. In the Vārāhī, possibly the earliest of the three, the semi-cylinder is substituted by a *khurā*-shaped form, *tri-ratha* on plan. A further development occurs in the Gaurī where the number of *rathas* in both the *mastaka-khākhārās*¹ is increased to five, the projections being more prominent; in elevation, the *khākhārās* resemble the *khurā*. In the pronouncedly dwarfish *khurā*-shaped *tri-ratha khākhārā* of the Gaṅgeśvarī, the individuality of the *khākhārā* is virtually lost.

A simultaneous development is noticeable in their ground plans as well. While the Vārāhī and the Gaurī are *pañcha-ratha*, the Gaṅgeśvarī, the latest, has a *sapta-ratha* plan.

Side by side, the proportionate difference between the length and width of the oblong interiors of these three typical temples progressively diminishes. Thus, taking the length of the *deul* of the Vārāhī, Gaurī and Gaṅgeśvarī as 1 in each case, their width would respectively work out to .55, .69 and .86. This diminution is naturally reflected as well in the *mastakas*, which assume a squarish shape, so much so that in the latest temple of the group, Gaṅgeśvarī, its oblong character is hardly visible.

The *ganḍi* also presents a progressive development. It is a full-fledged *pañcha-ratha* in the Vārāhī and Gaurī temples, wherein there are two gradually receding tiers of *khākhārā-muṇḍis*. In the Gaṅgeśvarī temple, the number of tiers is increased to three. The *ganḍi* in this temple is *sapta-ratha* at the base, but *pañcha-ratha* at the level of the second tier and above.

In Class III, which has a wider distribution spreading over Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Bolangir Districts, the *ganḍi*, rising above a set of mouldings, is curved near the top, its entire side face is fashioned in the likeness of an ornate stylized *chaitya*-window. The back side, in following the contour of the ornamental edges of the *chaitya*-windows of the sides, has usually plain concave and convex mouldings. The *mastaka-khākhārā* is crowned either by a *kalasa* as in the Sāvitrī temple (Pl. VIII A) and the miniature shrine (Pl. IX A) in the compound of the Mukteśvara temple or by a *kalasa* flanked by a lion on either side as in the Gopālīnī (Bhubaneśvarī) temple (Pl. VIII B). All the temples so far discovered are noted for their plain surface treatment.

¹ It should be borne in mind, however, that the top of the Gaurī has been thoroughly renovated and it is likely that originally there was only one *khākhārā*.

A sub-class within this class may be differentiated by the presence or absence of the *srāhi*, below the *mastaka*. This moulding is present both in the Gopālīnī (Pl. VIII B) and the Sāvitrī temples¹ (Pl. VIII A) of Bhubaneswar. These two temples are *pañcha-ratha* on plan with the *rathas* scrupulously carried up to the top of the *khurā*-shaped *mastaka-khākharā*. Both of them have four mouldings in the *pābhāga* and two in the *varaṇḍa*, the *jāṅgha* being plain except for a niche in the central projection for the *pārśva-devatā*.² The central projection of the *ganḍī* is distinguished by the representation of a temple.

To the second sub-class are affiliated the miniature temple³ (Pl. IX A) in the compound of the Mukteśvara, the Chaṇḍī temple (Pl. V B) of Kishorpur and the two temples (Pls. IX B and X A) at Ranipur-Jharial, the sub-classification of the Mahishāsūramardīnī temple of Shergarh being precluded by its missing superstructure. The larger of the two temples of Ranipur-Jharial, which is located 70 ft. north-north-west of the Someśvara temple and locally known as Liyahāri-mandir (Pl. X A), is distinguished by three openings in between two pillars and two pilasters in the central part of the front side.⁴ The door-frame was fixed in the central opening.

This temple (22 ft. high) is *tri-ratha* on plan. The *bāḍa* has a plain *pābhāga* (1 ft. 10 in. high), a *jāṅgha* (4 ft. 7 in. high), also austere plain, and a *varaṇḍa* (2 ft. 4½ in. high) of a succession of three *khurā*-shaped mouldings. The central projection of the *varaṇḍa* of the sides and the back is crowned by a *chaitya*-window, which projects against the lower portion of the *ganḍī* (7 ft. high). The latter, of the usual pattern of this class, otherwise does not maintain the *ratha*-projections. The *khurā*-shaped *khākharā*, separated by a recess, 10 in. high, has a *chaitya*-window motif at the centre

¹ The dates of these temples are not known, but they are earlier than the Pārvatī temple (which dates at least from the thirteenth century, as is indicated by a donative inscription) in that while the latter stands on the present pavement of the Liṅgarāja compound, the lowest mouldings of the former two are partly covered by that pavement.

² The objects of worship in both the Gopālīnī and Sāvitrī are crude female figures, which have replaced the original ones, but the *pārśva-devatās*, though damaged, are original. The latter, all female, are as follows.

Gopālīnī.—*South niche*: The deity is two-armed with forearms and attributes missing; both the attending female figures seem to have carried in their right and left hands respectively a *triśūla* and a *kapāla*, which might have been the attributes of the main deity as well. *West niche*: The forearms of the central deity are missing, but the attributes—a *pāśa* in her left hand and a *daṇḍa* in her right—are preserved; the female attendants carried the same attributes, of which the *pāśa* alone is preserved. *North niche*: Both the forearms of the main figure are missing but the left carried the stalk of a full-blown lotus, which is also carried by the attendant females in their left hands; there is a lion by the side of the right foot of the main figure.

Sāvitrī.—The central deities in each case are the same as the corresponding ones in the Gopālīnī.

³ The main deity here is missing, but a niche in the inner face of the back wall indicates that the deity installed here was not a *liṅga* as would be seemingly suggested by the *pārśva-devatās*, who are a four-armed Gaṇeśa on the south, a two-armed Kārttikeya on the west and a four-armed Pārvatī on the north.

⁴ A roughly analogous treatment with pillars at the entrance is noticed in the Nava-Durgā temple (Pl. X B) at Jageswar (District Almora) as well where along the crest of the *khākharā* is a vase-shaped member in the centre and a lion at either extremity. Cf. *An. Rep. Arch. Surv. Ind.*, 1928-29 (Delhi, 1933), Pl. IV(a). The same locality contains three more temples, also with semi-cylindrical *khākharās* roughly of the Vaitāl type. They are again dedicated to *Śaktis*—Kālikā (Pl. XI A), Puṣṭi-devī (Pl. XI B) and Chaṇḍikā (Pl. VII B); of them, the Chaṇḍikā has a single *bhūmī* with a rectangular *amlā* on the *ganḍī*. Below the cyma reversa member underlying the *khākharā* there are rows of dentils (in imitation of beam-ends) in the Nava-Durgā and Puṣṭi-devī temples.

of both the front and back sides. The *ganḍi* of the front side has a prominent *chaitya*-window relief at the back end of the *chhajja*, the latter projecting from the architrave over the lintel of the front openings.

It is 16 ft. by 12 ft. 9 in. (not 13 ft. square as noted by Beglar) internally and 20 ft. 8 in. by 17 ft. 5 in. externally. The ceiling of three flat stones, placed side by side, is laid on the top of a series of three gradually diminishing corbels, the lowest of which is perched partly above the walls (the latter's topmost course is also projected like corbels) and partly on the inverted *khurā*-shaped brackets of the oblong pilasters, of which those against the two side walls survive alone.

To lessen the load over the ceiling, a spacious oblong chamber is provided over the *garbha-mūḍa*. Its ceiling, too, consists of three slabs resting on side walls of nine courses, of which the top six are prominently corbelled. There was no means of access to it originally.

A smaller version (Pl. IX B) of this temple, also with crowning elements and deity missing but with a regular door, is near the Chausaṭ-Yoginī temple on the same outcrop of granite, which contained near its base the Liyahāri-mandir.

The *khākharā-muṇḍis* on the walls of the temples of Bhubaneswar also similarly display a variety of forms, which is but natural in view of the currency of variant types of this form of architecture. Some of these *muṇḍis* are illustrated on Plates XII and XIII.

APPENDIX A

DURGĀ TEMPLE, RAMESWAR

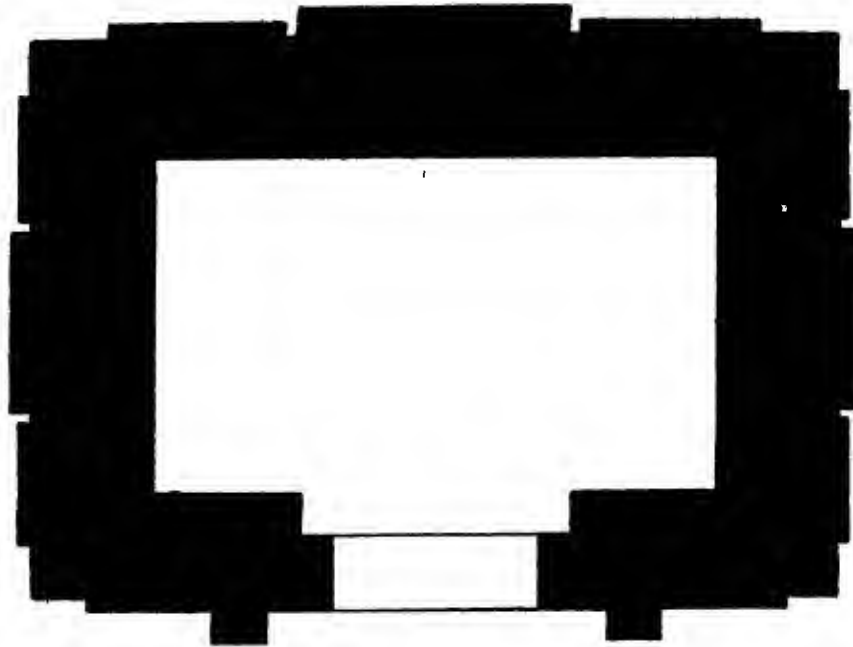
As stated above (p. 1, n. 3), the Durgā temple (Pl. VI B) has already been mentioned by Beglar. Nevertheless, it is described here in some detail, as it is not readily accessible and as I had an opportunity of inspecting it.

The temple is located in Rameswar Mauza¹ (Lat. 20° 22' and Long. 85° 24') at the foot of a hillock, the latter itself, with the Rāmanātha (or Rāmeśvara) temple on its crown, on the south bank of the Mahanadi, in District Cuttack.

The temple, made of khondalite, faces west. It is *pañcha-ratha* on plan (Fig. 1), if we take into account the two projections, flanking the *rāhā*, containing niches. These projections, however, do not continue on the *varaṇḍa* and *ganḍi*. Externally it measures 6 ft. 10 in. (north to south) by 4 ft. 11½ in. (east to west), from corner to corner, the corresponding interior dimensions being 4 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 11½ in. Thus the thickness of the walls at the *kanika* of the *pābhāga* is only 1 ft.

Built on a low oblong *upāna* of khondalite the temple stands to a height of 11 ft. 2 in. Its *bāḍa* has three divisions. The lowest, the *pābhāga*

¹ Rameswar is only a recorded mauza without any habitation. The temple is only half-a-mile east of Baideswar, a flourishing village and a police station in District Cuttack, approachable from the Khurda Road railway station by a direct bus, plying once a day, the distance being 32 miles. It is only 40 miles by road (*via* Khurda and Kalapathar) from New Capital. Visitors desiring to see this temple and also the Siṁhanātha temple close to it, on an island within the Mahanadi, may halt in the Dak Bungalow of Baideswar, for which prior permission of the Deputy Collector in charge, Banki, is necessary.



SCALE OF FEET

FIG. 1. Durgā temple, Rameswar

(1 ft. 5½ in. high), is made of three plain mouldings—*khurā*, *nolī* and *khurā*-shaped *basanta*.

In the central parts of the three *rāhās* of the *jāṅgha* (2 ft. 7½ in. high) are provided niches for the *pārśva-devatās*, all of whom are now missing. The sill of the frame around the niches rests on an inverted *khurā*-shaped moulding placed immediately over the top moulding of the *pābhāga* with the result that the *pābhāga* here presents the appearance of four mouldings. Over the frame is a projected *khurā*-shaped moulding, capped by a recess, the latter immediately below the *varaṇḍa*-moulding. The dimensions of the north, south and east niches are respectively 1 ft. 6¾ in. by 10¾ in. by 3½ in., 1 ft. 3 in. by 10¾ in. by 3½ in. and 1 ft. 7 in. by 11 in. by 1½ in.

The *anuratha* is shaped in the form of an ornate *khākhārā*-miniature, its base consisting of a moulding relieved with lotus-petals below which is a row of dentils (which were relieved with animals like lions and elephants in the Paraśurāmeśvara temple of Bhubaneswar). The niches of these miniatures, of which the front two were left uncarved, bear reliefs of figures. In the western niche of the north side is a Mahishāsuramardini piercing a *śūla* on the shoulder of the demon having the head of a buffalo, the latter's left hand supporting the right foot of the goddess. Of the three left hands of the deity, the natural one is placed on the head of Mahishāsura, the next carries probably a *ghaṇṭā* (bell) and the uppermost a shield. Of the two right hands, the natural one carries the *śūla* and the other a sword. Clad in a *dhotī*, the deity is decked in *churis* (bangles), a girdle, ear-ornaments and a *jaṭā-mukuta*.

The eastern niche of the same side depicts a two-armed female draped in a *dhotī* and decked in a girdle, *valayas*, *hāra* and ear-ornaments, standing with her left hand on the waist and the right carrying the stalk of a lotus (?). As in the images of Gaṅgā and Yamunā, an attendant, standing on the

back side of the main figure, holds an umbrella over the latter, while there is a second (female) attendant in front of her. The identity of the figure cannot be established in the absence of typical attributes or a *vāhana*.

In the northern niche of the east side is a four-armed Aja-Ekapāda with a single leg, carrying in the lower left hand a vase (?), in the upper left a *trīśūla*, and in the upper right a rosary, the object in the lower right being broken. "Clad in a *dhōṭī*, he is decked in a *hāra*, *valayas*, *upavīta* (worn on the right shoulder instead of the left), ear-ornaments and a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*.

The figure in the southern niche of this (east) side represents the two-armed Kārttikeya, wearing a girdle, *valayas*, a *hāra* of pendants, ear-ornaments and *śikhanda* coiffure of two locks. With his left hand akimbo, resting on his left thigh and the right holding a *mātulaṅga*, the deity stands in *samapada*. On the dexter side is seen a spear, while close to the left foot of the deity is a peacock with a snake (?) in its beak.

In the eastern niche of the south side is a pot-bellied four-armed Gaṇeśa, seated in *mahārājāṭilā* on a plain seat. Having a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*, he carries in the lower left a bowl of eatables, on which his trunk is applied, in the upper left a broken tusk (?) and in the upper right a hatchet, the object in the lower right indistinct.

Mahishāsura-mardini again makes her appearance in the western niche of the south side. Possibly she is endowed with eight hands, of which six are distinct. With her natural left hand she has tightly caught hold of the snout of the buffalo (depicted as an animal) and with the corresponding right she pierces a *śūla* into the head of the animal. Of the two visible left hands, the lower carries a bow and the upper a shield, while the corresponding right hands hold an arrow and sword respectively. There is a trace of the fourth right hand, the object, which it carries (*chakra* ?), being indistinct. The fourth left hand is not shown; possibly the attribute it was meant to hold was a snake, depicted near the back portion of the animal. Draped in a *dhōṭī* and bejewelled in anklets, a girdle, *churis*, a *hāra*, an ear-stud in the left ear (the right ear being invisible) and a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*, she places her left foot on the hinder part of the buffalo.

These figures are archaic and are affiliated more with those of the Paraśurāmeśvara temple than with the Vaitāl.

The *varaṇḍa*, *tri-ratha* on plan, is a *khurā*-shaped moulding (8 in. high) capped by a recess (2½ in. high). The moulding is relieved at intervals with the motifs of *chaitya*-windows, their medallions containing flowers, a lion either facing (south projection) or sidewise (central projection on the east side) or a pair of fighters (on the central projection of the north side).

The *ganḍī*, *tri-ratha* at the base, has a single *bhūmi* characterized by an oblong *bhūmi-amḷā*, crowning a set of three *khurā*-shaped *bhūmi-varaṇḍis*; while the upper two of the latter are clasped by a single *chaitya*-window motif, the lowest is relieved with *chaitya*-windows. Over the *bhūmi* comes the large *khurā*-shaped member, which does not maintain the *paṇḍa*-divisions. Its *muhāṇṭī*, fashioned only on the longer sides, is embellished with a row of four-petalled flowers above and a row of pendants below. The shorter sides are relieved with a *chaitya*-window, its central medallion containing Andhakāsura-vadha-mūrti on the north side and Aja-Ekapāda on the south.

The former, with an extremely angry expression, round rolling eyes and spiral curls rising upwards like flames, and decked in anklets, an *upavīta* of skulls (?), a *hāra* of pendants, *valayas* and armlets, pierces, with a *trīśūla* held in his two natural hands, Andhakāsura who, doubled over with head and feet downward and waist upward, hangs in the air. The two uppermost hands hold over his head the stretched hide of an elephant. The

remaining left carries a skull-cup near the pendant body of *Andhakāśura*, the object in the corresponding right being indistinct. On the dexter side is an attendant of Śiva, who, with a long staff-like object (*śūla* or sword) in hand, is seen attacking the hinder part of the elephant-skin held by Śiva. A head is visible below the legs of Śiva, while over the head of the latter is a *vidyādhara* with a garland.

The ithyphallic Aja-Ekapāda stands erect with a *ghaṭa* in his lower left, an animal (which looks like a deer) in the upper left, a rosary in the upper right and a *triśūla* in the lower right. Scantly clad in a tiger's skin, he is bejewelled in *valayas*, armlets, a *hāra*, an *upavīta* and a *jaṭā-mukūṭa*. He is flanked by two attendants, both emaciated and with *jaṭā* carrying a sprinkler and a rosary.

The western *rāhā* is slightly more projected than the others and in it is the low door-opening, 3 ft. 6½ in. high and 1 ft. 9½ in. wide. Over the lintel of the door-frame projects a plain architrave, its ends supported by the ends of the *rāhā*. Over the architrave projects a *khurā*-shaped member relieved with three *chaitya*-windows, two oblongs, each containing a peacock with a pearl-string, and rows of four-petalled flowers on the *muhāṇṭi*. Over this separated by a recess are two *chaitya*-windows, one above the other with a narrow recess in between. The upper *chaitya*-window, which is also smaller, projects against the large *khurā*-shaped member. In it was the bust of Śiva with a snake issuing from his right *karṇa-bhūṣana*, of which only the upper part now survives. The face of the lower *chaitya*-window motif has completely exfoliated. The wooden door had two leaves as attested by two sockets in the ceiling of the passage immediately flanking the lintel.

The *mastaka*, separated by a recess, 2½ in. high, is a semi-cylinder flattened at the top and with a fillet on the longer sides at the bottom. Its longer sides have the subdued curve of a *cyma reversa*. There is a central ridge (5 ft. 9 in. by 11½ in. by ¾ in.) along the crest. The *muhāṇṭis* are relieved each with a row of four-petalled flowers above and a row of pendants below. The shorter sides have an ornate *chaitya*-window with *Naṭarāja* on the north and *Gaṇeśa* on the south.

Naṭarāja, with the head missing, is partly damaged. Decorated in anklets, an *upavīta*, armlets and *valayas*, the ithyphallic figure appears to have eight arms. On the sinister side is an attendant playing on drums (two vertically placed on the ground and one (cylindrical) placed horizontally on the lap). One of the left hands of the deity touches the chin of the musician, while another fondly touches the snout of the bull, who looks up towards the deity. The third (natural) left hand is in a dancing pose, the fourth being broken. The attributes (if any) in the three extant right hands are indistinct. There is an emaciated figure on the dexter side.

The four-armed pot-bellied *Gaṇeśa*, decked in anklets, an *upavīta*, a *hāra* with pendant bells, a girdle, *valayas*, armlets and *jaṭā-mukūṭa*, sits in *mahārājatilā* with his belly and raised right knee tied by a snake. He carries in his lower left a bowl of *laddukas* on which his trunk is applied, in upper left a hatchet, upper right a rosary and lower right a radish.

The ceiling of the sanctum is made of four slabs, of which the full width of two central and a few inches of the outer ones are exposed. Situated at a height of 6 ft. 6 in. above the floor of the sanctum, it rests above three roughly dressed inconspicuous corbels. There is a closed chamber over the *garbha-mūḍa*. The floor of the sanctum and the top of the *upāna* are one level.

The image of *Mahishāsuramardini* in the sanctum is loose, placed on a

spouted oblong pedestal of two *khurā*-shaped mouldings, which does not fit with the image. As the floor has been relaid recently with bricks finished with plaster, there is no means of ascertaining the original position of the pedestal. The spout of the pedestal faces north. There is a corresponding channel (which was found after the removal of the recent floor) cut into the floor and the *upāna*, which passed below the bottom *khurā* of the *pābhāga* of the north wall for draining the washings outside. Thus, apart from the fact that the image is stylistically ascribable to about the eighth century A.D., there is no other proof of its contemporaneity with the temple.

Mahishāsūramardini, draped in a short *dhōṭī* and bejewelled in anklets, *churis*, a *hāra* and ear-ornaments (coiffure covered by a plaster of vermilion and oil) stands with her right foot on her *vāhana*, the lion (depicted in the pose of attacking the hinder part of the buffalo), and left foot on the chopped head of the animal. Of her right hands, the natural one pierces the head of the demon, who has sprung forth from the truncated body of the buffalo, with her *triśūla*, the next hand holds a *chakra*, the third brings out an arrow from a quiver and the uppermost holds above her head a sword. The left natural hand has caught firmly the chin of the demon, the next holds a snake which encircles the demon's body, the third a shield and the fourth a bow, now broken. There is an attendant on either side of the deity. The oval halo, with a beaded border, is relieved out of the oblong back slab, 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 1 ft. 5 in. wide and 9 in. thick (maximum).

The temple is of dry masonry with a limited use of iron cramps.

In front of the temple and immediately abutting it is a plinth (11 ft. 10 in. north to south and 12 ft. 5 in. east to west), made of khondalite slabs, evidently of a front porch, which did not, however, form part of the original scheme of the temple.

In the compound of the temple are six loose sculptures, two of Mahishāsūramardini and four of Vishṇu.

The heights of the vertical components of the temple are given in the following table. Of the two columns 2 and 3, No. 2 gives the actual heights and No. 3 the heights taking the canonical 16 *āṅgulas* as the length of the *garbha* which, in this case, is 4 ft. 10 in.

| Name of component | Actual height | Ratio in <i>āṅgulas</i> , in relation to the length of the <i>garbha</i> , which is held to be 16 <i>āṅ</i> . |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Pābhāga</i> .. | 1 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | 4.76 |
| <i>Jāṅgha</i> .. | 2 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. | 8.69 |
| <i>Varaṇḍa</i> .. | 8 in. | 2.21 |
| <i>Kāṇṭi</i> .. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | .62 |
| <i>Gaṇḍī</i> ¹ (<i>uā</i>) .. | 4 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. | 13.72 |
| <i>Kāṇṭi</i> .. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | .62 |
| <i>Khākhārā-muhāṇṭi</i> .. | 6 in. | 1.65 |
| <i>Khākhārā</i> .. | 1 ft. 5 in. | 4.69 |
| | 11 ft. 2 in. | |

¹ The *gaṇḍī* here consists of not only the *bhūmi* (2 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high) but also the member (1 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high) between the *bhūmi* and the *kāṇṭi* below the *khākhārā*.
[Cont. on p. 22.]

APPENDIX B

VALABHĪ

It has been stated above (p. 2) that Badabhi, almost definitely identical with Valabhī, is one of the forms of the *khākharā* Order according to the *Bhuvanapradīpa*, the other two being Draviḍā and Kosoli. The first two also appear as temple-forms in *Silpa-sāstras* other than Orissan.¹ The *Amarakosha* (*Pura-varga*, verse 15) defines *valabhī* as *gopānaṣi tu valabhī chhādane vakra-dāruṇi*, which no doubt indicates a barrel-vaulted or semi-cylindrical roof made (or resting on a framework) of curved pieces of timber (i.e. rafters).

The Valabhī (v.l. Vaḍabhī) type of buildings is described in some details in the *Vishṇudharmottara*, chapter LXXXVI, as follows :²

Valabhī-saṁsthitam(-saṁjñitam?) ramyaṁ prāsādam tu chatur-diśam |
vistāra-triguṇ-āyāmaṁ tathā ch=aiv=aika-mekhalam || 21 ||

pārśvayor=valabhī-prishṭhe chandra-sālā-yutam bhavet |
prāsāde tatra kartavyās=trayaś=ch=āmara(la?)-sarakāḥ || 22 ||

bhāgas=tu mekhalā tatra kaṭi-bhāgas(kaṭir=bhāgas?)=tathā bhavet |
bhāga ekas=tu valabhī tathā tatra prakīrtitā || 23 ||

prāsādasy=āṣṭamo bhāgaḥ kartavyo mekhalā-ga(ya?)taḥ |
kaṭy-aṣṭa-bhāgaṁ dvau hitvā sopānam vistarād=bhavet || 24 ||

ekasyām diśi ch=aiv=ātra dvāraḥ kāryaḥ samuchchhayaḥ |
sv-echchh-ās-ābhimukhaḥ kāryaḥ valabhī-saṁjñitaś=tv=ayam || 25 ||

prāsāde'=smiṁs=tu kartavyā Brahma-Vishṇu-Maheśvarāḥ |
Ekānamś=ātha vā kāryā madhyagā Rāma-Kṛishṇoyoh || 26 ||

Gaṇeśa-Skandayor=madhye kartavyo vā Tri-lochanaḥ |
madhye'=rka-Chandrayoh kāryas=Tvashṭā v=āpi Janārdanaḥ || 27 ||

ek=aiva Durgā kartavyā bahu-bāhu-vibhūshitā |
tatra kāry=ātha vā Lakshmīr=jagat-tritraya-bhūshaṇam || 28 ||

Vishṇor=Bhoga-sayaḥ kāryaḥ prāsāde tatra vā nrīpa |
chatur-ātm=ātha vā kāryo deva-devo Janārdanaḥ || 29 ||

Śakra-Kīnāśa-Varuṇaiḥ sahito vā Dhan-eśvaraḥ |
anye devā na kartavyā ye mayā n=ānukīrtitāḥ || 30 ||

In the first edition of *Bhubaneswar* (New Delhi, 1958) I took this member to be a second *khākharā*. For the following reasons it appears to me now that it is more reasonable to regard it as a part of the *gaṇḍī* itself in the case of the temples of the Vaitāl group and as by itself forming the *gaṇḍī* in Class III of the *khākharā* temples described above: (1) No published *Silpa* text mentions more than one *khākharā* in the case of any variety of *khākharā* temples; (2) if it is regarded as a second *khākharā*, the temples of Class III are left without any *gaṇḍī*; and (3) in no temples of Class I, where both this member and the *gaṇḍī* proper exist together, is there any appreciable horizontal break between the two, as one would naturally expect between the *gaṇḍī* and the *mastaka*. It, therefore, appears safe to restrict the term *khākharā* to the top component only.

¹ Cf. P. K. Acharya, *A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture* (Allahabad, 1927), s.v. *Draviḍa* and *Va(Ba)labhī(-ī)*.

² *Vishṇudharmottara-Purāṇa*, ed. Priyabala Shah, I (Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1953), pp. 231-32.

The following facts stand out clearly from the above extract.

Valabhī is a form of the *prāsāda*, with its length thrice its width. On the sides (*pārśva*) of its top (*prishṭha*) should be *chandra-sālās*. There should be one door facing any direction. Herein should be installed: (a) Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Maheśvara; or (b) Ekānamśā between Balarāma and Kṛishna; or (c) Trilochana (Śiva) between Gaṇeśa and Kārttikeya; or (d) Tvashtṛi or Janārdana between Sūrya and Chandra; or (e) multiple-armed Durgā; or (f) Lakshmī; or (g) Anantaśāyin Viṣṇu; or (h) Viṣṇu in four forms; or (i) Kubera with Indra, Yama and Varuṇa. No other deity is allowed.

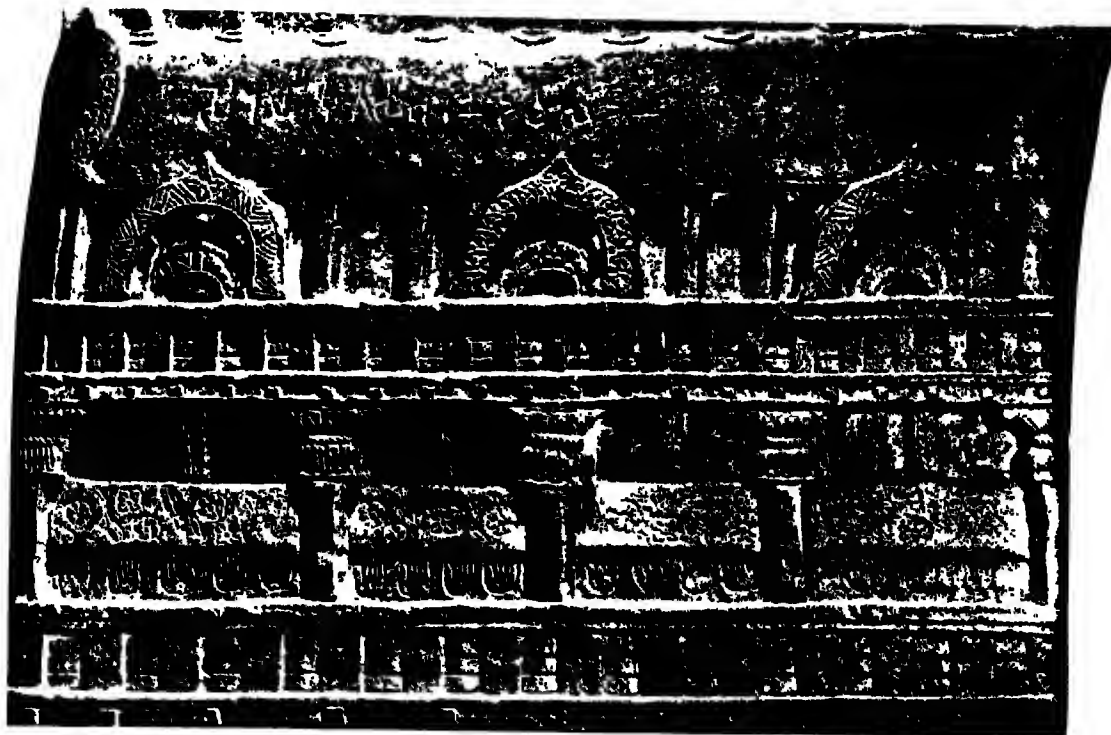
From the foregoing it is clear that the Valabhī is oblong on plan and it is designed to have either a group of deities or singly Durgā, Lakshmī or reclining Viṣṇu. The last recalls the association of the same deity with a monolithic shrine, now in the Mathura Museum (p. 14). Further, it is interesting to find from an inscription, dated A.D. 467-68, from Gadhwā (District Allahabad),¹ that a person constructed a *vaḍabhī* and placed therein an image of Anantaśāyin. A verse² from the Mandasor inscription of Kumāragupta and Bandhuvarman also may not be without relevance in this context:

*Kailāsa-tuṅga-śikhara-pratimāni ch=āny=ā-
ny=ābhānti dīrggha-valabhīni sa-vedikāni |*

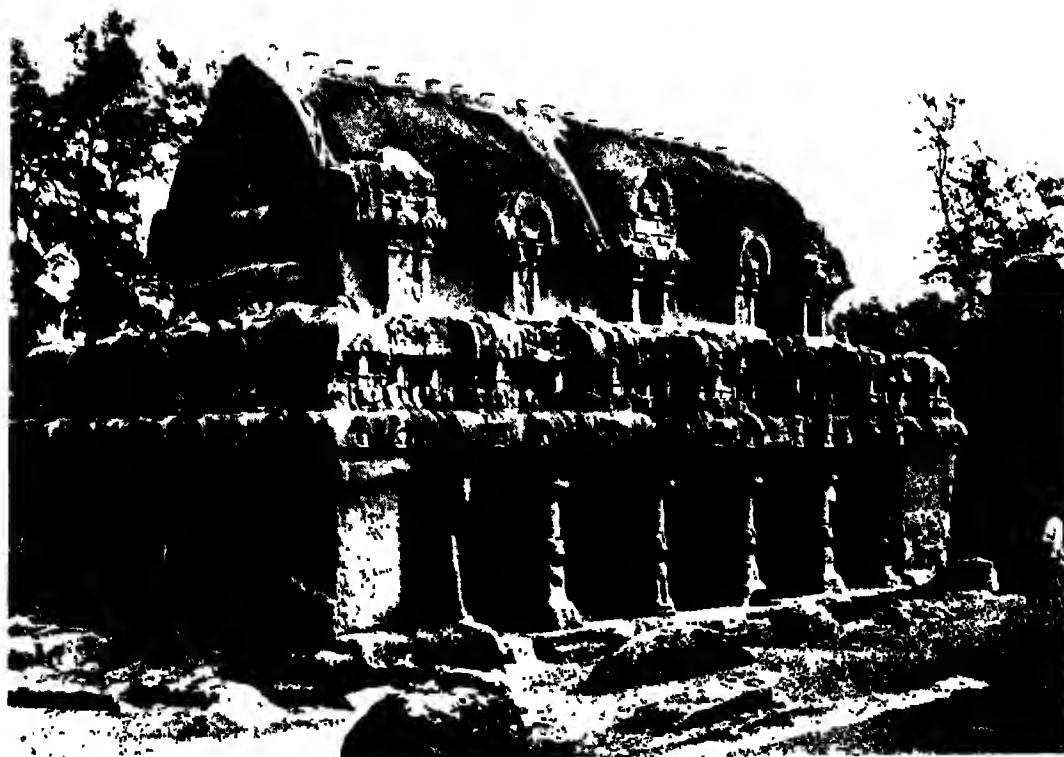
In this verse, while describing Daśapura (modern Mandasor in Madhya Pradesh), the poet mentions the existence therein of buildings (*griha*) with long *valabhīs* (*dīrggha-valabhī*), which in their loftiness were comparable to the high peaks of Kailāsa. The adjective 'long' before *valabhīs* shows that here are referred to buildings which had an elongated top—such as *khākharās* have.

¹ J. F. Fleet, *Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings and their Successors*, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, III (Calcutta, 1888), p. 268.

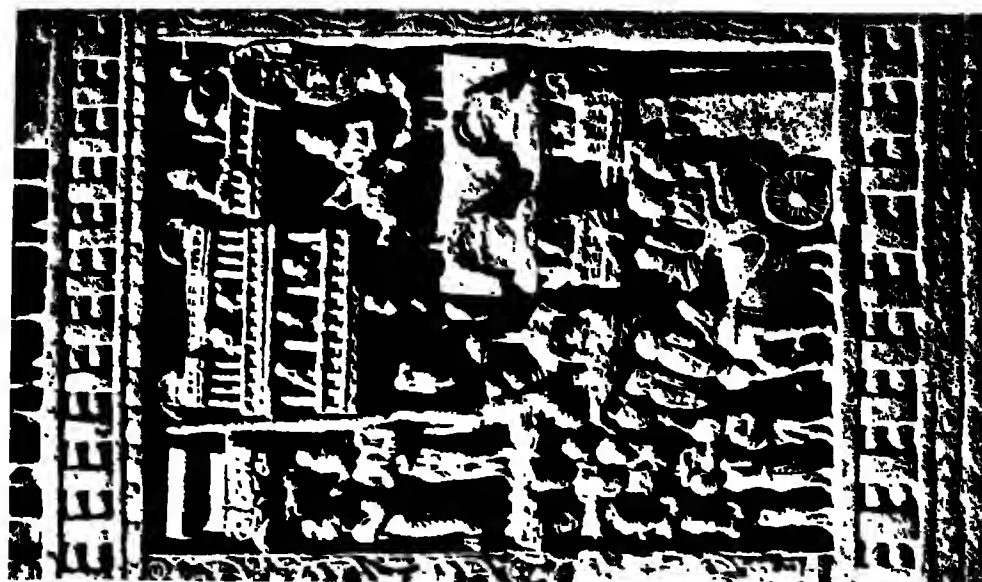
² *Ibid.*, p. 81.



A. *Barrel-vaulted sanctuary, Bharhut (now in the Indian Museum)*



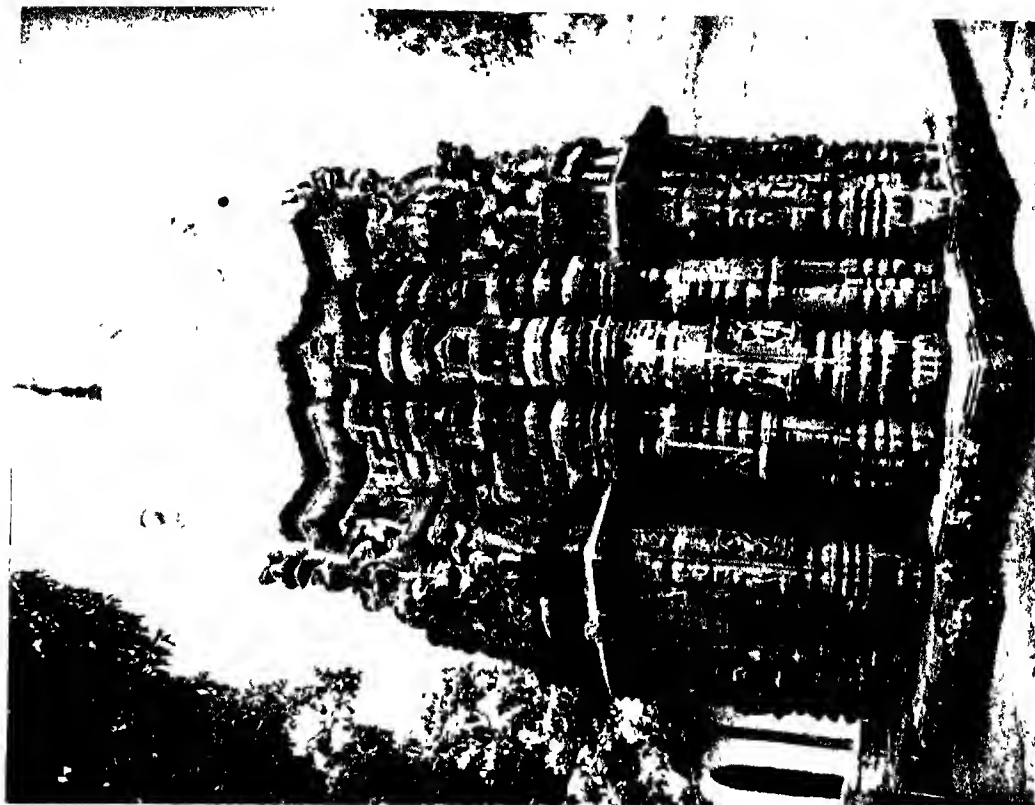
B. *Bhima-ratha, Mahabalipuram*



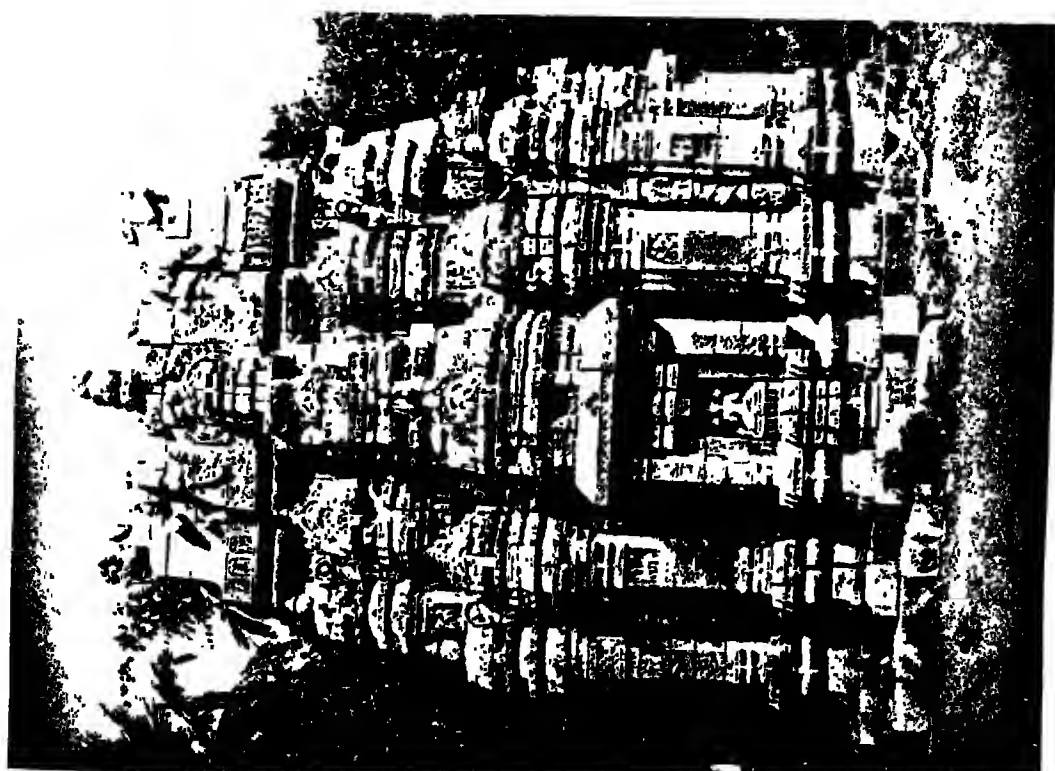
B. City-gateway, Sanchi



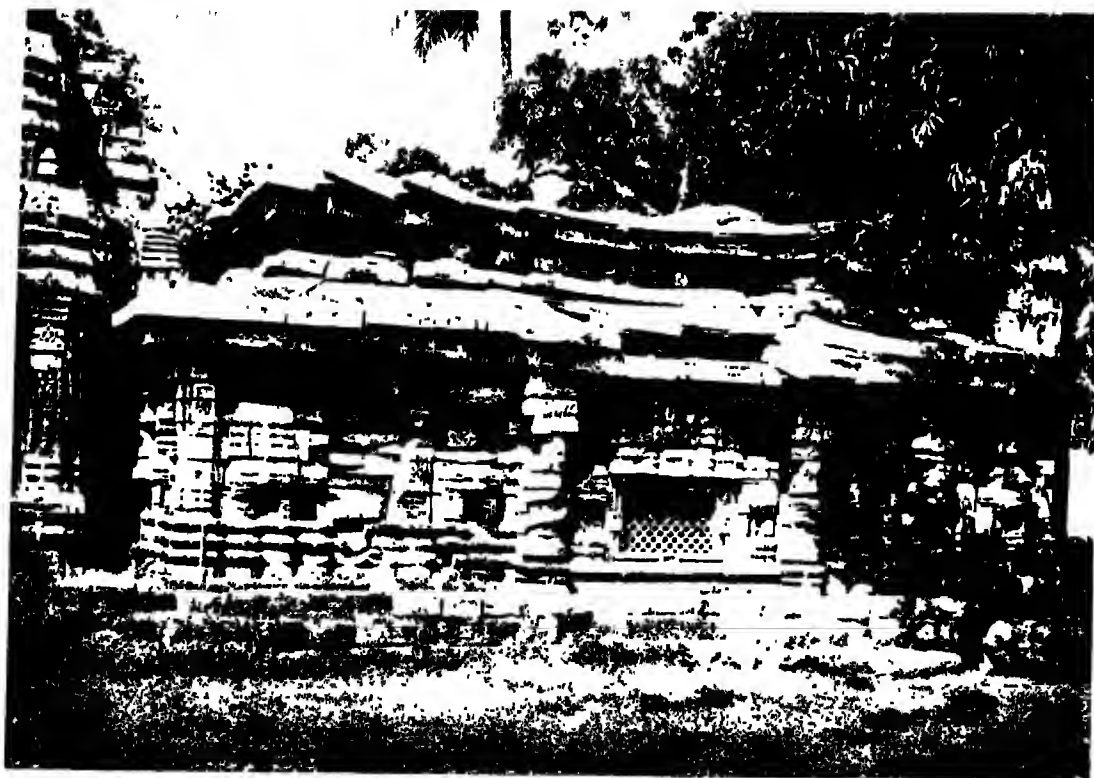
A. Double-storied structure, Udayagiri



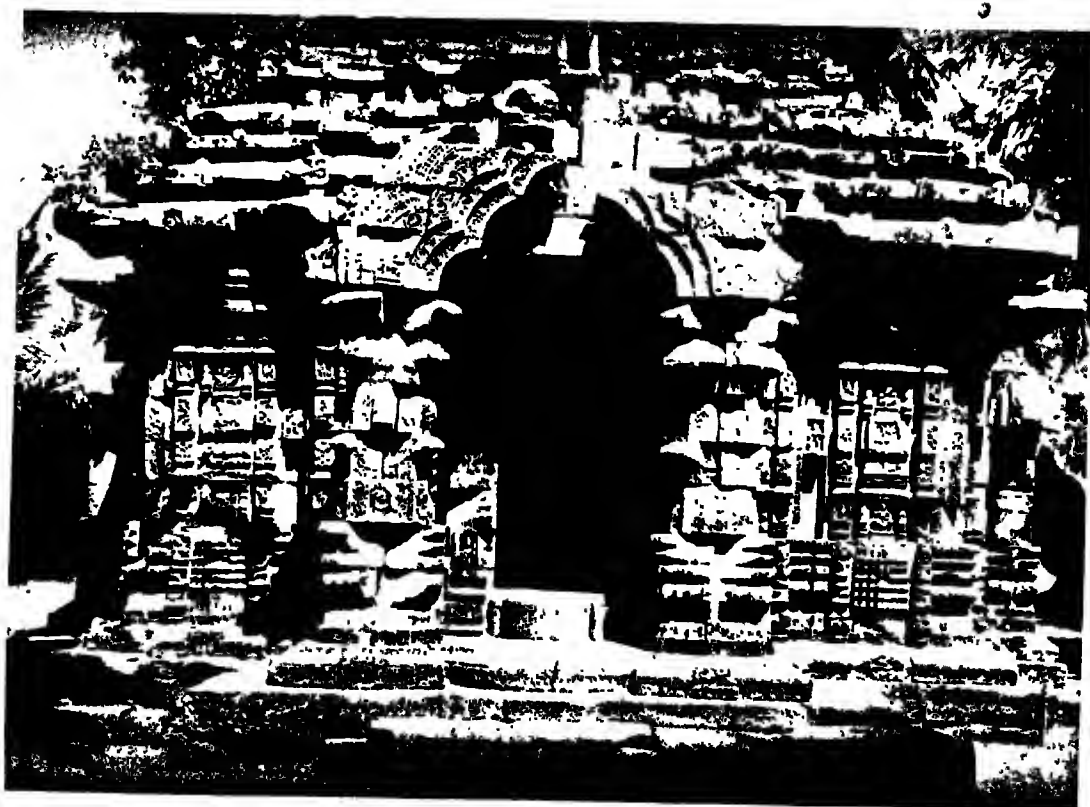
B. *Gauri temple, Bhubaneswar*



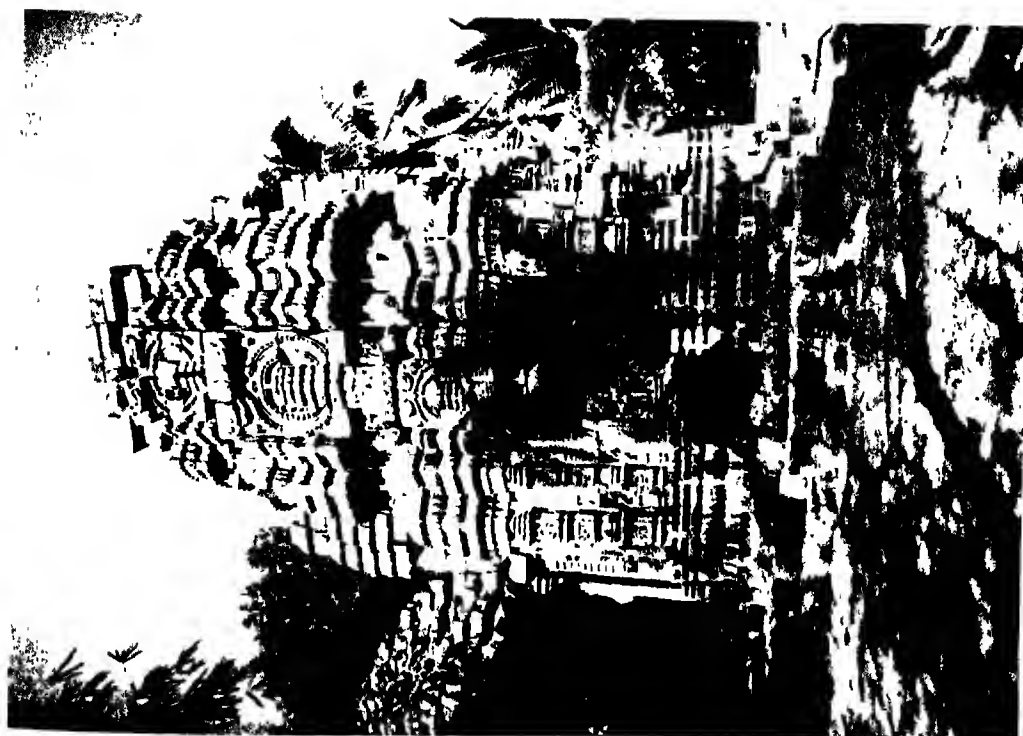
A. *Vārāhī temple, Chaurasi*



A. *Jagamohana of the Vārāhī temple, Chaurasi*



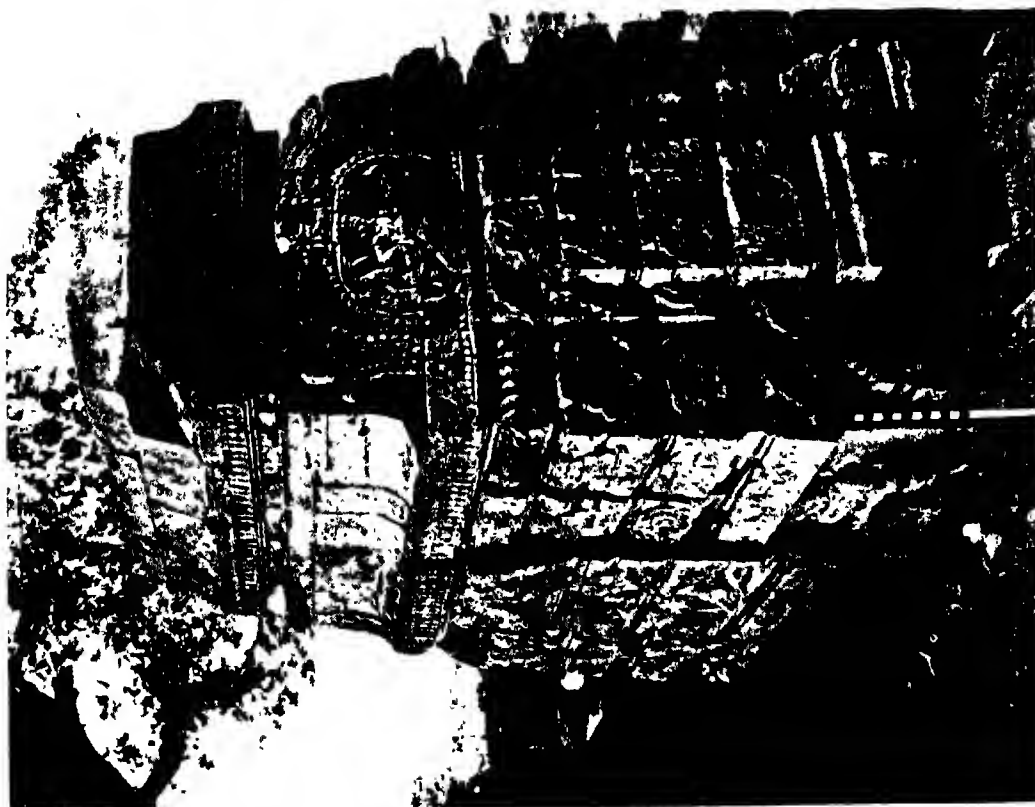
B. *Jagamohana of the Guṇgeśvarī temple, Begalishbati*



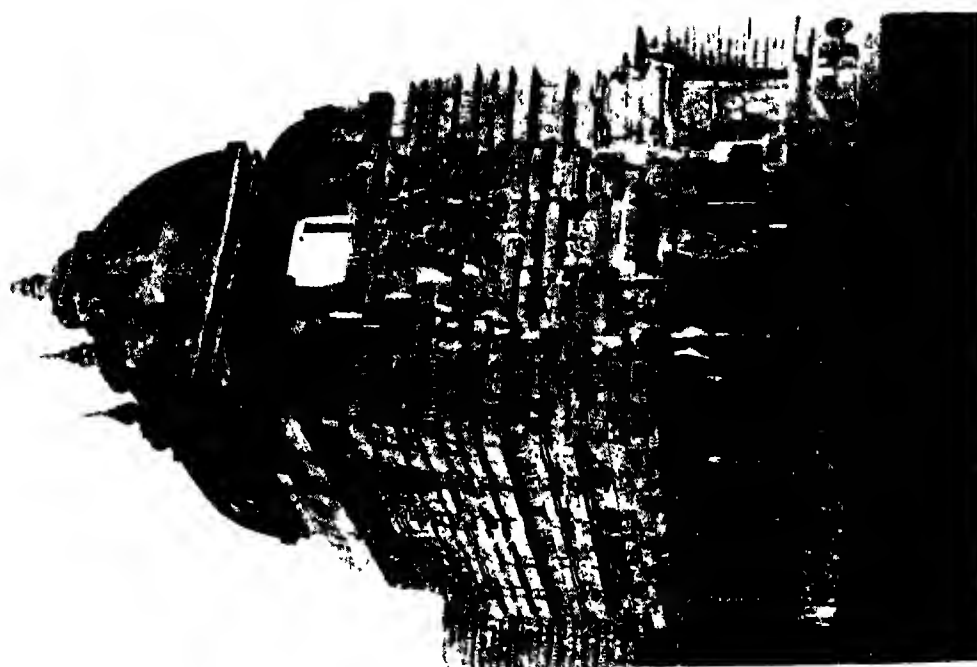
A. *Gaṅgeśānāi temple, Begal'shaban*



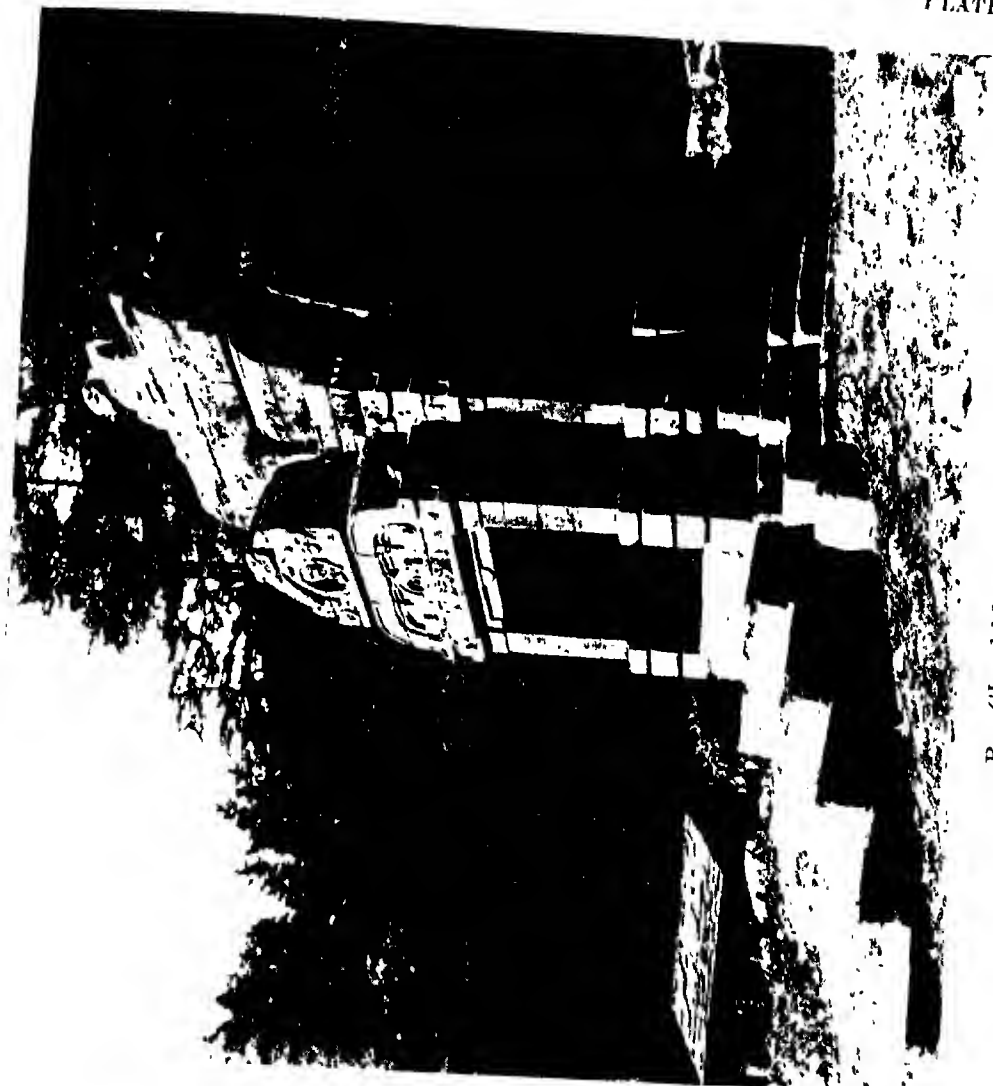
B. *Chandī temple, Kishoripat*



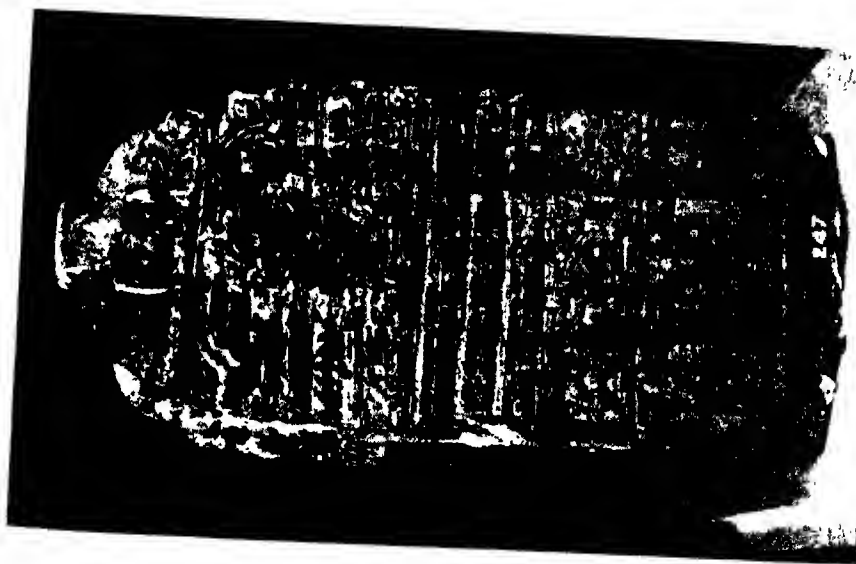
B Durgā temple, Ranapur



A. Vaitāl Deul, Bhubaneswar



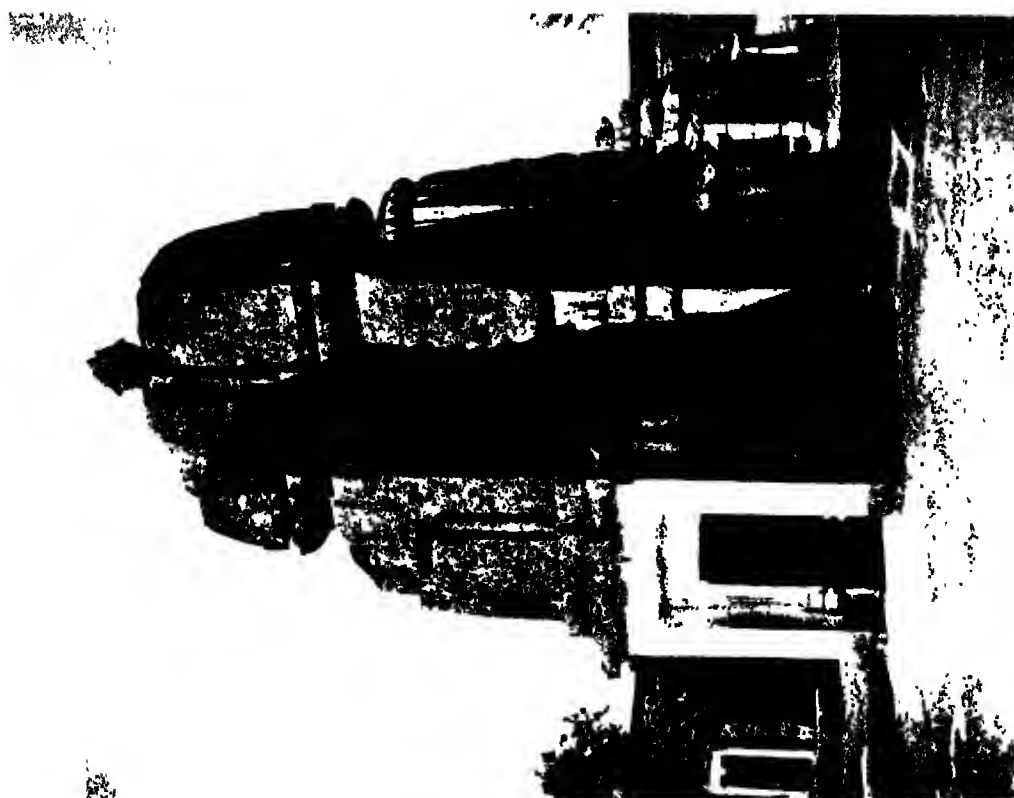
B. *Chandikā temple, Jagesuar*



A. *Monolithic shrine (now in the Mathura Museum)*



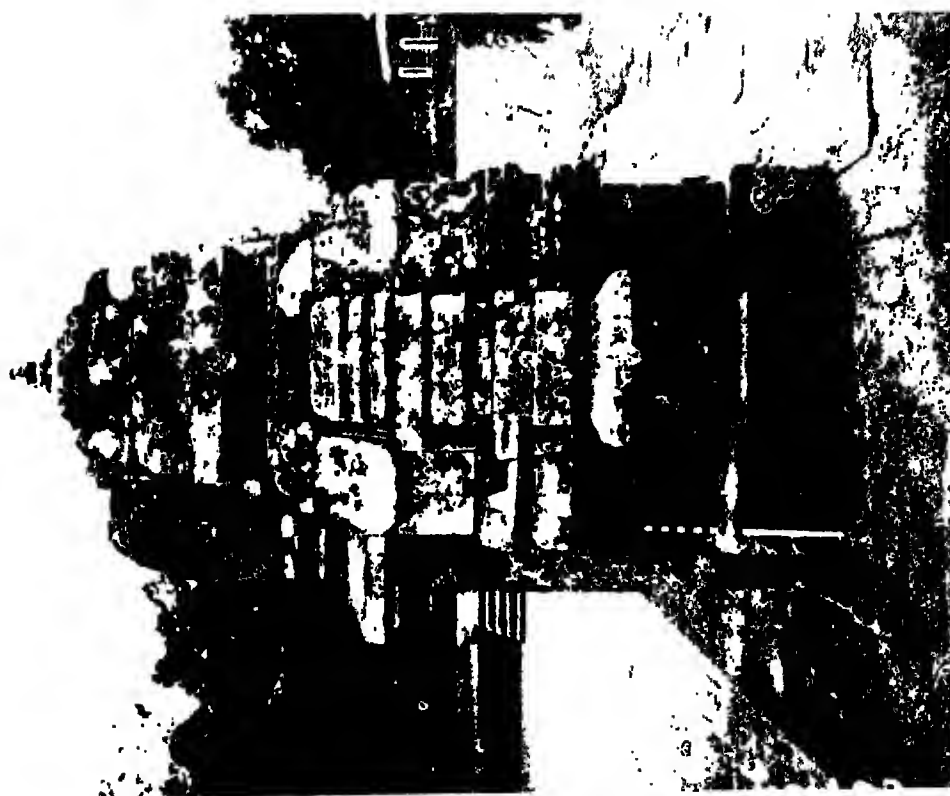
B. Gopālīnī temple, Bhubaneswar



A. Sāvētrī temple, Bhubaneswar



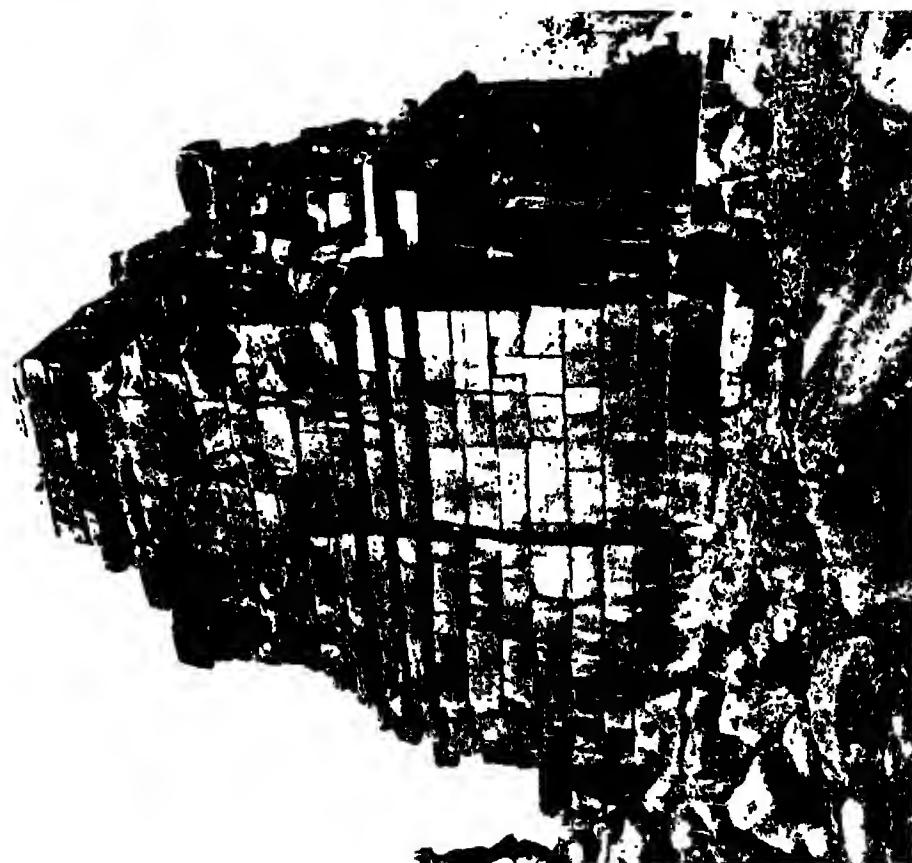
B. *Small temple, Ranipur-Jharial*



A. *Miniature temple, Bhubaneswar*



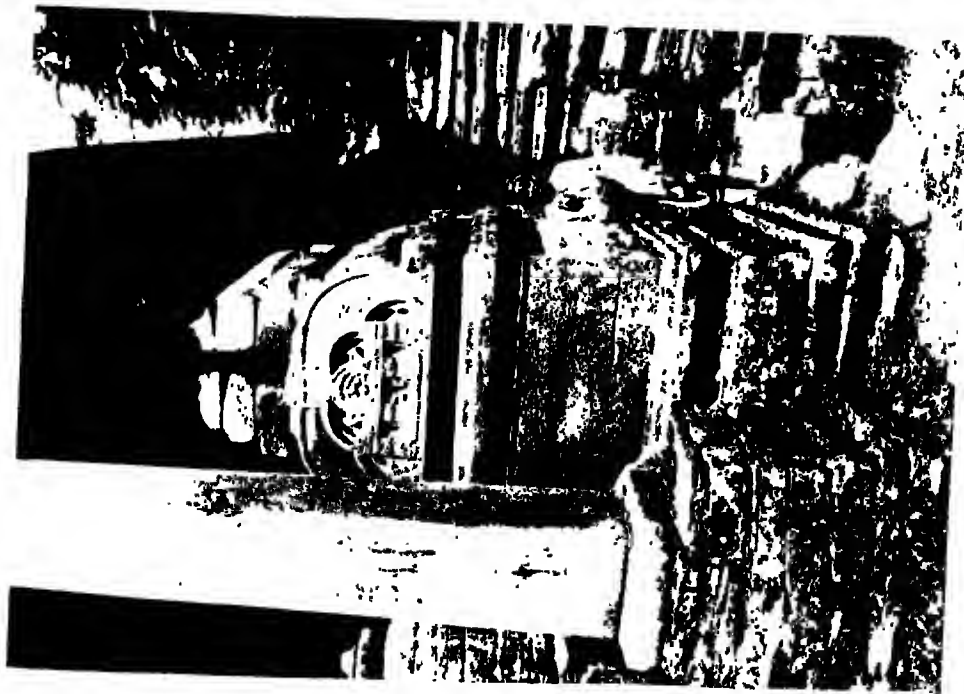
B. *Nava-Durgā temple, Jageswar*



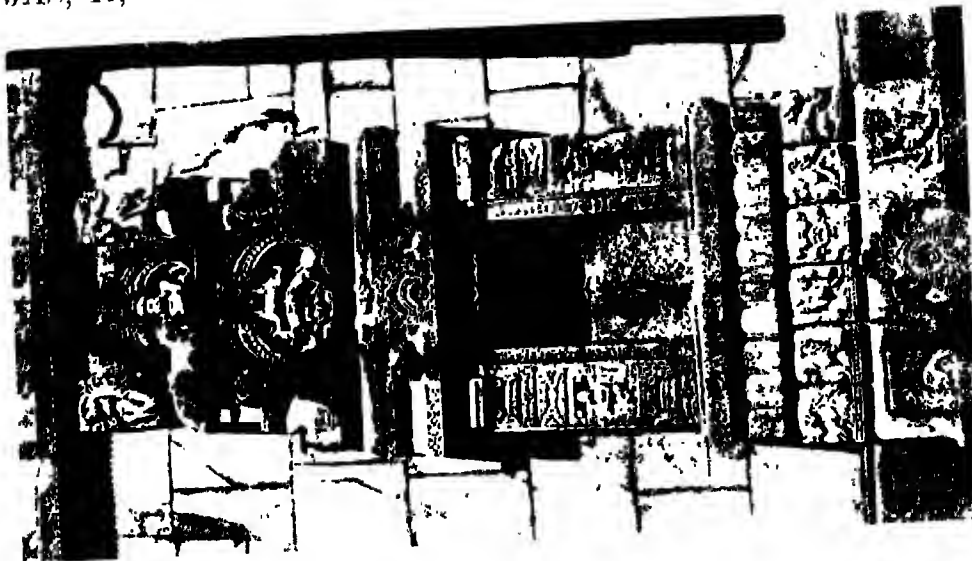
A. *Liyāhāri-mandir, Ranipur-Jharial*



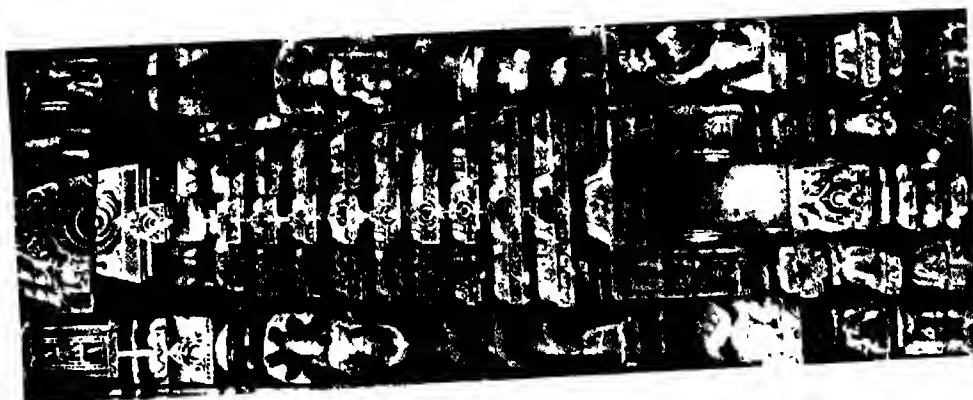
B. *Pushi-devi temple, Jageswar*



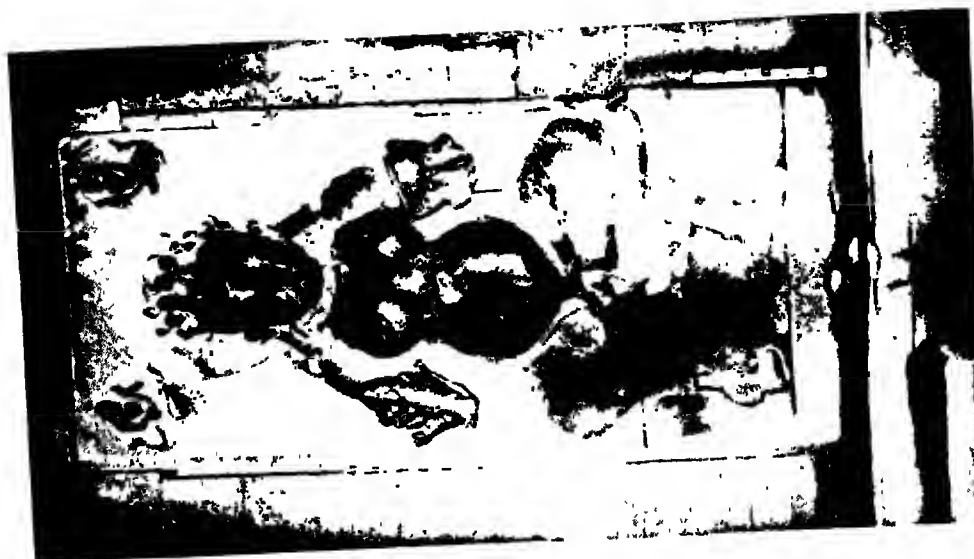
A. *Kalikā temple, Jageswar*



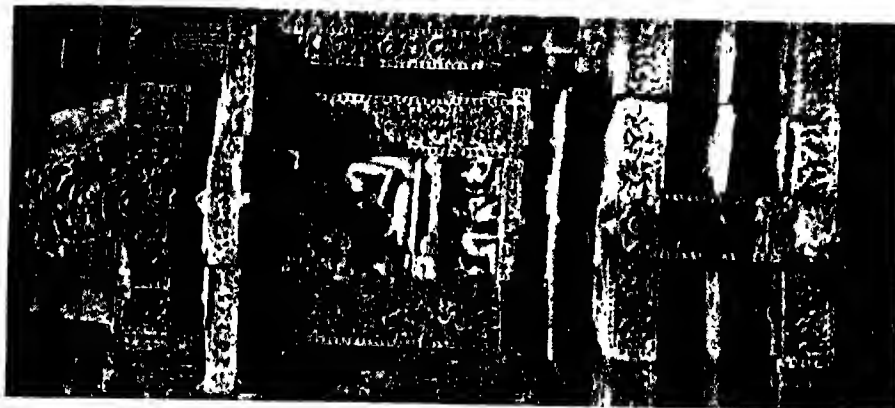
C. *Khākhārā-mundi, Paraśurāma's cave temple, Bhudaneswar*



B. *Khākhārā-mundi, Parāśurāma's cave temple, Bhudaneswar*



A. *Vārāhī, Vārāhī temple, Chaurasi*



C. *Khākhārā-muṇḍi, Lāṅgarāja
temple, Bhubaneswar*



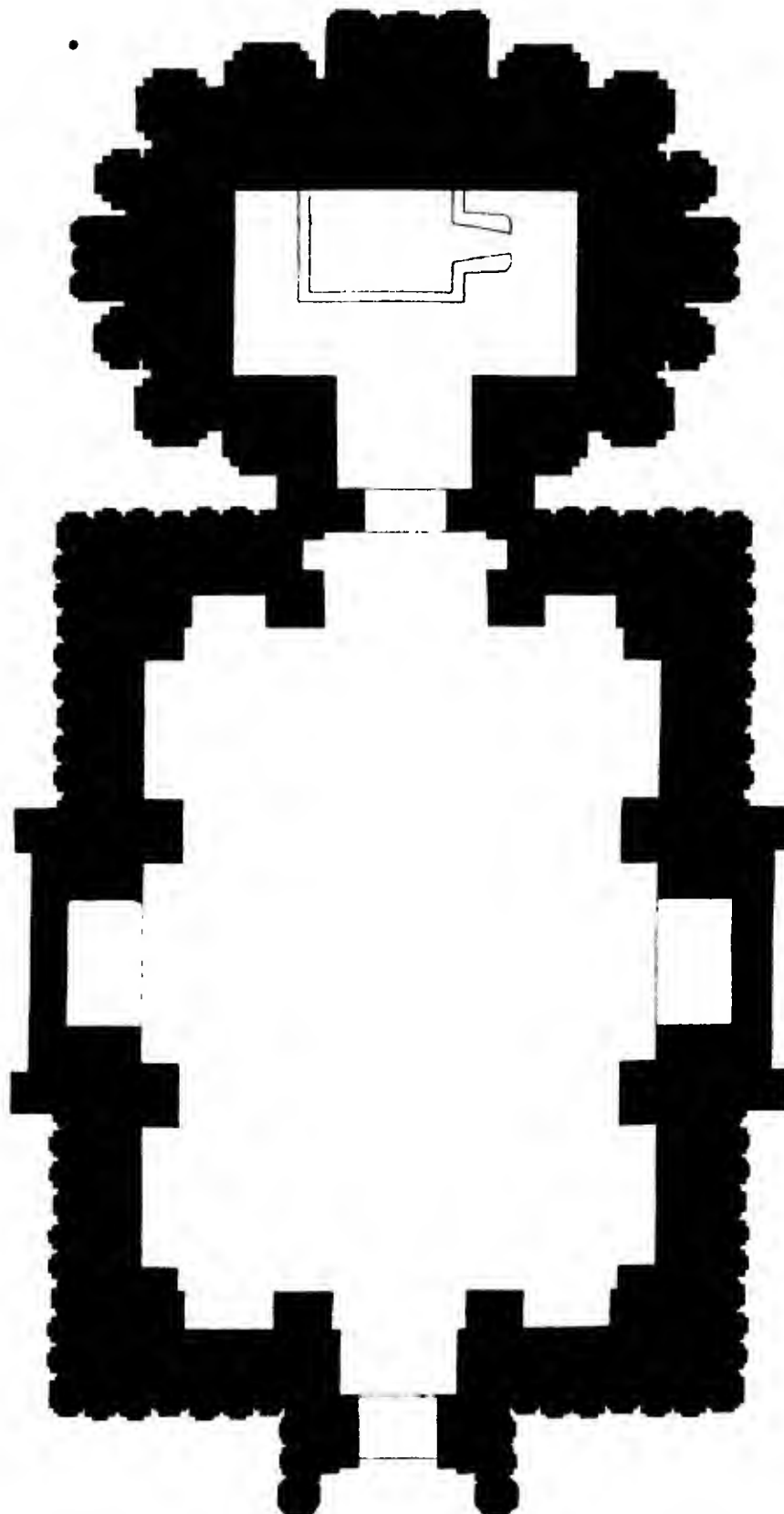
B. *Khākhārā-
muṇḍi, Apantā-
Vāsudeva temple,
Bhubaneswar*



A. *Khākhārā-muṇḍi, Brahmeśvara temple,
Bhubaneswar*

VARAHI TEMPLE

SCALE OF FEET



SOME CHANGES IN KHASI CULTURE

By K. P. CHATTOPADHYAY

In the following note, the effect on some traits of Khasi culture, in one area, of contact with Hindus as also with the Britishers who came to Khasi hills is noted. The writer has drawn upon earlier data collected by Gurdon, Cantlie and others and also on the data collected by him on the occasion of two visits to Mawphlang, in 1940 and again in 1951. Part of the data was collected by postgraduate trainees under him, with his help where needed.

The first trait to be studied will be the concept of rights in land. In the past land was the main source of food supply and of other income as well. Hence it has been given priority in consideration. Before taking up the detailed discussion of particular changes, it is to be noted that it was found that many general changes had occurred in 1951 when the area was revisited. While in 1940, a rickety old bus used to call at Mawphlang at intervals of three to four days, in 1951 there was a regular daily bus service plying twice in the course of the day. Hired cars could also be arranged by notice a day earlier. During the war, troops had been stationed in a good part of the neighbourhood and far more intensified contact with the outside world had taken place then than ever before. Trade had developed correspondingly (though temporarily) during this period.

I. Land in the Khasi hills proper comes under two heads: (a) public, and (b) private. Certain details regarding the latter class of land mentioned by earlier writers will be first noted.

Gurdon, writing nearly fifty years ago, states¹ that private lands 'may be subdivided into ri-kur or lands which are the property of the clan and ri-kynti, family or acquired landed property...'. A very large proportion, certainly of the high lands, is the property of the clan. The clan lands originally when population was sparse were owned by families, but as the members of the family increased and a clan was formed, the lands became the property of the clan instead of the family. Such clan lands are properly demarcated by stone boundary marks (Fig. 1). 'No clan lands can be alienated without durbar of the whole clan.' But 'Ri Kynti are private lands which have been either acquired by a man or woman individually, or in the case of a woman, inherited from her mother. Such lands must be entirely distinguished from the lands of the clan'.

According to David Roy² in the Khasi States, 'Lands come under two main divisions :

Class A : Ri Kynti

Class B : Ri Raid

Ri = land ; Kynti = possession, land in absolute possession ; Ri = land ; Raid = community, land for the community'.

'The "Bakhraw" or leading families or clan came and occupied lands won or obtained by them. The lands, occupied and distributed as absolute possessions, became the Ri Kynti lands of these families. They are inheritable

¹ *The Khasis* by Lt.-Col. P. R. T. Gurdon. London, 1914.

² *Notes on Khasi Law* by Keith Cantlie, 1934.

and transferable at will. These lands are demarcated by stones and landmarks.' Sketches have been given by David Roy of such stone boundary marks.

Later on he adds, 'Under the two main classes of lands above described come lands distinguished by different names, which names serve to indicate the purpose or the idea for which they are held or maintained.'

'A: Ri Kynti, Ri Khurid, Ri Tymmen, Ri Iapdup.

In Ri Kynti the owners are in absolute possession. They can sell, mortgage, lease and dispose of it in any manner that they deem fit.'

'Ri Khurid . . . means Ri Kynti obtained by purchase.

Ri Tymmen is Ri Kynti of ancestry.

Ri Iapdup is land owned by a family which has become extinct. These lands lapse to the State.'

David Roy notes significantly at the end of this part of his note, 'Nowadays as land is becoming more valuable owing to increase of population, and easier disposal of crops by better transport, there is a growing tendency for persons to occupy and claim as much Raid lands as they can. In the old days for an ordinary homestead not much land was required, and for cultivation purposes land not more than could be cultivated by a single person or family would be taken up. At present people possessing ready cash are apt to enclose big areas in a Raid land to the exclusion of everybody else in the village. There are instances where even mud or stone walls are erected right round the areas, and instead of ordinary cultivation pine trees are grown, and the areas with the trees kept as their private reserves and regarded as their absolute possession, with a right to cultivate there and sell the trees therefrom and then grow trees again as in Ri Kyntis.'

David Roy has rightly indicated how Ri Raid is being transformed into Ri Kynti of a family. Certain points have, however, to be clarified.

In the old days also, as Roy himself notes, certain families claimed certain areas as their private preserve. Apparently when the village was founded, each group of families of a particular clan—probably a kpoh, i.e. an extended family—demarcated certain areas for their homestead and cultivable land, to avoid future trouble with other clans. In the Khasi States, villages are not single clan growths. There are generally several founder clans termed Khadar kurs. In Mawphlang, the Iangblah families came first and then the Lyngdoh and others. But twelve clans eventually secured right of founders.¹ Any member of these can set up a homestead in the Ri Raid and cultivate as much land as lies in the power of family.

Obviously, the early settlers demarcated certain advantageous areas—by right of being founders, and sometimes by force of conquest if Roy's suggestion is right—for themselves and their descendants. This would avoid dispute among the founder clans in the matter of choice of sites for the next few generations. Since the mode of production of crop (hoe cultivation with jhuming) was such that a very limited acreage could be cultivated by each simple family, no one would enclose for personal use a larger area. Also, since everyone in the State could cut timber as required for house construction, fuel, etc., there was no point in planting pine trees at that time on Ri Raid. It would simply remain there. The valuable cash crops now cultivated—oranges, potatoes, vegetables, like cauliflower

¹ *Khasi Kinship and Social Organization* by K. P. Chattopadhyay; Anthropological Papers, New Series, No. 6 (Calcutta University), 1941.

and squash, were unknown. Also as Roy has noted, transport was bad and any surplus crop could not be easily marketed. Actually, with hoe cultivation and no hired labour employable there was very little surplus left over.

Since British occupation of these territories and the development of Shillong, there have been important changes. Due to the immigration of large numbers of Hindu cattle grazers, large tracts of land, which brought no return to the Siem or the villagers formerly, are now fetching rent. The loss of the land fertility or soil erosion or prevention of future growth of timber resulting therefrom will not be discussed here.

Again, Khasis found a good deal of employment in the off-season of agriculture, in road building and similar operations after British occupation. Timber from the forests was also in great demand and became valuable. New cash crops were also introduced. The increase of population did introduce some changes, but it was not very important. The increase was inadequate to meet the demands for labour in these hills. This need has actually been met by large-scale immigration from Nepal hills. It shows that the Khasis had not then been suffering from shortage of cultivable land, as suggested by Roy.

In these changed circumstances it became worth while for a Khasi to plant large tracts of Ri Raid with pine shoots. Under Khasi law, such land so long as it is cultivated and does not lie fallow for several years, after the crops have been cut, continues to be in possession of the family. The ancestresses of some of the present Langblah and Kharshiing families of Mawphlang were acute enough to realize the value of timber fairly early, when the modern economic changes started. Ka Jem, the elder sister of U Subu Rai's mother, had a pine-grove planted by her husband, U Nong Sohra, over a large tract of down land to the north-west of the village; it is almost a small forest, in size. Only the descendants of Ka Jem can cut and sell these trees which supply valuable timber, and so long as they plant enough shoots to keep the forest going, the land will remain in their possession. Normally, it will be like a lease in perpetuity. Since no land tax is paid, this is equivalent to absolute possession, barring the right of sale of the land for other purposes. A similar forest was planted by U Doloi, husband of a woman, Ka Langniah, of the Kharshiing clan—another of the founder Kurs. This forest is now the property of her children and grandchildren.

Ri Kynti lands are not, however, of recent date. As Gurdon has pointed out, a good deal of the ancestral Ri Kynti, i.e. land termed Ri Tymmen, originally must have begun as the private property of a single-extended family. The provision of a rule in land ownership regarding Ri Iapdup makes it clear that when a family and all its branches traceable or remembered to be connected genealogically died out, their Ri Kynti reverted to the State. It did not go to a clan member elsewhere as clan property. Obviously, at origin, the Ri Kynti came from the State representing the group that founded the village, and was only separated for the time being from the Ri Raid of the community. When the family dies out, the reason of existence of the Ri Kynti disappears.

Inside the group whether a kpoh (extended family) or Kur (Sib) each family can cultivate as much as it likes—each taking its own crop. Disputes, however, do occur regarding encroachment at present if indeed they did not occur in the past.

It should be evident that while any part of Ri Raid taken up by a family and later sent out of cultivation goes to the common pool, land labelled Ri Kynti remains in possession of the family or larger social group.

The pattern is the same as for the village. For the latter, land can be taken as required from the common portion by all descendants who are members of the founder clans, and stay in the village. For the family, including the extended family, the right of use of the Ri Kynti is held by all the descendants in the female line.

Evidently, in the old days also, there were cases when a family dwindled in size, until the Ri Kynti was too large to be cultivated by the members of it. Another extended family may have been too prolific and used up all its best Ri Tymmen, i.e. ancestral Ri Kynti, and might have only bad plots or distant areas of Ri Raid left. In such case they would like to have some of the Ri Kynti of the dwindling family. Again, the latter may have removed to another village in a better site with greater opportunities of domination as early settlers. The Iangblah Kur of Mawphlang are a case in point. They came from elsewhere and own ancestral Ri Kynti in other areas. Even the Myntri U Subu Rai could not say when these were purchased or became their Ri Kynti. In any case, like the Bengalee peasant who owns a plot of paddy land in a distant village, the Iangblah families here, collectively through their representative U Subu Rai lease out this land for short periods at fixed rents. It should be remembered that the Khasis living adjacent to Sylhet and the Syntengs on Jaintiapur side have long been in contact with Bengalees and their culture.

The land is leased out for five to six years at a time and half the total rental payable is made over at the commencement of the lease. The balance is paid at the end of the period. It has been pointed out that land belonging to the family is not inherited in any generation separately. A woman with two daughters and five granddaughters—two of one daughter and three of another, for example—will not have one-fourth and one-sixth share for daughter's daughter in the two lines. On the contrary each household of granddaughters will have an equal share of the total income. Full details are noted in an earlier paper by the writer (*Khasi Kinship and Social Organization*, etc.—*ibid.*).

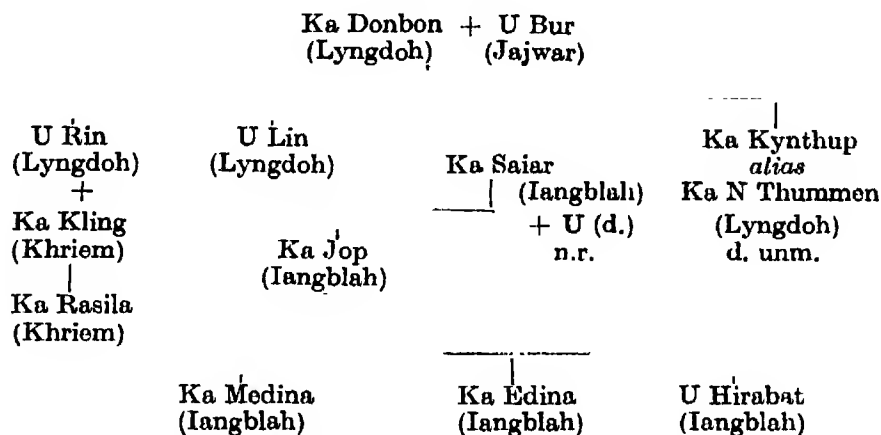
About purchased land Myntri U Subu Rai stated that he has himself purchased some such land—which he termed Ri Khynraw and not Ri Khurid (the latter term is from Bengalee *Khorid* and not from Hindi *Kharid* as David Roy states). Some land was purchased by him before marriage. That will go after his death to his sister as her Ri Kynti. Some more land was bought after marriage, and this according to Khasi custom is his wife's property. These statements were made, and details verified in 1940 when the writer visited Mawphlang village.

Of the more important changes that were observed in 1951, the following are noted:

(a) Normally when a woman has only a son living, and her sister has no daughter, the son may adopt, according to Cantlie, a girl of the same kur who was distantly related. In 1940, a woman by name Ka Donbon, of Lyngdoh Kur, was alive. Her house was of the old style inverted C shape, roughly apsidal. She had stated then that she was Ka Khadduh of her family. In 1951 she was dead. Her daughter, Ka Kynthup, had also died unmarried. The eldest son, U Rin, had married and settled in another village. The second son, U Lin, had married a girl, of Iangblah Kur, of the village (Mawphlang). Ka Donbon had no sister. The son, U Lin, took over the mother's house and the one potato field which she had owned. On the death of U Lin, the house, which is now his property, will pass to his wife and daughters. It is not a house built by him nor a field prepared by him. Hence in the old days, he would not after marriage have had any claim on these and also not been able to transmit these to his wife and daughters.

His wife's mother, Ka Saiar, owns a rice-field and a potato and maize field and had a house near what is known as school hill in the village. But U Lin's wife, Ka Jop, came to stay with her husband in his mother's house. The woman, Ka Saiar, has no other daughter. She has also come to stay in the house of late Ka Donbon, demolishing her own hut but keeping the site for those daughters of Ka Jop who will set up separate house on marriage, the youngest remaining in the house of Ka Donbon. Outwardly the resident family unit resembles the normal pattern found among Khasis but the property ownership pattern deviates therefrom.

GENEALOGY I



So the land, originally of a Lyngdoh family, will pass to a Iangblah family.

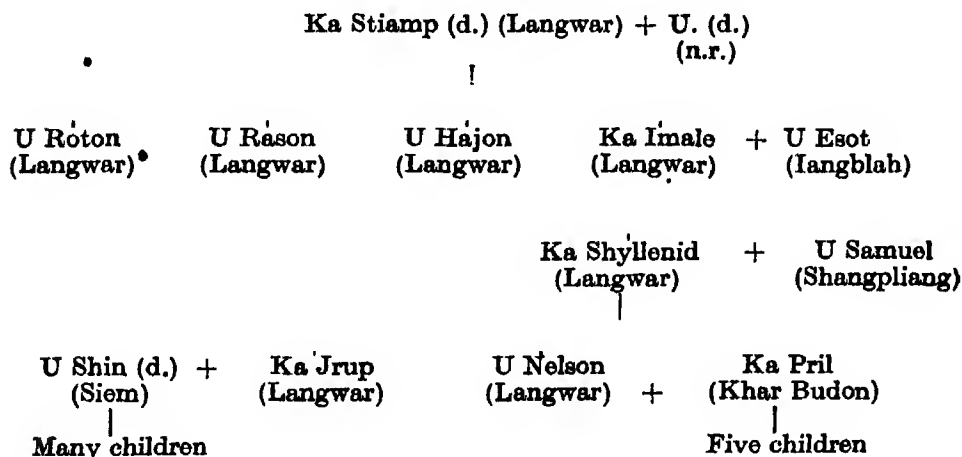
(b) Land of good quality near the village is no longer to be had for clearing. On the other hand, those families whose men are engaged on other jobs, even though living in the village, are letting out land in the village itself. Also such employed persons no longer clear Ri Raid to make new fields. This was observed in the case of the family of Ka Tyrdon. This woman (who was dead long before 1951) had three potato and maize gardens of large, medium and small size and two rice gardens, one large and the other of medium size. Her eldest daughter, Ka Enisei, got the smaller rice-field and the smallest potato garden. The other daughter, Ka Queen, as Ka Khadduh inherited the other three large- and medium-sized fields and gardens.

When Ka Enisei set up a separate house her husband, U Shimbiar Sing, and she cleared some Ri Raid and made another fair-sized potato garden. This woman, Ka Enisei, gave a portion of her potato garden to her eldest daughter, Ka Drissibon, who lives in another house where she moved after marriage. It was built by Ka Drissibon's husband on land given by her mother. This man, U Hillson, is a bus driver and being partly employed has not cleared more land. The other daughter lives in Ka Enisei's house with her husband, U Khrenshon, who cultivates the remaining garden and fields. Ka Enisei was dead by 1951. The eldest daughter of Ka Queen, the girl, Ka Slissibon, moved to her own house after the birth of her first child in her mother's house. Her house has been built by her husband, U Quentin, on land given by her mother. Ka Slissibon has received from Ka Queen the medium-sized potato field. Her younger sister will get the rest of the mother's property. Normally, U Quentin would have cleared some Ri Raid. But he has not done so, as nowadays good land near the village cannot be had in this way. To make a new field, he said, where land is available, will involve much labour and expense.

Trees will have to be cut down, roots taken out, shelf-cut in the hillside and protecting terraces built. But fields are nowadays available for renting in the village. So he has rented one rice-field of fair size from a man of Langwar Kur. The eldest son of Ka Tyrdon is I.A. passed and works in an office in Shillong. The other works as clerk in the Lyngdoh's office in the village, and also cultivates his wife's small potato field. He has not cleared any fresh land. *

(c) It was stated that a field next to house, used to grow crops, is known as Ka Kper iing; a field in the village, but at some distance from the house would be Ka Kper Shnong. On the other hand, a field far away would be Ka Kperlum. The first two categories of fields are cultivated each year. The third category, usually on the hillside, has to be left fallow for four to five years after one cultivation. Nowadays it is this last type of land, if abandoned for many years, can be taken up by another person for cultivation. Since normally it has to be left fallow for two to five years, the period 'many years' was asked to be clarified and was said to be about eleven years. Even so, if the person is a resident of the village and has not abandoned it, no one else takes it up. This is illustrated from the case of Ka Shyllenid in Genealogy III below.

GENEALOGY III

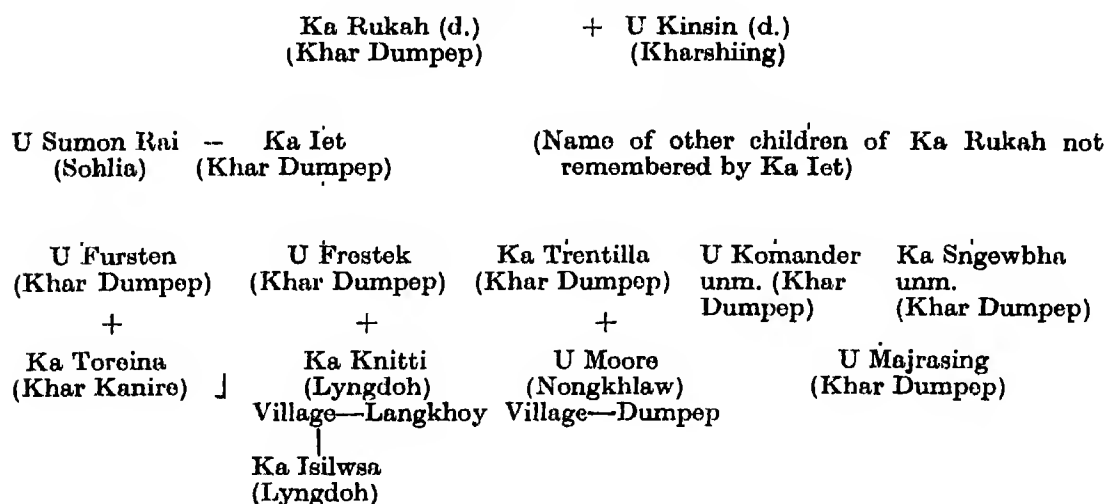


The woman, Ka Shyllenid, has the house in Mawphlang, two fields Ka Kper Shnong and one field Ka Kperlum. In her grandmother's lifetime, her mother's brother, U Hajon, cleared it before he married. So this land came to be the property of Ka Stiamp and then of Ka Imale and finally of Ka Shyllenid. The other two fields were claimed by Ka Shyllenid to have been made from Ri Raid by her husband. She is now too old to look after the Ka Kperlum; but no one has taken it. After her death, the daughter, Ka Jrup, will get the house and plots of land. She stays in village Mangap where she runs a shop of her own. Even if she continues to stay there, she will have these plots of land as her property. She may not like to cultivate these but let these out on hire.

(d) Formerly, each family built its own house. As noted in the cases quoted and also in the earlier paper mentioned, a married daughter moved out of her mother's house, generally after the birth of at least one child, to a house built by her husband on land given by her mother. It was her house and went on her death to her youngest daughter. So long as the people here lived mostly in a subsistence economy, there was no question of renting a house from another. But nowadays with cash crops like potato and

with other avenues of work houses are not always built for moving in when coming away from the wife's mother's house. Sometimes, the girls nowadays move out a few months after marriage. This is illustrated in the case of the family of Ka Iet. This woman inherited from her mother, Ka Rukah, a number of potato fields, and she and her husband cleared more land. Her eldest son has gone to Shillong where he has settled. The other son, U Frestek, has married a girl, Ka Knitti, of another village, and brought her to his own village of Mawphlang. The eldest daughter, Ka Trentilla, of Ka Iet, is married and, although the wedding took place only a few months ago, she has gone away from her mother's house.

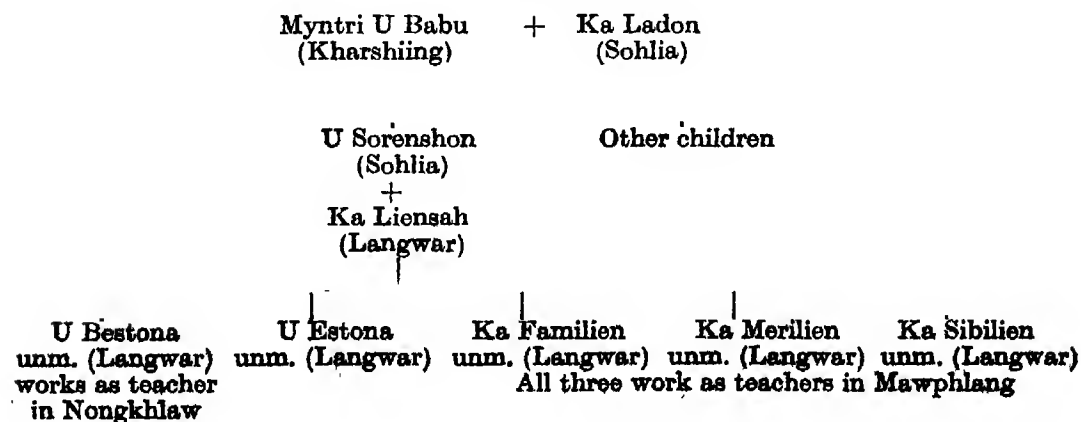
GENEALOGY IV



Ka Trentilla has not been given any land yet by her mother. She has rented a sideroom in the house of another married woman, Ka Hai, of Khar Sohnoh Kur who lives with her husband in the rest of their own house. The husband, U Moore, works as a wage labourer in the fields of others who are unable to look after cultivation, being otherwise employed. U Frestek has also not built his own house nor cleared any Ri Raid owing to difficulties mentioned earlier. He has hired a hut of a Khasi woman called Ka Opmon, of Lyngdoh Kur, and works as a wage labourer in the fields owned by others, including his own mother.

Formerly, each family cultivated its land with the help of its members. Now some families who have cleared larger areas than the members can

GENEALOGY V



tackle by themselves, employ wage labourers. This is done also when the members work in other occupations. Thus U Sorenshon, son of Myntri U Babu, had married a girl, Ka Liensah, of Langwar Kur, who owned a house but little land. The husband had cleared a large area of land himself. His three daughters all work as teachers in a local Middle English School. The father has given them each a large plot of land. The mother's house and land will go to the youngest. One son also works as a teacher in another village. The other son who is unmarried works in these fields along with wage labourers.

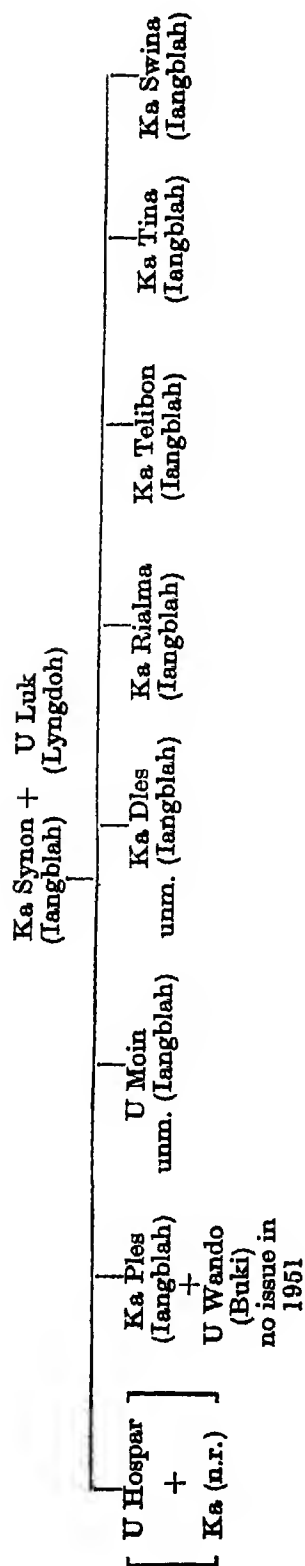
Similarly, the land of Ka Synon, daughter of Ka Hoiman of Langblah Kur (see earlier paper), is cultivated by a wage labourer along with her husband, U Luk, and her son, U Moin. The daughter's husband, U Wando, stays in the house of Ka Synon and helps in the cloth shop run by Ka Synon. The eldest son, U Hospar, has gone to live in Shillong.

It is clear that a subsistence economy has under external contact and due to changes resulting therefrom in communication and trade, and also due to impact of other ideas, changed into a money economy. Further, formerly land was held collectively by a group in a village with each household of the larger social group—whether the unit composing it was a simple or extended family living separately—getting an equal share of the income. The position at present is that land is tending to become individual property. It is being let out on rent, in the village itself, to villagers when the owner is otherwise engaged.

II. . The bond that united members of the Khasi Kur in former times persisted even after death. The women lived and died in their own house and their bones after cremation were at first kept in a stone chamber for the extended family and the wider Kur group in the village. Later it used to go to the Kur Ossuary of the State. Men lived before marriage in the mother's house, and in case of death there, the funeral and postfuneral rites were similar to that of the women. After marriage, the men lived in the house of the wife but the bones came back eventually to the mother's Kur Ossuary. This unity of the Kur along with separate family life found expression in economic life in the collective rights of the group in land, along with family rights of a usufructuary type in land and of individual rights in objects made. The basic bond of the Kur, symbolized in death rites, is, however, breaking down. This will be apparent from the changes in funeral practices. As some details of the funerals have not been reported earlier these are also noted here.

In his work on *The Khasis*, Gurdon has described in some detail the funeral ceremony of a Khasi. He has noted that if the body is to be cremated 'on a masonry pyre (jingthang) a bull (u masi kynroh) is sacrificed'. Additional sacrifices have, however, to be made, he points out, for greater ceremonial disposal. Thereafter comes the bone burial. 'When the body has been thoroughly burnt, the fire is extinguished with water, and the uncalcined bones are collected by relatives in three trips... The bones thus collected are carefully wrapped in a piece of white cloth by the female relatives... The party then sets out to the bones repository or *mawshieng*... On reaching it, a *nongknia* or sacrificer washes the bones three times and then places them in an earthen pot... Then having taken three pieces of the hard yolk of an egg, three loaves of bread, the leg of the fowl "U'iar krad Lynti" and the lower jawbones of the animals which have been sacrificed he places them inside the cairn and shuts the door.' This fowl 'U'iar krad Lynti' is sacrificed, the idea being that a cock will scratch a path for the spirit to the next world.' It is killed, and also a bull (a cow for a woman) as soon as the corpse has been washed and dressed.

GENEALOGY VI



In Mawphlang State the big oblong platforms of masonry are known as jingthongbriew (Fig. 2). But myntri Orong sing of Khar Hunai clan, one of the founder clans of the village, said that they have not got any jingthongbriew of their clan and such disposal is now unknown. The custom of ceremonial cremation is obviously becoming obsolete. Gurdon has further noted that 'the bones and ashes are kept after cremation in small stone cairns or mawshieng. From these small cairns the bones and ashes are removed to larger bone repositories called mawbeh'. From here the bones go to the clan sepulchre. The reason for two removals of bones has not been explained by Gurdon, except that each removal is accompanied by numerous sacrifices and dancing by women.

In Mawphlang, our enquiries in 1940 elicited the following information on these points.

If the cremation is performed on the platform jingthongbriew, and a pig, a cow and certain other animals are sacrificed (for a woman) the bones can be taken straight to the clan religious centre, the iing seng, in charge of the Ka Khaddah of the Kur. The bones are then put in the clan ossuary, *mawbeh*, with the appropriate ceremonial as described by Gurdon.

But people can rarely afford so much expenditure straight away. So they cremate the body simply elsewhere near a hill-top, not on the jingthongbriew. The bones are then deposited in the small mawshieng referred to generally as mawshieng rit which each extended family or the slightly larger social unit that can trace genealogical relationship in the same clan residing in the village possesses. The Iangblah clan, for example, has a mawshieng rit of the families resident in the village (not of the entire State) of Mawphlang behind the dak bungalow. Similarly, the Khar Hunai have their local mawshieng on the open land to the south of the School Hill. The Iangblah have their iing seng and clan sepulchre, the mawbeh, in a village called Mawsynram, 16 miles away, where the clan Ka Khadduh of name Ka Khusi resides.

When a married man dies and the female relatives of the person do not offer the appropriate sacrifices, the wife and children will cremate the body and collect the bones in an earthen pot. This will be kept under a cairn (Fig. 3) until her husband's relations formally call for the same and perform the appropriate rites. Thereupon she will send to them the bones and also any rings and clothes which the husband brought to the wife's house at marriage. The sister of the deceased or her equivalent will keep the bones now in her mawshieng of the village pending final transfer to the clan ossuary.

An actual case will illustrate the procedure. Myntri U Subu Rai's predecessor in office was U Karma, of the Iangblah clan. As he was not well off, his body was burnt on ordinary ground (there is a cremation place near the 14th milestone and another near the 16th milestone, on hills). The Iangblah family from which U Karma came was reported not to have sacrificed a pig, which was considered essential to entitle them to take the bones to their mawshieng. Only the daughter of U Karma, named Ka Krek, of clan (Kur) Rap thap, offered this sacrifice and she has retained the bones pending performance of proper rites by her deceased father's female relatives. If nobody offers a pig, I was told, the bones continue to be kept in a small cairn by itself. However, I was not able to confirm it by any other concrete instance, although cairns were seen as noted, where bones were temporarily kept, including that of U Karma.

As no photos or sketches of mawshieng have been published two photographs are attached. As is apparent, the shape is cubical. Three sides and the top are made of close fitting stones, making a chamber. The

front portion can be opened; it is closed by upright stones a little apart. One mawshieng is of the Iangblah elan (Fig. 4). The other is of Khar Narbih (Fig. 5). One of my students who is of middle height has been photographed by it to furnish a rough scale. It is really a mawbeh, i.e. elan ossuary, although loosely referred to also as a mawshieng by the local people. Obviously, the mawshieng rit and the mawbeh closely resemble each other in structure, differing only in size. The neglected condition of the Iangblah mawshieng rit is evident in the photo. It is overgrown with grass and weeds. This photo was taken in 1941. It was learnt in 1951 that people in this village had practically given up the practice of bone disposal. The myntri, U Subu Rai, had died in 1950. The villagers stated that the calcined bones were not collected after cremation of his body. Ka Ngentima, who is daughter's daughter of U Subu Rai, on enquiry confirmed this statement. Similar reports were received in several other cases of recent death.

The cremation took place on a specially prepared pyre, built up of planks and beams, shaped like a long rectangular box open at one side and top. The pyre and its place was said to be known as jingthan. The pyre is made of a base of a thick plank for the body to lie on. It has four upright pillars, two at the 'head' end of the pyre and two at the 'feet' end. These two ends are closed by planks, as also one side along the body. Two stones keep this open box-like structure above the ground level. A special muga silk cloth, of black cloth and another of red colour with designs on it were shown in the fair at Mangap as used to cover the dead body carried to the pyre. But as these cost about Rs.80 (in 1951) poor people cannot afford to buy these. They use as substitute plain yellow muga silk cloth (in natural colour) with a red border with some design on it. The body is usually carried in a bamboo bier and laid with the head to the east. A small fire is carried by a friend from the house. Firewood is inserted below the open coffin-like structure. As soon as the pyre is set on fire, it was stated by informants who had seen funerals, two men standing opposite each other on two sides of the pyre throw an egg across and back and then break it on the ground of the funeral place by the pyre. A little brewed liquor of rice is brought in a gourd (U Klong) and it is also poured on the ground. A few pieces of the charred bones used to be taken and put under a small heap of stones of the garden land of the deceased. As noted it was later (in the old days) put in the village stone chamber and subsequently transferred ceremonially to the elan ossuary.

III. (a) In traits of material culture the changes among Khasis have been far-reaching. The clothing of men entirely follows the European pattern. The women alone have preserved the older dress.

(b) The changes in method of food production are well known. From a tribe practising shifting cultivation of the jhum type, they are well on the way to be settled agriculturists. For oranges, they have carefully prepared gardens which have been prepared over long years and continue to yield income for a generation. Potato fields are terraced and irrigated and in permanent cultivation. This is also the case now with rice-fields. In 1940 some hillsides near the village had been observed to be under jhum cultivation. In 1951 this area was found to be slightly terraced, and planted with maize. It was no longer under shifting cultivation. The outline of a large field was, however, still a rough oval, showing recent change to settled agriculture. Such modified jhum patches were observed also further south of this plot, on hill slopes as well as on hillsides to the north of the village. The actual potato patches where the seeds had been planted were in these

cases rectangular, but the outline of the whole field was not rectangular, revealing its earlier use.

(c) The older residential houses were invariably C| shaped. But already in 1940 there were a fair number of bungalow pattern of dwellings (about 26%) with two sloped roofs. In 1951 these formed a majority of residential houses. Change about house type in the Khasi area has been facilitated by the fact that the residential house is not considered among them to be a place where the spirits of dead ancestors dwell. Where there are such beliefs, as among Santals, who are an Austrich-speaking tribe of Chota Nagpur and adjoining areas, there exists a very strong sentiment against change in house type. Here in Khasi hills, apart from absence of such belief, their particular kind of belief in life after death is crumbling up and with it the associated practices.

IV. In one particular cultural trait, however, there has been no change. The kinship terms were collected by the writer in detail in 1940 in Mawphlang and the process repeated in 1951. No changes were found to have occurred. The older social and economic functions which had determined the kinship terminology have in fact survived in part, while the rules of inheritance are still largely intact within the small extended family group that affects such terminology. It has been pointed out in an earlier paper how the features of postfuneral rites have led to certain marriage taboos. Now that the underlying beliefs are dying out and the ritual has disappeared, it is likely that deviation from the former taboo rules will appear in Khasi society at no distant period.



FIG. 1. U Subu Rai pointing how boundary stones mark limit.



FIG. 2. Jingthongbriew near 15 m. 6 furlongs with small triple menhirs in foreground.



FIG. 3. Cairn near 15 m. 6 furlongs (Mawphlang) near the jingthongbriew and mawbch.



FIG. 4. Mawshieng of Iangblah clan.



FIG. 5. Mawshieng of Khar narbih Kur. A student is standing by it.

**ON THE INTERPRETATION OF A SŪTRA IN HEMACANDRA'S
PRĀKRIT GRAMMAR**

By S. N. GHOSAL

In the grammar of Hemacandra there occurs a rule, which reads: 'syādaṁ dīrgha-hrasvaṁ' (IV. 330). Hemacandra, who himself writes the commentary of his grammar, explains it as *nāmno'ntasvarasya dīrghahrasvaṁ syādaṁ prāyo bhavataḥ*. Pischel translates the sūtra as: 'In Apabhramśa in the nom. sing., etc., the final vowel of a noun becomes usually long or short, i.e. the final vowels can be lengthened or shortened.'¹ On the basis of this sūtra Pischel clearly expresses the view, i.e. of lengthening or shortening of the final vowel in Ap. in his Grammatik, and states: 'The final vowel in Ap. can be lengthened or shortened according to the necessity of metre and rhyme; thus there often appears in the nom. the form of the plur. for the sing. and vice versa.'² He admits frankly that the form of the sing. is used for the plur. too as that of the plur. for the sing. and that there is no rigidity in number in Ap.

Now it may be stated that Alsdorf objects to the interpretation, which Pischel has given to the above-mentioned sūtra. According to him the inflected words cannot show any shortening or lengthening of the final vowel. So he states: 'The view of optional lengthening or shortening of the final vowels in Ap. is in fact an error, which is fundamental and fatal for the understanding of the speech. Besides the common erroneous conception about the irregularity and strange development in Ap., one can hold responsible for it Hem's rule IV, 330: In Ap. the final vowel of a noun in nom., etc., is usually long or short, i.e. the final vowel can be lengthened or shortened. It deserves notice that the last statement, "that is, etc." does not come from Hem., but from Pischel. Hem's rule, though abstracted from the real speech, is imaginably misunderstood and historically entirely misleading.'³

This statement of Alsdorf shows that he cannot, by any means, subscribe to the view of Pischel according to which the final vowel of inflected words can be optionally lengthened or shortened (i.e. a long vowel can be shortened and a short vowel can be lengthened). Now a little reflection will make it evident that Alsdorf's objection cannot be entirely true on the very face of it. In one point at least he seems to be contradictory. Though

¹ 'In Apabhramśa wird der End-vocal eines nomens im nominative sing. u.s.w. gewöhnlich lang oder kurz; d.h. schliessende vocale können verlängert oder verkürzt werden.'—Pischel's comment upon the sūtra of Hemacandra's grammar.

² 'Da schliessende vocale in A nach Metrum und Reim verlängert oder verkürzt werden, so erscheint oft in N. die form des plur. im sing., und umgekehrt.'—Grammatik der Prākṛit Sprachen, § 364.

³ 'Die Ansicht von der beliebigen Dehn und Kürzbarkeit auslautender vocale in Ap. ist aber überhaupt ein grundlegender, für das Verständnis der sprache verhängnisvoller Irrtum gewesen. Schuld daran war neben der allgemeinen irrigen Vorstellung von der Regellosigkeit und Willkür im Ap. besonders Hem.s Regel IV, 330: "In Ap. wird der End-vokal eines Nomens in nominative sing. u.s.w. gewöhnlich lang und kurz; d.h. schliessende vocale können verlängert oder verkürzt werden." Man beachte, dass die letzte verallgemeinerung („d.h...“) schon nicht mehr von Hem., sondern von Pischel stammt. Hem.s Regel, obgleich von der wirkliche sprache abstrahiert, ist denkbar ungünstig gefasst und historisch vollkommen irreführend.'—Apabhramśa Studien, p. 6.

he denounces the shortening of long vowels, as expressed in his statement, *it is he who suggests, on the authority of Jacobi, that in Ap. (both of the Digambaras and the Svetāmbaras) the polysyllabic words end in a short vowel.*⁴ As these words—all inflected—include also those, which are in the nom. plur. and in the same case possessed a long vowel in the stage of Pkt., certainly there happens the shortening of long vowels in Ap. To take a concrete case, in Pkt. the form of the nom. and acc. plur. of the *a*-stems ends in *ā*, i.e. *ṇara* becomes *ṇarā*. In Ap. the same form *ṇarā* becomes transformed into *ṇara* as a result of shortening—which undoubtedly testifies to the accuracy of Pischel's statement at least in one aspect. It must be stated here that such shortening is the regular development in Ap. and is evidenced in all Ap. works. But sometimes the normal condition is disturbed by the occasional occurrence of *ā* forms in the same case, which is sanctioned by the grammar. It is now considered to be Prākṛitism that inheres in Ap. and obstructs the latter's emerging as a separate linguistic entity.

It clearly shows that so far as the shortening of long vowels is concerned there cannot be any real opposition from any quarter. So Alsdorf's objection cannot stand with respect to this phenomenon. It now remains for us to see whether Alsdorf's objection with regard to the lengthening of the final short vowels is justifiable and the same stands on a solid ground.

Alsdorf, who does not accept the proposition of lengthening of the final short vowels in Ap., advances his explanation for those forms, which are assumed to have possessed this characteristic. Let us enquire about the matter, taking the concrete case of the *a*-stems. Here the nom. sing. ends in *ā* along with others, i.e. *a* or *u*, which are quite regular. This *ā* according to Alsdorf is not the result of lengthening of the final vowel *a* of the stems. It develops in fact by the adjustment of a pleonastic *a* to the stem-vowel *a*; by the annexation of the pleonastic suffix it becomes at first *aa*, which appears as *ao* in Pkt. by the inflection of the termination, *aü* in Ap. and finally *ā* with the loss of the final vowel *u* and the concomitant lengthening of the preceding vowel *a*,⁵ i.e. *devaḥ*, *devakaḥ* = *devao* = *devaü* = *devā*. In the identical manner the feminine *i*-stems show *ia*, which with the loss of the final vowel *a* and the lengthening of the preceding vowel *i* appear as *ī* in the nom. sing., e.g. *dr̥ṣṭikā* = *diṭṭhi(y)a* = *diṭṭhī*. This long vowel *ī* is not the survival of a Pkt. terminational sound but a later growth, which has developed, as stated, by this process (i.e. of loss of the final vowel and simultaneous lengthening of the preceding one).

Now, though we do not agree with Alsdorf, we accept his explanation for the time being; but this does not show that Hemacandra did not mean

⁴ The following statement of Alsdorf should be noted: 'Zu erst wies Jacobi San. § 9 darauf hin, dass in Svet.-Ap. alle mehrsilbigen Wörter kurzen vokal im Auslaut haben. HP § 29 habe ich mich bemüht nachzuweisen, dass hier ein all gemein, auch für den Dig.-Ap. gültiges Gesetz vorliegt, nach dem alle auslautenden Länge mehrsilbiger wörter gekürzt sind.'—*Apabhraṃsā Studien*, pp. 6-7. Trans: At first Jacobi shows at San. § 9 that in Svet.-Ap. all polysyllabic words end in a short vowel. In the HP § 29 I have tried to show that here a general rule, which is valid also for the Dig.-Ap., occurs, according to which all final long vowels of polysyllabic words end in a short vowel.

⁵ One should note the following line of Alsdorf: 'Wenn aber *aü* zu *ā* wird, so ist dies m. E. nur so zu erklären, dass der schliessende vokal abgefallen ist unter Ersatzdehnung des vorhergehenden: genau derselbe Vorgang, der zu dem oben besprochenen Übergang von *-ia*, *iü* in *ī* führte.'—*Apabhraṃsā Studien*, p. 13. Trans: But when *aü* becomes *ā* the phenomenon is to be explained according to my estimate by assuming that the final vowel is elided under the stress of the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel: exactly the same procedure, which led to the mentioned transformation of *-ia* *-iü* to *ī*.

that the final vowel should be lengthened in Ap. There are certain evidences which are highly suggestive that Hemacandra actually meant the latter, a viewpoint which Pischel has clarified in unambiguous terms.

In his commentary upon the above-mentioned sūtra, Hemacandra says: '*antasvarasyu dirghahrasvau bhavataḥ*'. Now this lengthening, which concerns the final vowel of the stem, can occur only when it is short and in the same manner the shortening of a vowel can take place then only when the latter is nothing but long. In fact in IV, 330, Hemacandra cites the words *khagga* and *vagga*, which stand as convincing evidences to the occurrence of shortening of the final long vowel *ā* in Ap. So that there might not be any mistake in recognizing the real character of these words—particularly their losing the quantity of the final long vowel, the author has very aptly chosen a verse in which one of the above-stated words, namely *khagga*, possesses the word *nisiā*, that still retains the terminational long vowel, as an adjective to it. So, if in the second part of the sūtra the grammarian has illustrated with the help of suitable examples the shortening of final long vowels, why not should he speak in the first part the opposite phenomenon—namely the lengthening of the final short vowel of the stem? It seems to be the real intention of the grammarian, even if the long vowel *ā* has developed in the *a*-stems by the processes of annexation of pleonastic vowel, its subsequent elision and concomitant lengthening of the preceding short vowel of the stems, which Alsdorf has suggested.⁶

It should be stated here that Hemacandra is more concerned with the final products and less with the processes. As a result he sometimes does not minutely observe as to how certain forms develop passing through the particular stages of phonetic evolutions, but cares to take due notice only of the modifications in forms, still then considered final during his times. In this particular case, where the final vowel of the *a*-stems is assumed to have become long, he inadvertently does not take into consideration the phenomenon—particularly of the extension of stems by a vowel (i.e. *a* = *ka* pleonastic) and its coalescence with the final vowel of the stems—but does not allow to go out of his ken the final lengthening, which is the ultimate result of this process. Under these circumstances it is quite natural for him to suggest that the final vowels of stems are lengthened in Ap.—a process, which being quite reverse to shortening of final long vowels, a commonly accepted linguistic feature, found ready acceptance among the people.

We intend to produce a similar phenomenon from Hemacandra's Prākṛit grammar. In the sūtra I, 1. Hemacandra states that according to some the diphthongal vowels *ai* and *au* can occur in Prākṛit.⁷ This seems to be fantastic as such a statement has not come from any other grammarian of Prākṛit. Further, there is sufficient reason for surprise in such an assertion because long before—even during the time of installation of the Aśokan epigraphs—the Sanskrit diphthongs *ai* and *au* underwent

⁶ In a paper, contributed elsewhere, we have tried to establish that the lengthening of a short vowel does not arise by the processes, which are described by Alsdorf. We seem to have convincingly shown that here the contraction of two similar vowels—namely one the final vowel of the stems and the other the remnant of the elided pleonastic suffix *ka*—is responsible for the development of a long vowel, which is mistaken for the elongation of the final short vowel of the stems, consequent on the loss of the suffixal one. If the final vowel of the stems be different from what develops by the loss of the consonantal element of the same pleonastic suffix as in the case of the *-i* and *-u* stems, then there takes place a vowel assimilation which is a pre-condition to the contraction leading to the origin of the final long vowel.

⁷ *aidautau ca | keṣāṁcīt kaitavam kaitavāḥ | saundaryam | saumariam | kauravāḥ | kauravāḥ. ||*

transformation and became developed into *e* and *o* respectively in Pkt. So when the diphthongs *ai* and *au* already developed into *e* and *o* in the early Pkt., the occurrence of the former in the second Pkt. stage (i.e. the speeches of the dramatic Pkts and Pkts of the epics and lyrics, etc.) is an improbability on the consideration of chronology. What then is the source of the diphthongs *ai* and *au*, whose occurrence in Pkt. is suggested by Hemacandra?

We have already shown elsewhere that when the Pkt. short vowels *a + i* and *a + u* stand close to each other they develop into diphthongs *ai* and *au* in the New-Indo-Aryans.⁸ These diphthongs, which were familiar as Neo-diphthongs and were to be clearly distinguished from the original Skt. diphthongs *ai* and *au* in the same NIA speeches somehow—most probably due to the ignorance of scribes—entered into the Pkt. and Ap. MSS., which were transcribed during the early days of the modern Aryan languages. It may be recalled that these scribes spoke some kind of NIA speech at home but cultivated both Pkts and Aps which were still practised as literary languages and were understood by the people. Hemacandra, who was born at the end of the eleventh and the beginning of the twelfth centuries and spoke some kind of NIA at home, must have consulted these MSS. that were supposed to contain the Neo-diphthongs *ai* and *au*. He probably, without much deliberation, considered them as identical with the original Skt. diphthongs. As such he was probably right in suggesting in his grammar that the diphthongs could be allowed to stay in Pkt. according to the opinion of some. Here one must note that Hemacandra is more concerned with the products—the developed diphthongs *ai* and *au*—as they are found in the MSS. and less with the processes which remained at the background of their origin. Exactly a similar condition should have to be imagined with regard to the lengthening of the final vowel of the stems in Ap., which, as we have pointed out before, results due to the annexation of phonetic suffixes to the stems and coalescence of the remnant vowel of the former with the final vowel of the latter.

On the basis of these arguments it is possible for us to surmise that Hemacandra really believed that in Ap. the final short vowel of a stem can be lengthened, as in the identical manner the final long vowel can be shortened. Bound to the task of writing comments upon the sūtra in his edition of Hemacandra's Prākṛit grammar, Pischel was perfectly right in expressing the same view, as being an expositor his chief duty was to amplify an idea that was already expressed in the text. Such a situation scarcely holds before one adequate scope for expressing one's own independent views. He maintained this also in his Grammatik, where the same view had been repeated verbatim. As we have already shown, so far as the second part of his sūtra is concerned—namely the feature of shortening of final long vowels—there is no objection from any source. The first part of the sūtra too, namely the tendency of lengthening the final short vowel of the stems, might have been made free from objection by stating simply that such lengthening is caused by annexing a pleonastic vowel (like *a < ka*) to the stem and combining together the two consecutive vowels—that develop a strong inclination for coalescing and appearing as one unit.

⁸ See Introduction, 'Uktivyaktiprakaraṇa', § 7.

THE 'KHATIIYAS' OF THE NASIK INSCRIPTION

By HARAN CHANDRA NEOGI

(Communicated by Dr. J. N. Banerjea)

Queen Gautamī Balaśrī, while evaluating the achievements of her deceased son, Gautamīputra Sātakarni, in the Nasik Inscription, eulogized him as '*Khatiya-dapa-māna-madana*'—'one who had crushed the pride and conceit of the Kshatriyas'.¹ The implication of this particular title bestowed upon the great Sātavāhana ruler has been left unexplained by the previous scholars. Dr. H. C. Ray Chaudhuri suggested that Gautamīputra championed himself as a social reformer by oppressing the Kshatriya caste like Paraśurāma, and promoting thereby the interest of the Brāhmaṇas.² Dr. Gopalachari says that 'Khatiya' may refer to the princes deposed by Gautamīputra after his victory over the Western Kshatrapas.³

Both these explanations are open to comment. A Hindu reformer is never known to have oppressed a particular caste. He makes the castes adhere to their respective caste-duties which, under external influences, in some ages were relaxed. We do not know of any conflict between the Brāhmaṇas and the Kshatriyas in the historical time. During the time when Gautamīputra flourished, the four castes of the Hindu society had no open conflict. Rather, their mutual social rights and privileges were well defined long ago. Gautamīputra in the same Inscription is described as 'sympathetic towards the citizens *without distinction* in their weal and woe'. He is called 'the furtherer of the homestead of the low as well as of the twice-born' and is said to have 'stopped contamination of the four *Varṇas*'. The twice-born, whom he helped, includes also, according to the Hindu law books, the Kshatriyas. This contradicts the explanation that Gautamīputra oppressed the Kshatriyas. That he stopped contamination of the *Varṇas* proves that he did not destroy the Kshatriyas; rather he upheld the *Varṇāśrama* system.

Dr. Gopalachari's view is not supported by Indian epigraphs. Rudradāman and Samudragupta called the deposed kings as '*rājās*', not as Kshatriyas.

This particular epithet, it is to be noted, has been used in the said epigraph immediately before, and along with, the king's most brilliant military achievements over the Śakas, the Yavanas and the Pahlavas. This context leads to the assumption that the Kshatriyas, whose pride and conceit the Sātavāhana emperor crushed, were his enemies as formidable as the foreign peoples mentioned in the record, and the victory over whom was counted as a matter of pride and glory.

Another contemporary inscription speaks of the Kshatriyas with the same ambiguity, but supplies us with a clue to the identification of the Kshatriyas. The Nasik Inscription of year 41, issued by Ushabhadāta, son-in-law of the Śaka satrap Nāhapāna, records that Ushabhadāta 'went to release the Chief of the Uttamabhadras by the order of his lord,

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII.

² *Political History of Ancient India.*

³ *Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II.

when besieged for the rainy season by the Mālavas'.⁴ The Mālavas fled at the mere war-cry and '*Uttamabhadrakānām cha Kshatriyānām sarve parigrahā kṛtā*'. Prof. Senart explained the line in the light that Ushabhadāta imprisoned the Uttamabhadra warriors (Kshatriyas). But due to the existence of '*cha*' between the two words, it appears that they have to be distinguished as two different names. In that case, the correct meaning should be that after the withdrawal of the Mālavas, Ushabhadāta came into conflict with the Uttamabhadras and the Kshatriyas.

The well-known Mālava tribe occupied at that time a tract in Rajputana. Their coins have been found in the neighbourhood of Nāgar known as Mālayanagara in Rajputana. Ushabhadāta also explicitly declares that, after his victory over the Mālavas, he took his sacred bath in Pushkara, a holy place near Ajmer. The Uttamabhadras have been connected by Dr. D. C. Sarkar with the Pra-Bhadras, mentioned in *Mahābhārata* and located in the desert of Rajputana.⁵ From this, it becomes evident that the other defeated enemy of Ushabhadāta, the Kshatriyas, also belonged to Rajputana and were a neighbour of the Mālavas and the Uttamabhadras and the very same Kshatriyas were probably defeated by Gautamīputra at a later date in the same region.

From other sources this particular locality occupied by the Kshatriyas, as indicated in the Inscription, was known to have been the home of the Yaudheyas. The Yaudheyas were originally living in the South-Eastern Punjab, as known from their numerous coins. Before the first century A.D. they seem to have migrated to the desert of Rajputana. The Bījaygadh Inscription of c. third century A.D., found in old Bharatpur State of Rajputana, speaks of a *Mahārāja Mahāsenāpati* who was placed at the head of the Yaudheya republic.⁶ The *Mahābhārata* divides the Yaudheya territory into two parts—Bahudhānyaka with capital at Rohitaka (Rohtak) and Marubhūmi (desert).⁷ The Yaudheya coins, bearing legends in characters of third-fourth century A.D., have been found in North Rajputana.⁸ This leaves little doubt that the Kshatriyas of the Nasik Inscription, whom Ushabhadāta defeated along with the Mālavas in the desert, were the same as the Yaudheyas, and the 'Kshatriyas', whose pride and conceit Gautamīputra crushed, were no other than the Kshatriya-Yaudheyas of the same desert.

The desert region seems to have been located by Kauṭilya as the home of the Kshatriyas when he enumerates this tribe along with the Surāshtras—'*Kamboja-Surāshtra-Kshatriya-Śreny-ūdayah*'.⁹ That the term Kshatriya, in a restricted sense, and the word Yaudheya are synonymous is further corroborated by Pāṇini and Kauṭilya. Pāṇini in his list of *Āyudhajīvin Saṁghas* mentions the Yaudheyas. But Kauṭilya in his list of *Śastropajīvin Saṁghas* omits the name of the Yaudheyas and uses the Kshatriyas instead.

The Kshatriya-Yaudheyas seem to have another name, the 'Śūras'. From the evidences supplied by the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* and the *Vishṇu Purāṇa* the Śūras and the Mālavas may be located in the Ārāvalli region of Rajputana,⁸ where Ushabhadāta clashed with the Kshatriyas and Rudradāman defeated the Yaudheyas. In the Junagadh Inscription Rudradāman says that he 'by force destroyed the Yaudheyas who were loath to

⁴ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, No. 10.

⁵ *Select Inscriptions*, Vol. I.

⁶ *Corp. Ins. Ind.*, Vol. III.

⁷ *Hindu Polity*.

⁸ *New History of the Indian People*.

⁹ *Arthasāstra*, Bk. XI.

submit, rendered proud as they were having manifested their title of "hero" (*Virasabda*) among all Kshatriyas'.¹⁰ The '*Virasabda*' which made the Yaudheyas proud seems to be 'Śūra' (hero) of the *Purāṇas* located in South Rajputana. In this connection this is to be noted that the derivative meaning of the terms—Kshatriya, Yaudheya and Śūra—is the same, i.e. 'warrior'.

The Western Kshatrapa record speaks of the pride of the Kshatriya-Yaūdheyas for their military skill. This is further supported by Arrian. Arrian takes note of the Kathaians to the east of the Ravi who 'enjoyed the highest reputation for courage and skill in the art of war'.¹¹ Kathaians have been restored by some scholars as Kshatriya. Yaudheya coins are numerous in the region located by the classical writer as the habitat of the Kathaians. The Yaudheyas themselves expressed their pride for heroism in the clay seal found in Ludhiana. The legend of the seal goes—'*Yaudheyānām jaya-mantra-dharāṇām*'—'of the Yaudheyas who possess the victory-charm'.

This discussion proves that the Kshatriyas of the Nasik Inscription were the Yaudheyas who, in the first century A.D., penetrated into Rajputana and reached the southern fringe of the desert where they came into conflict with Ushabhadāta, with Gautamīputra during his conquest of Kukura, Pāriyātra (W. Vindhyan region) and with Rudradāman during his march over Kukura and Maru (desert).

¹⁰ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII.

¹¹ *Anabasis* V.

THE LITERARY PLACE OF SIR WILLIAM JONES (1746-94)

By GARLAND CANNON

(Communicated by Dr. S. K. Chatterji)

At his death the British Orientalist Sir William Jones had one of the most phenomenal reputations of all time. He was acclaimed as a major poet of the eighteenth century, comparable to Pope, Thomson, and Goldsmith. He had been the president of Dr. Johnson's exclusive Literary Club for a decade, enjoying close friendships with Burke, Gibbon, and Franklin. His *Essay on the Law of Bailments*, in its second edition by then, continued to maintain his juridical prestige as high as that of Blackstone or Coke. His translations of Indian classical literature like Kalidasa's *Sakuntala* had introduced the Western world to a drama immediately ranked among the world's best, and had helped lead to a cultural renaissance that caused Indians to face their European conqueror-rulers with a national pride they had never before demonstrated to or felt in front of the representatives of a newer culture that boasted of Chaucer and Shakespeare. He had founded the sciences of comparative law and comparative linguistics, with the postulation of an hypothetical language (Indo-European) as the mother of Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, and Germanic. Political treatises like *The Principles of Government*, then in its third edition, had led to democratic advances such as Fox's Libel Bill of 1792, and still others were already assuming their place in the stream of pamphlets leading to the Reform Acts of the nineteenth century. The scholarly attention of the world was turned toward the Oriental scholarship emanating from Calcutta and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which he had founded. In both popular and scholarly publications he was standardly called the greatest scholar of all time.

Since 1794, the tragically early date of his death, his reputation has declined to the point that only scholars know of him today. Whereas people around the world once read his poetry, the modern reader has seldom heard of him. There has been an incredible decline of stature, in spite of the fact that he exerted considerable and wide influence on later poets. A study of the decline and the reasons behind it, together with a survey of his influences, is the purpose of this paper, which will indicate his literary place today.

The world was shocked when Jones died suddenly at the age of forty-six. Mrs. Thrale recorded in her diary the reaction of John Lloyd and herself to the sad news about the man whom she had often heard Johnson praise: 'We lamented together the death of *Sir William Jones*, *Selim Jones* as they called him—an irreparable loss to the literary world.'¹ In a comment made stronger because it came twenty-three years later, John Adams remarked to Jefferson: 'What a frown upon mankind was the premature death of Sir William Jones!'²

In the British press the news was reported as a public catastrophe. *Gentleman's Magazine* called it 'a great loss to the republick of letters,

¹ Entry for January 11, 1795: *Thraliana*, ed. Katharine C. Balderston (Oxford, 1942), II, 907.

² Letter, Quincy, May 18, 1817: *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, ed. Albert E. Bergh (Washington, D.C., 1907), XV, 118.

for he had made profound researches into the literature of the East, and with great success. He was himself a very good poet; and to his translations we are indebted for many beautiful effusions of the Persian Muse'. A few months later he was called by the same periodical 'a genius that seemed peculiarly destined for the instruction and ornament in man' and the most eminent Oriental scholar of the age or perhaps of any age.³ Elsewhere it was said: 'By his premature death, literature has met with one of the severest losses it has sustained in the eighteenth century... We are confident that, if his life had been protracted, his future productions would have supplied the most important desiderata for the elucidation of ancient history, and thrown an entirely new light on the origin and progress of civil society. The oriental muses may now exclaim, "*Tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus!*"'⁴

There were both sculptural and literary commemorations. The Directors of the East India Company placed a memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral in London and a statue of Jones in Calcutta. Bengal friends constructed a memorial to him at Oxford University. Another went into the chapel at University College: 'The *basso-relievo* represents Sir William forming the digest of Hindu and Mohammedan Laws from the sacred books which the Pundits (or Doctors) are reading to him. On the pediment are represented the Greek lyre, the Hindu lyre, and the Caduceus. The work was executed by John Flaxman, and cost 500 £.'⁵

Friends contributed money for a prize to be awarded the Oxford student who wrote the best dissertation of Jones's character and achievements. Henry Phillpotts, later Bishop of Shrewsbury, won with his prose encomium, *Gulielmi Jones, Equitis Aurati, Laudatio* (1801). At Cambridge a prize of sixty pounds was offered. A *Poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East*, the Reverend Francis Wrangham's winning composition, celebrated Jones's arrival in Bengal as a blessing for the Orient. Both this poem and one by Charles Grant, a long tribute to Jones with the same title, were published in 1805.

Among the poetical commemorations, there were two notable elegies. Thomas Maurice, whom Jones had led into Orientalism, wrote *An Elegiac Poem, Sacred to the Memory and Virtues of the Honourable Sir William Jones*. William Hayley, an important poet then but known to posterity as Blake's friend, composed his famous *Elegy on the Death of the Honorable Sir William Jones*. The two books appeared in London in 1795 and further heightened his fame. Dr. Samuel Parr wrote a Latin epitaph, which was put in the ante-chamber to the University College Chapel.

The widow, meanwhile, was collecting Jones's writings. Her handsome edition of six quarto volumes of *The Works of Sir William Jones* appeared in London in 1799. In the Preface she explained that she was publishing *Works* because her late husband had once said that 'the best monument that can be erected to a man of literary talents, is a good edition of his works'. She then asked Lord Teignmouth, the ex-Governor-General of Bengal, to compose the official biography. He decided that the book would consist mainly of selected letters to and from Jones, though, as is now apparent, much of the correspondence was not available to him. *Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of Sir William Jones* appeared in London in 1804 and went through seven editions by 1835, not to mention dozens of abridgements in periodicals and anthologies. The copyright

³ LXIV (supplement, 1794), 1205, and LXV (April 1795), 347, respectively.

⁴ 'An Account of Books': *Asiatic Annual Register* for 1800, pp. 21-22.

⁵ 'Sir William Jones's Monument': *European Magazine*, XLVIII (July 1805), 8.

was given to the original publisher; but before the transaction was made, an indication of Jones's reputation can be found in the fact that, in an age of great biographies, Teignmouth divided with Lady Jones an accrued profit of eleven hundred pounds from book-sales.⁶

Such profits were realized in the face of Teignmouth's deliberate glossing over of Jones's uncompromising religious skepticism and rather advanced politics. Some critics pointed out the attempted purifications, but the universal effect of the book was to add to Jones's almost incredible reputation, which had reached a new peak only five years before with the publication of *Works*. The remarks in the *Monthly Magazine* were typical: 'Of this unrivalled genius, this consummate scholar, and excellent man, who does not burn with impatience to learn every particular which is recorded of his early education, habits, manners, and pursuits? In our brief Retrospect of Domestic Literature, we should deem it to the last degree indecorous to attempt any sketch of the biographical narrative presented to us by the noble author of this volume. We will not be guilty of destroying any portion of the interest which a perusal of its contents must afford to every reader.'⁷

In 1804 Jones's name was a commonplace synonym for genius. His character and scholarship were posed as models for young gentlemen and ladies to emulate. There was a tremendous enthusiasm for his writings, a fact that led Lady Jones to reissue *Works* in 1807, this time in thirteen volumes. Except that *Memoirs* and 'Tales and Fables by Nizami' were added, the new edition was essentially the same. With the 1807 edition, his fame neared its zenith, comparable to that of Johnson, Rousseau, and Goethe. He was receiving as much space in European and some American publications as any one of the three. The new *Works* was called 'a new and remarkably neat edition of the works of a favourite and popular author'; in another periodical, it was said that Jones's

'comprehensive mind seems to have embraced the whole circle of science in its ample grasp; and his works prove that, in most branches of human knowledge, he had reached a high degree of excellence. His Latin odes are classical and elegant; his versions of Hafiz are the only real specimens, in our language, of the rich and copious strains of the Persian bard; the *Institutes of Manu*, *Hitopadesa* and *Saccontalá*, throw more light on the manners, and civil and religious institutions of the Hindûs, than can be derived from all other sources collectively, if we except the agreeable translations of Mr. (Charles) Wilkins; and his anniversary discourses communicate an infinite variety of curious and useful information, in a style at once elegant and impressive. His indefatigable application exhibits an useful example to literary men; but the extent and varieties of his attainments, who can hope to reach?'⁸

Jones's reputation remained at this high level until 1810. In that year Alexander Chalmers, an important literary figure of the day, accorded Jones eighty-six pages in his monumental *Works of the English Poets*. If there had ever been any question as to Jones's status as a major poet of the eighteenth century, a master of neoclassical polish and Romantic subject-matter, certainly his comprehensive inclusion in the collection resolved

⁶ C. J. H. Teignmouth (ed.): *Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of John Lord Teignmouth* (London, 1843), II, 76.

⁷ XVIII (supplement, 1805), 587.

⁸ *British Critic*, XXXI (April 1808), 434, and 'An Account of Books', *Asiatic Annual Register* for 1800, p. 21, respectively.

the matter. In the eulogistic Introduction, Chalmers concluded: 'There can be no scruple in admitting him to a very high rank among modern poets. He has presented to the English reader a new set of images, and opened new sources of the sublime and the pathetic by familiarizing the scenery and manners of the eastern regions. The judgment with which those are selected leads us to regret that his original productions are few, since it is universally acknowledged that, independent of the language and versification, both polished to a high degree of excellence, they are distinguished for true poetical fancy, ardour, and sensibility.'⁹

In 1810 Jones's fame as a poet was comparable to that of Pope, Thomson, and Goldsmith. Beginning soon after and continuing to about 1850, his international reputation underwent a slow decline. In the four decades he fell from the height of a major poet of his day to the level of a minor poet among many in his century, with some contemporary Romantic precursors rising steadily above him.

Between 1810 and 1822 his collected poetry went through five editions. Despite this fact and the continued reprinting of a few of his works in periodicals and major poetical collections, not as much attention was paid him in the public press as had been the case in the past. For with the rise of the Romantics, there came the first questioning of his high poetical rank. In 1821, for example, Henry Francis Cary remarked that if the term *poet* meant the possession of creative powers, then Jones had little right to be called a poet because he borrowed much and seldom improved what he borrowed.¹⁰ Yet such criticism was daring, and in his *Lives of English Poets* the following year, Cary carefully devoted an entire chapter to Jones. In the Introduction to the whole volume given him in *The British Poets* collection (1822), although little of his poetry is judged to be strictly original, it is said that he threw a rich imaginative glow over his translations and imitations. Moreover, of all the poems in the hundred-volume collection, none can be read 'with more unmingled gratification than some of those which we have transcribed from the page of the universal SIR WILLIAM JONES'.¹¹

Of 'some of those', only three still commanded wide popular and critical acclaim in 1822—'An Ode in Imitation of Alcaeus', 'A Persian Song of Hafiz', and the Persian quatrain 'On Parent Knees'.¹² They have continued to hold their place as standard poems in English literature until today. The modern reader can find one or more of them in convenient popular collections like Charles Eliot's *Harvard Classics*, Richard Le Gallienne's *Modern Book of English Verse* (1939), Mark Van Doren's *Anthology of World Poetry*, John Kieran's *Poems I Remember* (1942), Geoffrey Grigson's *The Romantics* (1943), and Burton Stevenson's *The Home Book of Verse* (1949). One or more are in standard works like *The Oxford Book of Eighteenth Century English Verse* (1926), *The Oxford Book of English Verse* (1936), *Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature* (1938), and *The English Association Book of Verse* (1953).

Aristides' quotation from the patriot poet Alcaeus was the direct source for 'An Ode in Imitation of Alcaeus', in which Jones condemned the American War, the slave-trade, and the general decline of British liberty. The unusual, effective metrical form probably came from Mark Akenside's

⁹ *Works of the English Poets* (London, 1810), XVIII, 425-511.

¹⁰ 'Sir William Jones': *London Magazine*, IV (Dec. 1821), 637.

¹¹ *The British Poets* (Chiswick, 1822), LXXIV, 13-14.

¹² In *Works* (London, 1799), IV, 571-572; *Poems, Consisting Chiefly of Translations from the Asiatick Languages* (London, 1772); and *Memoirs*, 2nd edn. (London, 1806), p. 266, respectively. Hereafter, *Works* means the 1799 edition.

'Ode to the Honourable Charles Townshend'. The stirring expression of patriotism and liberty principally accounts for the fact that the ode has been anthologized more than the other two poems, as illustrated by the high quality of the first half:

What constitutes a state?
 Not high rais'd battlement or labour'd mound,
 Thick wall or moated gate;
 Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
 Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride,
 Not starr'd and spangled courts,
 Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.
 NO—Men, high-minded men,
 With powers as far above dull brutes endued
 In forest, brake, or den,
 As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
 Men, who their duties know,
 But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
 Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
 And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.

'A Persian Song of Hafiz' was an expanded 'translation' of an ode by the sensuous lyricist Hafiz. The pleasing, unusual movement conveys a sense of exotic charm and mystery, largely through the adroit use of Asiatic place names.¹³ The poem is in nine stanzas of six lines each, in an experimental rhyme scheme of *abcabc* that Swinburne was to perfect in 'Itylus' and 'The Oblation'.¹⁴ There is an air of refreshing hedonism in stanzas like this:

Sweet maid, if thou wouldst charm my sight,
 And bid these arms thy neck infold;
 That rosy cheek, that lily hand,
 Would give thy poet more delight
 Than all Bocara's vaunted gold,
 Than all the gems of Samarcand.

In addition to being one of Jones's best poems, 'A Persian Song of Hafiz' was also an excellent example of the approaching Romantic lyricism and Orientalism. There are subjectivity, emotion, music, reference to strange and faraway places, and simplicity of language in such a stanza as this:

Boy! let yon liquid ruby flow,
 And bid thy pensive heart be glad,
 Whate'er the frowning zealots say—
 Tell them their Eden cannot show
 A stream so clear as Rocnabad,
 A bower so sweet as Mosellay.

It is not surprising that the poem joined with *Vathek* as a chief source of the Oriental dream world that haunted English poets' imaginations in the early nineteenth century.¹⁵ Today it is still the third most-famous

¹³ V. de Sola Pinto, 'Sir William Jones and English Literature': *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*, XI. 4 (1946), 687.

¹⁴ R. M. Hewitt, 'Harmonious Jones': *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association*, XXVIII (1942), 53.

¹⁵ V. de Sola Pinto, *op. cit.*, p. 687.

English poem from the Persian, surpassed only by the Rubaiyat and Sohrab and Rustum.

A didactic quatrain literally translated from the Persian 'On Parent Knees' at once enjoyed huge success because of its epigrammatic succinctness and universal theme:

On parent knees, a naked, new-born child,
Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smil'd :
So live, that, sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, when all around thee weep.

Like 'An Ode in Imitation of Alcaeus' and 'A Persian Song of Hafiz', it went into dozens of important anthologies, besides later editions of Jones's *Poems* and separate volumes devoted to his poetry in poetry-collections.

Nevertheless, by 1851 Jones was no longer considered a major poet, and between 1851 and 1942 there were few studies of his poetry. The cause of his fall is rooted in a literary paradox, since he was one of the most powerful spokesmen of his day for a rejuvenation of style and subject-matter. Then, his compositions were lauded because they pleasingly blended the old and the new, so that he had to be judged ultimately alongside his contemporary Romantic precursors, most of whose poems rightly and soon replaced his in acclaim. In a purely literary comparison, his best poetry can hardly stand beside the best of Thomson, Gray, Collins, Cowper, Blake, and Burns.

Of the precursors, he was one of the few who devoted philosophical essays to the need for change. The essays, in addition to his poetry, had a strong influence on the Romantics who followed. Of those whose reading is known, Jones's *Works* was invariably included. His total writings had a greater influence on the Romantics than all the writings of the other precursors combined, including the interest in the past fostered notably by his friends Chatterton, Macpherson, and Percy. This influence led to the literary paradox of his own fall at the same time that he was helping some Romantics to rise. 'He threw open to the West a glorious new world of images and ideas which, directly and through the Transcendental Movement in Germany which it inspired, brought about a second Renaissance in European literature and art, broad-based on a faith in the continuity of history and in man as man.' ¹⁶

As will be seen, Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Moore, Southey, and Landor exploited the phase of Romanticism to which Jones had helped introduce them—Orientalism—deriving most of the local colour for their Eastern tales from him and other scholars, some of whom had originally been led into the field by his writings. Their highly successful exploitation of Eastern subject-matter and style left Jones almost forgotten as a poet, though Moore and Southey gave some credit to him in footnotes. His few original compositions were typically neoclassical, and there was a reaction against such style after the appearance of Wordsworth's Preface to the *Lyrical Ballads* of 1800. The unoriginal imitations and translations composing the bulk of his poetry likewise could not have been popular.

Even if considerably lessened, his fame as a linguist-translator, jurist, and Oriental scholar was yet high enough for him still to be conventionally labelled as one of the great geniuses of the preceding century. He was thought of as an important minor poet, and his three most famous poems

¹⁶ Satyendra Nath Ray, 'Sir William Jones's Poetry': *Sir William Jones: Bicentenary of His Birth Commemoration Volume, 1746-1946* (Calcutta, 1948), p. 157.

continued to appear in major collections. Certain other writings were reprinted through the century and into the twentieth. Thus in 1821 the letters from *Memoirs* were rearranged and published as a separate volume in *Letters of Sir William Jones, Chronologically Arranged from Lord Teignmouth's Collection*, although several of these had been widely quoted as cogent examples of the thought of a man of genius and virtue. There appeared in Philadelphia in 1823 *Select Poems of Sir William Jones*. In 1831 a seventh edition of *The Principles of Government* appeared in London. There was an 1835 edition of *Memoirs* in London. *An Essay on Bailments* was published in Philadelphia in 1836. The *Persian Grammar* went through a second French edition in Paris in 1845. In 1881 a second edition of *The Hindu Wife and the Hymns* was published in Calcutta. A partial revision of his translation of *The Ordinances of Manu* came out in 1895 in Madras and London, and another in 1911 in Watford, England. In 1901 the Society for the Resuscitation of Indian Literature reprinted his version of *Sakuntala* in Calcutta. In 1915 the poem 'Caissa' was reprinted in book-form in Crystal Falls, Michigan, and in 1929 in London the essay 'On the Musical Modes of the Hindus' was included in *The Story of Indian Music*. In 1930 his translation of Imru-al-Kais' poem was reprinted as *The Poem of Amriolkais* in Shaftesbury, Dorset.

Although some of his writings continued to appear in book-form in the period 1851-1942, there was little other interest in Jones except in a few literary periodicals, in such publications as *Notes and Queries*, and in collections of biographical essays about famous lawyers, scholars, and the like. The latter were straight abridgements of *Memoirs*, with Teignmouth's errors unconsciously repeated. Jones's once-towering reputation underwent a gradual eclipse during the nine decades, and he was almost forgotten by both the popular reader and the scholar. By the late nineteenth century his poetry had all but disappeared from anthologies for public school and university reading, particularly in America, where he had never been as widely known as in Europe. Even his influences upon the Romantics and Victorians were generally disregarded by anthologists. Literary historians and 'popular' writers continued to praise his three poems, but never counted him more than a minor figure. As George L. Craik said in *A Compendious History of English Literature and of the English Language* (1877): 'The poetry of Sir William Jones is very sonorous and imposing; and in his happiest efforts there is not wanting nobleness of thought, or glow of passion, as well as pomp of words. He cannot, however, be called a poet of an original genius; any peculiarity of inspiration that may seem to distinguish some of his compositions is for the most part only the Orientalism of the subject, and of the figures and images. He is a brilliant translator and imitator rather than a poet in any higher sense.'¹⁷ The further decline of literary reputation since Craik's day is best illustrated by the total comment on Jones in Baugh's *Literary History of England* (1948): 'Scholarly interest in the Orient (was) fostered notably by Sir William Jones (1746-94).'¹⁸

With the appearance in 1942 of R. M. Hewitt's excellent 'Harmonious Jones', the first real literary scholarship on Jones since E. Koeppel's two fine German essays forty years before, there came a kind of renaissance.¹⁹ Jones was forgotten in the popular mind and undoubtedly will remain so, but the world of scholars had been reminded of him. Since then there

¹⁷ (New York, 1877), II, 414.

¹⁸ (New York, 1948), p. 1031.

¹⁹ 'Shelley's *Queen Mab* und Sir William Jones's "Palace of Fortune"' and 'Sir William Jones's Übersetzung der "Moallakát" und "Locksley Hall"', *Englische Studien*, XXVIII (1900), 43-53, 400-406, respectively.

has been an average of more than two articles or monographs a year about him. In 1946 there were fruitful bicentenary celebrations of his birth in England and India. From these came significant publications by the Royal India Society, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the University of London, as well as the dedication to him of two parts of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* for 1946. These provocative publications created further interest. In 1952 there appeared an annotated bibliography of his writings. In 1953 two articles about him were published, and 'An Ode in Imitation of Alcaeus' was reintroduced to a popular audience in *Good Housekeeping Magazine*. In 1954 there was an article about Milton's influence on him, and in 1955-57 six more articles, including one on his associations with Burke.

Today Jones is again of interest. His amazing reputation has been revived, though far below the phenomenal level of 1810. Scholars are delving into his achievements as linguist-translator, jurist, Orientalist, and influence on Anglo-American literature, as well as a good minor poet in his own right. Scholars are once again aware that a knowledge of his life can shed light on men still considered great geniuses of his time, figures like Burke, Johnson, and Franklin. Moreover, now that his literary influences have apparently come to an end, it is possible to assign his proper place in literature—the continued printing of his three most famous poems, and footnote references to Romantic and certain other poetry.

Jones's influence on Anglo-American literature was widespread. He had an important influence on many British contemporaries. Orientalists like Thomas Maurice used the 1773 English edition of *L'Histoire de Nader Chah* and some of his other writings as primary sources for the seven-volume *Indian Antiquities* (1800-01). Sir William Ouseley also relied on Jones in his *Persian Miscellanies* (1795). In *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Gibbon praised an essay attached to *L'Histoire de Nader Chah* (1770). This and several other eulogistic references in his monumental history indicate his respect for and use of Jones as one of his many sources, nor was the personal friendship between the two men inconsequential. Likewise, the influence upon Burke's Indian speeches should not be minimized. Like Gibbon and Burke, Dugald Stewart made significant use of Jones as a primary source in his philosophical writings, often with a handsome acknowledgment of his debt, as did Gibbon.

Another contemporary who knew Jones personally was John Scott of Amwell. He took the idea for the first tale in his *Oriental Eclogues*, 'Zerad; or, The Absent Lover: an Arabian Eclogue', from 'An Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern Nations' (in *Poems*, 1772). Thomas Campbell was probably influenced by Jones's hymns to the Hindu divinities in a striking passage in *The Pleasures of Hope* (1799):

To pour redress on India's injured realm,
The tenth Avatar comes! At Heaven's command
Shall Sarasvati wave her hallowed wand;
And Camdeo bright and Ganesa sublime
Shall bless with joy your own propitious clime.

William Beckford was influenced by Jones in at least eleven passages in *Vathek*. Unlike Southey and Moore later, Beckford was chiefly moved by the Middle-Eastern poems (especially *The Moallakát*, 1781) rather than by the Indian ones, and more by concepts and ideas than by the sensuous, exotic descriptions laden with magic-sounding proper names that so impressed the Romantics. Thus in *Vathek* he made significant use only twice of proper names from Jones, an allusion to Philomel, from the Persian

*fable of the nightingale's attachment for the rose that Jones had introduced into English poetry, and to Roonabad, from 'A Persian Song of Hafiz'. In *Vathek* there are apparently only two descriptions from Jones, 'ivory limbs' and 'her light brown hair floated in the hazy breeze of the twilight'. Mainly, Beckford borrowed concepts like 'cages of ladies' and 'roasted wolf'.²⁰*

It was on the Romantics that Jones had the most weight. Despite the complete lack of any mention of him in Wordsworth's correspondence, journals, and other published writings, his immense popularity should have led Wordsworth into some kind of acquaintance with him. Certainly it is difficult to read 'On the Arts, Commonly Called Imitative' without the realization that Jones's definition of poetry, the idea of poetry as the voice of nature, and the view of a deliberately simple style as the means to the expression of man's sympathy and passions are points essential to Wordsworth's Preface to the second edition of *Lyrical Ballads*.²¹

The influence upon Coleridge is more probable. If there were a complete list of Coleridge's reading, *Asiatick Miscellany* (1785-86) would surely be on it. The periodical was widely circulated and reviewed throughout Europe, and Coleridge's early fascination for everything Oriental would have compelled him to read it. With an admission of his knowledge of it, there would be substantial evidence that 'A Hymn to Gangá', one of Jones's six hymns in it, was a definite but perhaps unconscious source for 'Kubla Khan'. In the first place, he planned a series of hymns to the sun, moon, and each of the four elements in much the same way that Jones composed a series of hymns to the Hindu sun-god and other divinities. He mentioned Jones directly in his unfinished 'Opus Maximum':

'It would be more than we are entitled to expect of the human mind, if Sir W. Jones, Mr. Wilkins, etc., great and good as we know them to have been, had not overrated the merit of works, the power of understanding which is of such rare occurrence, and so difficultly attained . . . I have myself paid this debt of homage on my first presentation to these foreign potentates by the aid of the great linguists above mentioned . . . Their next neighbour of the North, the temple-throned infant of Thibet, with the Himala behind and the cradle of the Ganges at his feet, conveys to my mind an impressive likeness, seems to me a pregnant symbol of the whole Brahman Theosophy. Without growth, without production! Abstract the enormous shapes and phantasms, the Himala, the Ganges of the fancy, and what remains?'²²

The passage demonstrates Coleridge's knowledge of the mythology of the Ganges, which could have been gained only from Jones and then only from 'A Hymn to Gangá', since not even *The Ordinances of Manu* (1794), which Coleridge presumably knew because he copied the title into his notebook, contained information on 'the Ganges of the fancy'. In the hymn, as in 'Kubla Khan', the unifying theme is the flow of a magical river, from its Eastern source to its eventual merging with the ocean. The river passes through an Oriental scene described in sensuous language. Coleridge's language is never close enough to that of Jones to *prove* parallels in vocabulary and idea; on the other hand, the similarities in vocabulary and

²⁰ *Vathek*, 8th edn. (New York, 1868 ?). The influences, together with the quotations from Jones, are on pp. 53, 59-60, 62, 65, 71-72, 75, 105, 152, 155-157, 159, 170, 172, 176, 191.

²¹ The essay is in Jones's *Poems*.

²² Quoted in the Appendix in John Muirhead: *Coleridge as Philosopher* (New York, 1930), pp. 283-284.

constructions in both poems cannot be casually dismissed as the coincidence of an Oriental richness of style. Their very number strongly indicates that 'A Hymn to Gangá' was a source for 'Kubla Khan'.²³

In the cases of Byron, Shelley, and some of the other Romantics, Jones provided an admitted source of Oriental local colour, an influence that was not only substantial in each instance but that seems particularly great when viewed as a whole. Byron naturally liked 'A Persian Song of Hafiz', Jones's poem that has had the most influence. He spoke familiarly of it: 'Any approbation, such as you mention, would, of course, be more welcome than all Bocara's vaunted gold, than all the gems of Samarcand.'²⁴ In a lost, unpublished poem entitled 'The Barmaid' he parodied some lines from the lyric, and he used the novel rhyme scheme in his early 'Remind Me Not, Remind Me Not' (1808).²⁵ From Jones's description of 'the blue eyes of a fine woman, bathed in tears' as 'violets dropping with dew' in 'An Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern Nations', Byron was moved to the general idea for his early 'I Saw Thee Weep', the first stanza of which is:

The big bright tear
Came o'er that eye of blue
And then methought it did appear
A violet dropping dew.

He used Jones's fable of the nightingale and the rose, at least twice, in *The Giaour* (II, 21-33) and *The Bride of Abydos* (I, x). In 'The Adieu' his allusion to Kama probably came from 'A Hymn to Camdeo'. Finally, he likely gained his knowledge of Hinduism from *The Ordinances of Manu*, a knowledge demonstrated through scattered allusions in his poetry and in at least two passages in *Journal of the Conversations of Lord Byron*. In the book he is quoted as having remarked that Hindus believe in nine incarnations: 'If I believed in the transmigration of your Hindoos, I should think I had been a merman in some former state of existence, or was going to be turned into one in the next.'²⁶

With the possible exception of Tennyson, it was on Shelley that Jones had the deepest influence. The 'champak' odours in 'Indian Serenade' came from 'A Hymn to Indra'.²⁷ The 'planet-crested shape' of Love with 'the lightning braided pinions' in *Prometheus Unbound* parallels Jones's 'starry-crown'd' Kama with 'locks in braids ethereal streaming'. Shelley's general conception that mountains, clouds, seas, light, and life are a veil hiding reality and will reveal the inner truth when ripped open at the time of man's redemption is similar in thought to that of 'A Hymn to Náráyena' and 'The Hymn to Bhavani'.²⁸ The most important single influence was 'The Palace of Fortune' on *Queen Mab*. There is a basic resemblance between the opening situation of the two poems: a sleeping maiden (Maia and Ianthe) is taken up to a fairy-court by a supernatural figure (the goddess Fortune and the Queen of Spirits) to be shown realistic, moral visions.

²³ See Garland H. Cannon, 'A New, Probable Source for "Kubla Khan"': *College English*, XVII (Dec. 1955), 136-142. In the article it is also pointed out that the source of Coleridge's *Mount Abor*, contrary to Lowes, is probably the Abor Hills, a wild region to the north of the head of the Brahmaputra River.

²⁴ Letter to Robert Charles Dallas, Sept. 7, 1811: *Letters and Journals*, ed. R. E. Prothero (London, 1898-1904), II, 27.

²⁵ *Loc. cit.*, and Hewitt, *op. cit.*, p. 52, respectively.

²⁶ Thomas Medwin: *Journal*, with additions (New York, 1825), pp. 49, 77.

²⁷ V. de Sola Pinto, *op. cit.*, p. 693.

²⁸ Amiyakumar Sen: *Studies in Shelley* (Calcutta, 1936), p. 269.

Both *Fortune* and *Queen Mab* know all the thoughts of mankind.²⁹ There are other close similarities in idea and language, enough to prove Shelley's partial dependence upon 'The Palace of Fortune'. The fact that he ordered Jones's *Works* at Tanyralt is further evidence. Two other influences are 'A Hymn to Náráyena' as the source of the metrical form and much of the thought of 'Hymn to Intellectual Beauty' and possibly Jones's translation of fragments from the Vedas on the philosophy of *Adonais*. Overall, there is little doubt that Shelley's transition from the rational materialism of his early writings to the mystical pantheism of his mature works was largely due to his study of Jones.³⁰

The influence on Keats, slight at best, is hypothetical, from the very nature of Keats's poetry. The opening lines of *Hyperion* may have been inspired by Jones's description of the remote, primeval deity in the hymns, as in 'A Hymn to Náráyena'.³¹

Jones had almost as great an influence on Southey and Moore as he did on Shelley. Southey copied passages from *Sacontalá* (1789) into his commonplace book for later use in his Oriental tales. At least sixteen passages from Jones's writings went into it.³² He advised H. H. Southey to 'read the *Institutes of Manu*, by Sir William Jones, and look into the *Asiatick Researches*, as such papers touch upon your subjects'.³³ It was in Jones's contributions to this Calcutta publication that he found much of his local colour, as did Moore, though it was principally the hymns that prompted Southey to a major entrance into Hindu mythology, *The Curse of Kehama*. As he wrote in the Preface: 'When I took up, for my next subject, that mythology which Sir William Jones had been the first to introduce into English poetry, I soon perceived that the best mode of treating it would be to construct a story altogether mythology.' He gave footnote credit to *The Moallakát* for five influences on *Thalaba the Destroyer*. Three were images, an example of which is his 'Green Warblers of the Bowers of Paradise'. The other two were influences of idea (and language). He also took Jones's name *Onaiza* for his *Oneiza* in the book, and he twice footnoted passages from *Commentariorum* (1774).³⁴ Not only was he moved by 'An Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern Nations' to the passage in *Thalaba the Destroyer* 'or if he strung the pearls of Poesy'.³⁵ He liked other things in Jones's *Poems* (1772) besides the essay. 'Solima', 'A Persian Song of Hafiz', and 'The Palace of Fortune' were included in his *Specimens of the Later English Poets*, after a glowing description of Jones as 'a man of virtues, talents, and accomplishments, to which he owed his advancement in the world: his life . . . affords a rare and useful example of the power of industry, combined with genius'.³⁶

From Moore's direct footnote admissions, it is clear that the enormously popular *Lalla Rookh* owed more to Jones than to any other author, and there are many influences from him credited simply to *Asiatick Researches*. As Moore stated in his Preface: 'I must also, in justice to my own industry, notice the pains I took in long and laboriously reading for it. To form a

²⁹ See Koepfel; *Shelley's Queen Mab*, pp. 43-55.

³⁰ V. de Sola Pinto, *op. cit.*, pp. 693-694.

³¹ Sir H. Sharp, 'Anglo-Indian Verse'; *Essays by Divers Hands*, N.S., XVI (1937), 100.

³² *Commonplace Book*, ed. J. Wood Warter, 2nd ser. (London, 1850), pp. 422-512.

³³ Letter, 1804; *Selections from the Letters of Robert Southey*, ed. J. Wood Warter (London, 1856), I, 301.

³⁴ The seven influences are in *The Complete Poems of Robert Southey* (New York, 1860), pp. 243, 252, 253, 254, 261, 280, 318.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 252.

³⁶ (London, 1807), p. 383.

storehouse, as it were, of illustration purely Oriental.' Jones's botanical essays stimulated at least eleven passages in *Lalla Rookh*, usually descriptions of Indian flowers.³⁷ There were at least four influences from *The Moallakât*, chiefly in language utilizing proper names like Kathaian and Yemen and descriptions like 'rose-coloured veils of the Princess's own sumptuous litter'. The one of Krishna in *On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India* provided Moore with still another picture.³⁸ A passage from *Gītagōvinda* (1792), among three which he used and quoted, was his source for the *Lalla Rookh* passage:

And his floating eyes—O! *they* resemble
Blue water-lilies, when the breeze
Is making the stream around them tremble.

Moore made numerous other acknowledgments to Jones, but perhaps the most important was 'Bendemeer's Stream', the lovely song by Moore and Gatty that has enjoyed such wide popularity. It has been the most famous echo of 'A Persian Song of Hafiz'.

Of two other Romantic poets, it should be noted that Leigh Hunt knew Jones's hymns well and that part of the inspiration for Walter Savage Landor's *Poems from the Arabic and Persian* (1800) admittedly came from Jones.³⁹ Of Sir Walter Scott it can be said only that the passage in *The Talisman* (1825) 'the Saracen also sung lays in praise of wine, the liquid ruby of the Persian poets' was probably from the 'yon liquid ruby' image in 'A Persian Song of Hafiz'.⁴⁰

After the passing of the Romantics, Jones's writings exerted less influence. With the probable exception of Browning, however, most of the major Victorian poets were stimulated by Jones to some degree. The first was Tennyson, in his early *Poems by Two Brothers* (1827). 'The Expedition of Nadir Shah into Hindostan' contained a footnote reference to *L'Histoire de Nader Chah*, the idea of the poem clearly having come from Jones's French translation. 'Thou Camest to Thy Bower, My Love, Across the Musky Grove' apparently had its origin in *Gītagōvinda*. Not only did Tennyson admittedly take a simile from it for his description 'thy locks were like a midnight cloud with silver moon-beams wove', but the title and theme of his poem were surely from the translation. Moreover, he incorporated a description from one of Jones's botanical essays into the poem. Apparently he was moved to compose 'Love' after having read 'A Hymn to Camdeo'. Besides quoting four lines from the hymn to show the source for his ninth stanza, he created an Oriental setting and mood for the last five stanzas, the whole composition being something of a hymn to Love, as was Jones's poem. 'Written by an Exile of Bassorah' contained a reference to Kama that probably came from Jones's hymn. 'Fatima' probably gained its title from the damsel Fathima, Imru-al-Kais' mistress, in *The Moallakât*. Tennyson also knew *Commentariorum*, for FitzGerald remarked that the two of them read Hafiz in the book.⁴¹

There were more important influences on Tennyson, the first two probable and that on 'Locksley Hall' admitted. The first stanza of 'A Hymn to Camdeo' likely led to the quatrain in 'The Palace of Art':

³⁷ Because of the many influences in *Lalla Rookh*, no page references will be given.

³⁸ Jones's essay is in *Works*, I, 229-280.

³⁹ See Hunt: *Lord Byron and Some of His Contemporaries*, 2nd edn. (London, 1828), II, 191; and Malcolm Elwin: *Savage Landor* (New York, 1941), p. 65, respectively.

⁴⁰ (Boston, 1886), p. 37.

⁴¹ Letter to E. B. Cowell, Freshwater, June 8, 1854, in A. J. Arberry, ed.: *FitzGerald's Salaman and Absal* (Cambridge, Eng., 1956), p. 11.

Or over hills with peaky tops engrailed,
 And many a tract of palm and rice,
 The throne of Indian Cama slowly sailed
 A summer fanned with spice.

Probably Tennyson's lines in 'Oenone'

My arms

Were wound about thee, and my hot lips prest
 Close—close to thine in that quickfalling dew
 Of fruitful kisses

were inspired by Jones's *Gitagōvinda*, from 'while his lip sheds dew, and my arms enfold him' or 'she quaffs the nectareous dew of his lips' or similar descriptions.

In regard to the origin of 'Locksley Hall', Hallam Tennyson has said: 'I remember my father saying that Sir William Jones's prose translation of *The Moallakāt*, the seven Arabic poems (which are a selection from the work of pre-Mahommedan poets) hanging up in the temple of Mecca, gave him the idea of the poem.'⁴² The chief borrowings came from Imru-al-Kais' poem: the protagonist's lament for his lost or faithless sweetheart in her abandoned lodging-place, the presence of comrades, the use of eight-stress trochaic couplets (which Tennyson is said to have admitted), the opening and concluding scenes (especially the dramatic storm), and various passages (e.g. 'Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising through the mellow shade,/ Glitter like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid' from Jones's 'It was the hour when the Pleiads appeared in the firmament like the folds of a silken sash variously decked with gems').⁴³ Essentially, Tennyson borrowed his general plot, made necessary changes for dramatic coherence and an English setting, and replaced the sensual descriptions with social comment. The other six poems of *The Moallakāt* may also have had some influence on 'Locksley Hall'. Several interesting but tenuous parallels suggest that Jones's elderly Zuhayr may have been the model for the old man in 'Locksley Hall Sixty Years After'.

Browning's *Ferishtah's Fancies* was at least indirectly influenced by Jones. If Browning did not read *Hitōpadēśa* (1786), the pioneer translation of the Indian fables, then certainly he knew a later version. In any case, he took the general idea for his group of little tales from one of the fables; and if he was not stimulated by Jones's descriptions of Firdausi's *Sohrab and Rustum* story for some of his Persian materials, then he knew it in later, translated form.

Two Victorians whom Jones influenced in a minor way were Emily Brontë and Arnold. The unusual metrical form of 'An Ode in Imitation of Alcaeus', after an apparent intermediary in the person of Mrs. Hemans, was immortalized by Emily Brontë in 'No Coward Soul is Mine'.⁴⁴ Arnold knew *The Ordinances of Manu*, for he paraphrased three passages from it into his notebook.⁴⁵ And the possibility should not be overlooked that he was initially introduced to the *Sohrab and Rustum* story through Jones, who gave the first description of it to the Western world.

Jones influenced Edward Byles Cowell, who was in turn the immediate cause of FitzGerald's learning Persian. As Cowell told the Royal Asiatic Society:

⁴² Alfred Lord Tennyson, *A Memoir by His Son* (New York, 1897), I, 195.

⁴³ See Koeppel, 'Sir William Jones's Übersetzung', pp. 400-406.

⁴⁴ V. de Sola Pinto, *op. cit.*, pp. 691-692.

⁴⁵ *The Note-Books of Matthew Arnold*, ed. H. F. Lowry (London, 1952), pp. 10-12.

'It was in 1841 that Sir William Jones first awoke in my mind an interest in India and the East. I owe the bent of my life to his "Poeseos Asiaticae Commentarii", a Latin Treatise on Arabic and Persian poetry, in imitation of Bishop Lowth's book on Hebrew poetry. There was a copy of Jones's works in the Public Library at Ipswich... I well remember the joy of finding a Persian Grammar among his works, and I soon learned the characters and, with the aid of a glossary at the end, began to study the anthology of beautiful extracts by which he illustrates his rules. It was with Jones's Grammar that some thirteen years afterwards, at Oxford, I gave FitzGerald his first lesson in the Persian alphabet.'⁴⁶

Cowell said elsewhere: 'I suggested Persian to him and guaranteed to teach the grammar in a day. The book was Jones's Grammar, the illustrations in which are nearly all from Hafiz. FitzGerald was interested in these and went on to read Hafiz closely.'⁴⁷ FitzGerald himself said of the famous *Grammar*: 'I have a sort of love for it.'⁴⁸ But for the Persian *Grammar* then, the world perhaps would not know of the scholarly recluse who liked Galderon and Greek, inasmuch as his superb version of the *Rubaiyat* might not have been composed.

The Moallakat presumably stimulated a three-page passage in Disraeli's *Tancred*, in which a poem about Antar's adventures is paraphrased and in which another is recited before the Sheik by a man hoping to have the poem suspended in the Temple at Mecca.⁴⁹

Jones's influence was not restricted to British literature. 'Across the Atlantic he was being read. An example of the wide circulation is to be found in the fact that Washington Irving admittedly took an idea from 'On the Antiquity of the Indian Zodiac' for a descriptive passage in his *Knickerbocker's History of New York* (Ch. 1, Bk. 1).⁵⁰ Besides two direct references to Jones in *Moby Dick* and *Typee*, there can be little doubt that some of Melville's massive knowledge about Asiatic religions came from Jones.

The most important American influence was upon the Concord transcendentalists. *The Ordinances of Manu* fascinated Emerson, Thoreau, and Bronson Alcott. Emerson read Jones's translation about 1836, and Thoreau was equally enthusiastic about it. As can be seen in *Walden*, Thoreau took some of the positive principles of the Yoga for his own life, the key to

⁴⁶ Speech, May 25, 1898: *Life and Letters of Edward Byles Cowell*, ed. George Cowell (London, 1904), p. 380.

⁴⁷ Quoted in Alfred Terhune, *The Life of Edward FitzGerald* (New Haven, 1947), p. 170.

⁴⁸ Quoted in *Terhune*, p. 172. FitzGerald alluded to 'A Persian Song of Hafiz' in a letter: 'Have I previously asked you to observe 486, of which I send a poor Sir W. Jones's sort of Parody which came into my mind walking in the Garden here; where the Rose is blowing as in Persia?' He included the verse in the letter:

I long for wine! Oh Saki of my Soul,
Prepare thy Song and fill the morning Bowl;
For this first Summer month that brings the Rose
Takes many a Sultan with it as it goes.

In his letter to E. B. Cowell, July 14, 1857: *The Variorum and Definitive Edition of the Poetical and Prose Writings of Edward FitzGerald*, ed. Edmund Gosse (New York, 1902), I, xxix. In passages in his still partially unedited correspondence with the Cowells, FitzGerald made a number of other references to his use of Jones. Some of these are in Arberry, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-28.

⁴⁹ Reissue of 1918 edn. (London, 1919), pp. 305-307.

⁵⁰ Jones's essay is in *Works*, I, 333-348.

which was probably Jones's book.⁵¹ Emerson liked the last ten lines of 'A Hymn to Nārāyana' so well that he copied them into his journal under the heading of 'Certain Fine Pagan Strains'.⁵² Fifty years later he included the hymn on his reading list, just as his love for the last stanza led him to include it in *Parnassus*, his poetic anthology. He also put *Sacontalā* on his reading list for 1857, and Thoreau copied several pages from Jones's version into his private notebook.⁵³

As scholars of German literature have often observed, Herder and Goethe were deeply impressed by the Hindu drama that Jones had introduced to the West, especially *Śakuntalā*. Goethe, who knew Jones's writings well, took the Vorspiel for his *Faust* from the ancient Indian convention of introducing the drama by having the theatre manager converse with one or more of the players.⁵⁴

Clearly Jones's literary influence has been monumental, in some respects the most important of all his achievements. For among his contemporaries he stimulated Gibbon, Burke, Dugald Stewart, Beckford, Thomas Campbell, and John Scott of Amwell. He helped incite the Oriental vogue among the Romantics Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Southey, Moore, and Landor, and probably influenced Wordsworth, Keats, and Scott. Among the Victorians, he influenced Tennyson, Emily Brontë, FitzGerald, Disraeli, Swinburne, and possibly Arnold and Browning. He incited much of the Concord Hinduism of Emerson, Thoreau, and Bronson Alcott, and he provided a source of Oriental information for Irving and Melville. Herder and Goethe were influenced through Jones's translations. The fact that poets like Bryant, Campbell, Emerson, Gosse, Markham, and Southey included Jones in their collections of favourite poems poses possibly more influences.⁵⁵ There may be still others.

No doubt Jones's most famous poems will continue to be reprinted, but it is unlikely that his literary place will be changed. A minor poet and Romantic precursor, he contributed three standard works to English literature, and he influenced Romantics and other poets toward Orientalism. Of more general importance is the fact that he revealed to the West the cultural and intellectual values of the exotic East, by showing Europe and America that part of the best which has been known and thought in the world is to be found in India, Iran, Turkey, and the Arabian nations. For this major humanistic achievement, the West and the East must always be grateful to Sir William Jones.

⁵¹ See 'A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers': *The Writings of Henry David Thoreau* (Boston and New York, 1893), I, 192-196; and Arthur Christy: *The Orient in American Transcendentalism* (New York, 1932), pp. 214-216.

⁵² *Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson*, ed. Edward W. Emerson and Waldo E. Forbes (Boston, 1909-14), I, 157.

⁵³ See Christy, *op. cit.*, p. 276.

⁵⁴ Goethe paid a magnificent tribute to Kalidasa in his poem 'Sacontala', in 'Gedichte', *Goethes Werke*, Einführung by Gerhart Hauptmann (Berlin, n.d.), p. 108.

⁵⁵ William Cullen Bryant: *A Library of Poetry and Song*, 20th edn., rev. (New York, 1872), p. 459; Thomas Campbell: *Specimens of the British Poets*, 2nd edn. (London, 1841), pp. 633-638; Ralph Waldo Emerson: *Parnassus* (Boston, 1875), pp. 56, 180; Edmund Gosse: *English Odes* (London, 1889), pp. 145-146; and Edwin Markham: *The Book of Classic English Poetry, 600-1830* (New York, 1934), pp. 1278-1279.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY OF NORTHERN INDIA (ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CENTURIES) by Dr. B. P. Mazumdar, M.A., Ph.D. Published by Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, 1960. Price Rs.20.

The period between the death of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni (A.D. 1030) and the final conquest of Ajmer by Qutbuddin Aibak (A.D. 1194) is a crucial period of Indian history. It marks the waning of the predominance of the Hindu ruling dynasties of Northern India and the gradual penetration into India by the Muslims, culminating in the establishment of their imperial power in this country. Naturally this political development brought in its wake new influences and complications in the socio-economic fabric of India, the impact of which was not confined to the particular period only. As such any attempt to throw light on the factors that shaped the destiny of the people of North India in this troublesome age of currents and cross-currents cannot but rouse a profound interest of all serious scholars of Indian history.

Dr. B. P. Mazumdar, it must be admitted, has rendered a distinct service to the cause of the reconstruction of the history of our country by amassing enormous materials about this particular problem-ridden period. The learned scholar, it appears, has spared no pains in collecting data from a wide variety of sources, epigraphic, numismatic and literary, both indigenous and foreign, some of which is yet unpublished.

The treatise, of a little over 400 pages, is divided into 15 chapters, each of which focuses attention on an important aspect of social and economic life of the people, but taken collectively they bring out a succinct account of the social organization as a whole and how it took shape in that particular period.

In the very opening chapter (I) the learned scholar examines critically the factors that brought about the decadence and disintegrated condition in the most important socio-political institution of the age—Feudalism. He has also analysed how the failure of the then kings to keep the feudal lords in check, as well as to assume the leadership of the common people, stood in the way of national cohesion even in the face of Turko-Afghan invasions. As a corollary to the feudal organization, 'the military system' as prevalent in the period comes in the picture, and Dr. Mazumdar in the next chapter (II) has quite ably discussed the military classes, in all their bearing as well as their influence on the society. In chapter III the author furnishes detailed information about the status and position of the different castes and professions including the numerous sub-sections of them. A discussion on 'the Turkish settlers and their social contact' with the Indians has been made the theme of a special chapter (IV). It is really interesting, but the term 'Turuskadanda', as 'a special levy of punitive tax on the Turkish settlers', as put forward by this scholar, does not seem warranted by circumstantial evidences. After giving short accounts of 'the position of women' and the 'educational system' in chapters V and VI, the author passes on to deal with the different aspects of the economic structure of the society in the next five chapters, viz. Land and its Cultivation (VII), Labour (VIII), Industries and their Organization (IX), Currency, Banking and Usury (X), and Public Finance (XI).

In chapter XII the author gives an account of 'the daily life of the

people', both in cities and in villages, including the nature and form of local administration. Amusements, drama, games and sports that provided for the diversion of the people as well as their food and drink have also received particular attention of the author. But in the last section of the same chapter entitled 'Fatalism and Astrology' the author observes that the baneful influence of astrology generated among the common people and even among kings and princes 'fatalistic belief which made them complacent to the impending dangers, and deprived them of initiative and energetic perseverance'. Such a theorization is indeed hazardous. Similarly the author's conclusions in matters of the popularity and frequency of 'festivals' (chapter XII) and of the importance of the 'tirthas' or places of pilgrimage (chapter XIV) in the socio-religious life of the people, are widely overdrawn.

In the last chapter (XV) the author has tried to make an assessment of the 'standard of morality' of the people in that particular period, but it is unfortunate that he could not maintain the standard of the detached form of investigation of a mature scholar, and so a number of his observations are wide of the mark. As for example, (i) a verse of the Bilhari Inscription has been interpreted too literally on page 357, as reflecting the moral standard of the kings of the times; (ii) a few cases of royal suicides (pp. 362-63) can hardly be taken as acting as inspiration to the general mass of people; (iii) in the section dealing with the 'merchants' (pp. 369-70), the author brushes aside the evidence of Al Idrisi about the honesty and fidelity of the Indian merchants, in preference to the description of Kalhana, Ksemendra and others; (iv) a special section has been marked out as 'the moral standard of the poets' in which the author has not spared even Kalidasa as guilty of indulging in free proclamation of the charms of amorous life; (v) in sculptures too the author selected for discussion 'mithuna' images only to decry the sense of decency of the people of the age, but he has no words for other aspects of artistic and architectural excellences reached by the sculptors and architects of the time. These are, however, some of the points which the author, it is hoped, will look into more objectively in the next edition of the book.

The treatise as such, which has earned for the learned writer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the Patna University, bears the stamp of an intensive labour and analytical study of high order.

SISIR KUMAR MITRA

ĀTMABĀD by Lalit Kumar Sen. Published by Das Gupta & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, 1957. Price Rs.10.

The title of the book needs explanation, otherwise its connection with the contents becomes difficult to comprehend. If *Ātman* is given its ordinary meaning, it should imply that it deals with the question whether the soul has objective reality. But this problem has not at all been touched in the book. The author uses it in the sense the Upanishads had used it as a term synonymous with *Brahman*. The Upanishads developed a pantheistic conception of reality and they gave the principle pervading the universe the name *Brahman*. The author accepts that but additionally attributes to the universal principle the quality of spirituality. The book, therefore, propounds a pantheistic conception of reality which is qualitatively idealistic. He builds up a picture of reality which can be characterized as pantheistic idealism.

The study covers a vast field. It not only encompasses metaphysical problems, but also introduces problems of morality and religion as well. A major part, again, is devoted to a critical study of the latest developments of physical science including the *Theory of Relativity*, the *Quantum Theory* and other allied subjects. It no doubt gives an idea of the erudition of the author. The consequence, however, is that the book lacks cohesion and compactness, making it often difficult to keep track of the main line of thought. Not unoften, it has been obscured by the superposition of material which is hardly connected with the subject. A systematic and methodical approach would have definitely improved the quality of the book.

It is worth while, therefore, to outline the author's theory of reality. After tracing the growth of modern physical science from the mechanistic conception of the universe as developed by Newton, to the latest theory which reduces objects to events in a space-time continuum, he uses its deductions as the basis for his own theory. The conclusion of modern science is that reality is an indivisible unity in which action at a distance is ruled out. It is a space-time continuum of events. The subject and the object are rooted in the same reality. He then reasons that this reality has not only direction but also purpose. There can be no purposive action without a mind and, therefore, reality is of the nature of mind. He observes, 'it cannot be anything but of the nature of knowledge' (p. 369). He thinks that the continuity of the existence of objective reality is explained on the hypothesis that objects remain as objects of thought of this all-pervading mental entity. Thus, he says, 'by spreading himself out in webs of thought he becomes many, which is creation, and so space, time and everything else that there is stems out of the thought of the creator' (p. 508). In this respect evidently he follows the theory of Berkeley. He notes that reality assumes a dualistic character in the subject-object relation. But he is emphatic that this is no justification to hold that reality has even partially the characteristic of matter. It is his conviction that reality is essentially of the nature of mind.

This is the main line of thought that has been very elaborately developed in the book under review. But, as has been already observed, to this has been grafted, rather loosely, questions as varied as the realistic basis of the moral sense, features of the principal religions, the ideal form of worship and what not.

It is difficult to make out why the author has assumed that reality is of the nature of mind as opposed to matter. The reasons given in support of his theory are not convincing. They rather make out that it is more a matter of firm conviction with him than a logical deduction from his reasonings. It is not unoften that in our speculative thoughts we apply to reality attributes which are essentially human in character. This tendency to an anthropomorphic approach is difficult to get rid of. Our way of thinking through mental judgments and concepts is not necessarily the way of thinking of the supreme principle that pervades reality. If conceptual thinking should be considered possible for the supreme principle, there is no reason why it should not also be assumed that in that case it has a material brain as well. The analogy should not stop half-way but should be complete.

On the whole this is a remarkable book in the sense that it is boldly speculative and venturesome on a difficult field of knowledge. It is a commendable effort at building a philosophical system on the basis of the deductions of modern physics.

HIRANMAY BANERJEE

CORPUS OF THE MUSLIM COINS OF BENGAL (down to A.D. 1538) by Dr. Abdul Karim. Asiatic Society of Pakistan Publications No. 6, Dacca, 1960. Pages i-iv + 210, Plates I-X. Price Rs.7.

A good number of Muslim coins of Bengal have already been studied and published by several European and Indian scholars like Allan, Bailey, Blochmann, Brown, Burn, Hoernle, Nevill, Rogers, Stapleton, Thomas, Wright, Ahmad, Bannerji, Bhattasali, etc., in different journals and books dealing with History, Geography and Archaeology of Medieval Bengal and have made substantial contribution to the study of Bengal coinage.† The first problem that confronts a scholar doing research in the medieval history of the land is the preparation of a 'Corpus of Muslim Coins' that may be cited for ready reference. Students and researchers of history are now indebted to Dr. Abdul Karim who has put together and analysed the more valuable among Muslim coins in the book under review, published by the Asiatic Society of Pakistan, Dacca.

The coins incorporated in this book are those which were issued by or during the régime of the Viceroy and Governors deputed from time to time by the Sultans of Delhi and also during that of rulers who, having asserted absolute administrative authority, ruled over Bengal as independent sovereigns. The study of the coinage of the Muslim rulers of Bengal has reached a stage when it is necessary to reassess their value and to utilize the fruits of their labour in the study of history. A few years ago Mr. C. R. Singhal of Bombay compiled a *Bibliography of the Indian Coins*, Vol. II, and it was published by the Numismatic Society of India, Banaras. It serves as a good reference book but it fails to give any comprehensive idea of the coinage of Medieval Bengal. Dr. Abdul Karim's *Corpus* is an attempt to compile the results of the contribution of the aforesaid numismatists and to make them readily available to the scholars and researchers.

Divided into two parts, the book gives a thorough analysis of the contents of the coins ranging in dates from A.D. 1210 to 1538 and thus covering what may be called the pre-Afghān period of the history of Muslim Bengal. The first part of the book deals with the 'analysis of the coins' and the second part is devoted to 'the study of the coins'. The analysis consists of regal title, Khilāfat title, mint names, dates, classification and references. Besides these, important points like chronology of the Sultans, mint towns, Khilafatu'llāh titles, geographical places, royal princes issuing coins, persons other than rulers mentioned in the coins, Abbaside Khalifās, prefixes of the mint towns, Arabic and Persian words and phrases, coins of Danujamarddanadeva and Mahendradeva, etc., and references. These points constituting invaluable materials for constructing a connected history of the nation and the country have also been discussed and a short historical note on the important coins mentioned therein is appended with comments where necessary, while dealing with the coins in each case. The medieval geographical names and places referred to in the coins are traced, on the basis of recent researches, and identified with cities and townships which have undergone radical changes and are known under different denominations in modern times. Apart from supplementing and perfecting the chronology of the Sultans, based on the numismatic sources, these coins throw a considerable light on various aspects of life, a few salient features of the administrative pattern of Bengal in the Medieval period, hinting at those missing links, which Persian chronicles and Bengali literature have failed to establish. The unpublished Muslim coins examined and recorded by the learned author in this *Corpus* add several new types of coins and several new dates of a few Sultans. It will thus help the scholars

to revise some of the views held by earlier numismatists. But one thing I must say that technical topics such as 'weight' and metallurgy or standard of assay and calligraphy have not been touched upon by the author.

The main object of collecting and describing numismatic wealth in this volume is to offer facilities to intending scholars for carrying on researches and discover some fresh facts if possible by collating this valuable source of history of Medieval Bengal or rectify any inaccuracy that might have crept in the extant annals of the country.

The Muslim coins of Bengal apart from their historical importance have no special attraction in regard to their literary and artistic charms. The calligraphy on the coins of Bengal is of the poorest quality and the Bengali die-cutters frequently reveal their ignorance of Arabic.

From the draft of Dr. Abdul Karim's book it can be said that he has dealt with the subject in a very thorough manner and has tried not only to set right the inaccuracies of the readings of the previous scholars but thrown ample light on the historical, literary and artistic merits of the coins. The author's great capacity for sustained work, his infinite patience in sifting the details of evidence, and above all his youthful enthusiasm for the subject of his study—all this is abundantly clear from the remarkable work he has produced. The Asiatic Society of Pakistan could not perhaps select a better scholar to be entrusted with the compilation of this volume and we hope, further, this work will be appreciated by all those who are interested in the political and cultural history of Bengal during pre-Afghān period. .

CHINMOY DUTT

ANCIENT INDIAN EROTICS AND EROTIC LITERATURE by Sushil Kumar De, Professor Emeritus, Jadavpur University, Calcutta, and Honorary Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta.

The volume contains two monographs by the learned author. The first entitled *Treatment of Love in Sanskrit Literature* was published in 1929 and has been out of print for a long time. The subject is dealt with in three separate sections: Pre-Classical Literature, Classical Poetry, Prose Romance and Drama. Important and popular texts in Sanskrit as well as Prakrit are taken into consideration in this connection. The second monograph entitled *Ancient Indian Erotics* which is published here for the first time traces the beginning of the science in the Vedic literature and gives a critical analysis of the contents of the *Kāmasūtra* of Vātsyāyana. 'the first great work on erotics which has come down to us, and which in course of time became such a definitive treatise that it not only eclipsed all previous works but also diminished the value of later imitative attempts'. The book will serve as a good introduction to the study of poetic literature of old India.

CHINTAHARAN CHAKRAVARTY

STUDIES IN NYĀYA-VAIŚEṢIKA THEISM by Gopikamohan Bhattacharyya, M.A., D.Phil., Nyāyatīrtha, Lecturer in Sanskrit, Jadavpur University, Calcutta. Published by the Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. Pages xxiv + 170. Price Rs.15.

The book is a critical and comparative study of the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika doctrine of God and other related problems. It discusses at length the contributions of many noted philosophers of the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika school on the subject of theism and the antitheistic arguments of those schools of Indian philosophy which reject either the belief in God or the arguments

advanced by the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika in support of this belief. In the course of discussion the learned author has cast welcome light on some obscure corners of Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika or, for that matter, of Indian theism and removed certain misconceptions about it. The book is the outcome of his careful and laborious research in Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika theism, which was approved for the degree of D.Phil. (in Arts) of the University of Calcutta.

The book is divided into seven chapters. Chapter I contains a thoroughgoing discussion of the moral argument for the existence of God. In connection with and as a part of the moral argument, it establishes the reality of the unseen power of *adrṣṭa* and the necessity of the principle of causality and the law of *karma* as against the objections of the Cārvāka materialists. Chapter II is an analysis of the Prābhākara Mimāṃsaka's position in this regard and an attempt to show that the Mimāṃsaka is not opposed to theism. Chapters III and IV analyse the Buddhist and Jaina positions respectively and give an elaborate exposition of their criticisms of Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika theism. Chapter V constitutes a critique of the antitheistic arguments and a defence of the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika views of God and His creatorship. Chapter VI is a continuation of the critique for the same purpose and an exposition, though very brief and succinct, of the other proofs of the existence of God, advanced by Udayana and other Naiyāyikas. Chapter VII contains a fairly elaborate explanation of the nature and attributes of God—His will and effort, desire, volition and cognition, etc., and their mutual relations, as also the Naiyāyika's reply to the objections raised by his opponents.

There are two appendices at the end of the book. Appendix A asks the question: Is Kaṇāda an atheist? It gives a reasoned answer to the question in the negative and thereby controverts the views of some Western scholars on this point. Appendix B gives a comparative account of the Nyāya and Pātañjala conceptions of God.

The subject-matter of the book is of great importance, especially in the context of the general drift of thought in the world at the present age towards empiricism and positivism, naturalism and atheism. The exposition and critical discussion of it as given by the author are adequate and comprehensive on the whole. But there seem to be certain defects in the language used by him. The literal English translation of the terms used, and concepts and relations accepted, in Indian philosophy makes their philosophical sense and significance unintelligible at certain places. So also the use of certain specifically technical terms of Western philosophy in the context of Indian philosophy as made by the author is sometimes found to be undesirable and unnecessary. Simpler and commoner words would have served his purpose better. Nevertheless, as a thoroughgoing and critical exposition of the problem of God from the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika standpoint, the book will be read with pleasure and profit by all students and scholars interested in the subject.

S. C. CHATTERJEE

THE TA'RIKH-I-KHĀN JAHĀNĪ WA MAKHZAN-I-AFGHĀNĪ by Khwajah N'im-atu'llah of Herat. Edited by S. M. Imamuddin, Vol. I, Asiatic Society of Pakistan, Dacca. English Introduction, pp. 1-93; Persian Text, pp. 1-434.

Indian historical works written in Persian began to appear after the establishment of Muslim rule in India. Indo-Persian historiography became richer under the Afghān rulers of India and reached a high watermark

under the great Mughals. Out of a dozen of available Persian historical works, dealing with the history of the Afghāns in India, one is the *Ta'rikh-i-Khān Jahānī wa Mahzan-i-Afghānī* of Khwajah N'imatu'llah of Herat.

There is a difference of opinion as regards the author and the exact title of the above work and the editor has failed to solve these problems and has not come to a definite conclusion about them. The arguments that he has put forward to establish that the *Ta'rikh-i-Khān Jahānī* and the *Mahzan-i-Afghānī* are two different titles (Introd., p. 9ff.) are inconclusive and far from convincing. When the editor could not conclusively establish the correct title of the work, confusion was bound to arise in the minds of the readers about its author or authors.

There are many manuscripts of the work and it was a difficult task for the editor to judiciously select some, in preference to others, as the basis of his text. He selected four manuscripts as the basis of his critical edition of the text (Introd., p. 31ff.). But the reasons that he gives for the preference of these four manuscripts to others are not satisfactory. The reader is rather confused when the editor characterizes one of the four manuscripts of his choice, i.e. the manuscript of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 101, as 'not a good copy... its defect lies in its being inaccurately transcribed... being full of copying mistakes, archaic spellings and omissions' (p. 35). It is not understood why such a defective manuscript was selected as a basis of the text. After having examined some manuscripts that are described by the editor, the reviewer has come to the conclusion that their texts are in great disorder and there does not seem to be a basic uniformity in them. Thus the preparation of a critical text was a difficult task which the editor could not successfully perform. He has only given the physical description of the manuscripts which is quite inadequate. The particular points of intrinsic value present in them should have been brought to light and discussed in detail. Even in the text that has been presented there are many slips and inaccuracies. It cannot be claimed that the text under review is free from grammatical mistakes. For the sake of brevity only some of these are noted below:

On page 14, lines 4/5, نام خواستگاری نمود is not correct. It should be نمود [را] خواستگاری نمود, an example of which is to be found on page 20, line 9, where the sentence و یک دختر او را خواستگاری نمائی is correct. It is not correct to write مال متاع but مال و متاع (p. 19, line 14) which appears on line 17 of the same page. The sentence on page 20, line 10, that Prophet Jacob پنهانی بکنعان برآمد is confusing. How can he leave Can'an secretly at night when he was present in Asia Minor (Rūm)? It may perhaps be read as پنهانی و از قیس پسر متولد شد سارول نام نهاد [او را] سارول نام نهاد. On page 28, line 2, it is more correct to read و از قیس پسر متولد شد سارول نام نهاد and not as پسر متولد شد [او را] سارول نام نهاد. On page 29, line 12, is certainly a better reading than و از مرتبت بیت المقدس (p. 31) is more correct and idiomatic than و از مرتبت و تصرف خود. This brings out the question of correct اضافت and it may be stated here that in many places the اضافت is not correctly given such as گوشهائی قوم (p. 81) instead of گوشهائی قوم (p. 32) instead of گوشهائی قوم, etc., but these cannot be explained away as printing mistakes. On page 33, line 8, و اهل شهر خانه should have been و اهل شهر خانه. The word سلطنت on page 34, line 6, as it appears in the Bānkīpore manuscript and added by the editor to the text, is redundant. The sentence on page 81, line 2, و مقاله رسول الله را شادمان گردانید is meaningless unless it is

read as مقاله رسول الله مرا خادمان گردانید. Similarly the sentence on page 426, line 7, و در بسیار از راجهای نواحی بهم رسانید is not understandable if one does not read it as و بسیاری از راجهای نواحی را بهم رسانید. On page 139, line 15, عنایت فرمائید in plural form is wrong, it should be عنایت فرمائید. Another example of these types of mistakes is to be found on page 431, line 8, where روان شدند in plural form is not understandable as the فاعل (subject) of the sentence has not been made clear. The exercise of simple critical judgment will lead one to the conclusion that the name on page 181, line 1, is Narsingh and not Barsingh as read by the editor. Narsingh is supported by the statements of the *Tabaqāt-i-Akbarī* and the *Ta'rikh-i-Firishtah*. Such errors of judgment are too frequent to be recounted here.

There are copious footnotes both in his English introduction as well as in the Persian text. They are informative, no doubt, but they reflect more on the industry of the editor than on his sound critical judgment and scholarly accuracy. No difference has been made between footnotes, annotations and citations and they have not been given in the standard scientific form. The indications to sources and references to additional information on subjects under discussion have thus been given in the most primitive form. The editor mentions the *Ta'rikh-i-Tabarī* several times in his Persian footnotes but gives Persian quotations. If he was using the Persian translation of the *Ta'rikh-i-Tabarī* by Bal'ami, he should have made it clear in the footnotes. Bibliographical details of other works quoted are not given by the editor so that it is always not possible to check the references. This gap could have been filled up had there been a bibliography added at the end of the text. Consequently the usefulness of the footnotes giving additional information on the subjects, or indicating the sources whence additional information can be had on them, has been considerably diminished. The editor gives different variants in the footnotes and an *apparatus criticus* but these are not of words but of sentences which sometimes confuse the reader instead of helping him to a better reading of the text. He does not seem to appreciate the value and importance of an historical text as after having quoted al-Tabarī's history he quotes the *Ta'rikh-i-Guzidah* several times in connection with the battle of Ohad. While writing notes on the early history of Islam he mainly quotes from the later Persian historical works and not from the more authentic Arabic histories. Many persons and places have been rightly identified which certainly enhance the value of the text (i.e. footnotes on pp. 88, 89, 98, 102ff.). But in some places the footnotes are irrelevant, i.e. No. 2 on page 147 or No. 1 on page 157, where the different forms of Qasba Bhāt-wara as used by the different historians are given but it has not been identified and its exact location not stated, or No. 2 on page 162 where the tribe called Bhaduryan has not been identified.

In so far as the printing is concerned there is not much to commend itself to us. It is true that the printing is clear and bold letters have been used but both the Persian text and English introduction are full of mistakes, there being some printing mistakes on almost every page of the Persian text including many orthographical mistakes. On page 81 is a serious mistake as باب اول has been printed instead of باب دوم. In some places the words, which should have been printed separately, have been so wrongly printed together as to give a ridiculous meaning, as on page 429, line 16, خاطر جمع دار has been printed as خاطر جمعدار. Such examples can be multiplied.

There is a long English introduction of 93 pages in which there is a

discussion of some important, along with some unimportant, topics. It gives account of the available works dealing with the Afghān history in India and physical description of most of the manuscripts of the present work available in the different libraries of the world. An English summary of the work under review has been added (pp. 53-93) and this is to be considered as a merit of the book but the names of persons, places and towns as given in the transliterated form are not always accurate. The correct word is *Ta'rikh* and not *T'arikh* as written by the editor. There are many incorrect sentences; and, besides, there are sentences in unidiomatic English which leave much to be desired. One of the merits of this introduction is the assessment of the work as a written source for the history of the Afghāns in India (p. 24ff.) but this could have been more thoroughly and critically discussed. The place of N'imatu'llah among the Indo-Persian historians has not been determined. The particular merits and demerits of this book that have been discussed by the editor give the reader the impression that its demerits far outweigh its merits. The fact is otherwise and the reviewer considers it as an important source book for the history of the Indian Afghāns. The historian gives a critical analysis of the character, personality and achievements of every Afghān ruler, which is important. This also includes a description of the architectural monuments constructed or works of public utility undertaken by each Afghān ruler. He concentrates on the history of the Afghāns but it is not exclusive. The history of Khān Jahān Lodi, his father Dawlat Khān Lodi and his patron, the highly educated and cultured Khān-i-Khanān, has been recorded in full and is very informative. Specially a Hindi couplet, which was supposed to have been written by Khān-i-Khanān to Dawlat Khān Lodi, is very interesting. The historian quotes the *Ta'rikh-i-Guzidah* and the *Majma'ul Ansāb* while writing the popular history of the Jews and how they embraced Islam. N'imatu'llah has a flare for stories that are strange and interesting, which makes the first part of his book legendary. In recording the early history of Islam he relies more on the less authentic Persian historians than on the reliable Arabic ones. The account of the social and economic conditions of the people of India is conspicuous by its absence. Nor are the details of Afghān administrative machinery and its actual working given. Considerable light is thrown on these aspects of the history of Medieval India by the historians of the Mughal period especially those of the time of Akbar. N'imatu'llah however, *en passe*, mentions the rise in the price of salt, opium, oil (p. 181) or of foodgrain (p. 185/86). He does not seem to be very much interested in these topics as his main interest lay in the Afghān rulers. He is prejudiced in favour of the Afghāns in general and of Khān Jahān Lodi, his patron, in particular whose life he writes in a eulogistic tone and mentions Sultān Husain of Jaunpore in disparaging language. The historical account of the time of Humāyūn and Akbar is not given and it does not narrate how the Mughals under Humāyūn reconquered India.

There is no index at all, neither in Persian nor in English. It may be hoped that index, bibliography and appendix, if any, will be published in the second volume of the work. The book under review is the first volume but the editor has not given in it any advance information about the contents of the second volume. Anyway, it has to be admitted that the editor has worked hard in preparing this text and it is believed that in spite of its serious defects it will be found useful by the students and scholars of Medieval Indian history.

M. SABER KHAN

Jl. As. Soc., Vol. II, No. 1, 1960.

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A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY OF THE GONDI DIALECTS

By T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA

PREFACE

The *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* of Burrow and Emeneau utilized material from all the known Dravidian languages of Central India with the exception of one, but in none of these could the material be described as complete. Another difficulty was the unsatisfactory nature of many of the printed sources to which reference is made in the *Introduction* to the above-mentioned work. In spite of this the seven languages of the Central Dravidian Group which were used provided a massive contribution to the *Etymological Dictionary* as is evident throughout the work. But it was also clear that there was a great deal of further material waiting to be picked up, and much to be done by way of correcting material unsatisfactorily recorded. There is a great field of investigation here which can keep students of Dravidian busy for a considerable time to come.

During the winter of 1957-58 the authors of the present work toured extensively in these areas taking samples of various Dravidian languages and dialects so as to acquire a first-hand idea of the linguistic situation. In the course of this tour material was taken down in a number of Gondi dialects, namely the dialects spoken in Yeotmal, Gadchiroli (Chanda), Chhindwara, the Hill Maria of Bastar and the Koya of Malkangiri. Previously, in 1951, we had collected samples of the Gondi of Adilabad district. In 1958-59 Bhattacharya made further investigations of Gondi dialects. His most extensive work was done on the Muria of North Bastar, and information was also collected on the Gondi of Sironcha (Raj Gond and Maria) and various other dialects. A full account of the field material used is given in the attached list of sources.

The academic year of 1959-60 was spent by Bhattacharya in Oxford, and the two authors spent what time could be made available for such work in going through the material collected with a view to making portions of it available for Dravidian researches. It soon became clear that the amount of ground which could be covered in the time available was limited and it was eventually decided to concentrate the main effort on Gondi. The amount of material collected was quite considerable and a very considerable supplementation to the Gondi material registered in the *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* could be got from it. At the same time it became clear that the greatest advantage could be got from the field material if it were presented, not by itself, but in combination with all the available printed material. Consequently all the various sources were systematically indexed and all the usable lexicographical material they contained is made available in the present compilation.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of much of the printed material, and of what is said concerning it in *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (p. xix), there might perhaps be some doubt about the value of the effort spent on its collection. Nevertheless the authors have no doubt about its usefulness for the following reasons. Gondi material useful for comparative purposes and supplementary to that contained in the *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* will be found on every page of this work, and this comes not only from the new field material but also in fair quantity from the older

sources, since the systematic study of these has revealed a considerable number of etymologies which had previously remained latent. Another important consideration is the fact that most of the available sources for Gondi are only available with the greatest difficulty. The various publications listed in the attached bibliography are out of print and unobtainable, and very few libraries possess more than one or two of such items. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Gondi language is inaccessible to the average student of Dravidian, even though the amount of material that has from time to time appeared in print is quite considerable. Of course the ideal thing is that the various dialects of Gondi should be investigated fully by up-to-date method and published in full. But it seems likely to be many years before such work is completed, and in the meanwhile the language will remain to a considerable part inaccessible. It seems therefore obviously desirable to remedy this situation as far as possible now, on the basis of work already done by ourselves and others, and to make available to students of Dravidian all the existing knowledge, which will serve the purpose until more fundamental work is done in the field and rendered available by publication.

In fact the amount of material that has been accumulated in the present compilation is very considerable and, as can be seen from the detailed list of sources appended, most of the dialects are represented. There is no doubt that, although further researches will reveal further material, the bulk of the common Gondi vocabulary is represented in this work. Comparison with previous sources available will show how much greater this material is than that to which the student previously had access. It will serve as a mine in which workers in the field of comparative Dravidian can quarry, and for investigators in the field it will serve as an indispensable work of reference.

In the *Introduction* to the *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (p. xix) the inadequacy and unreliability of the transcription in the printed sources was pointed out. It was in fact often impossible to be sure what the authors intended, and in many cases transcriptions were given which for theoretical reasons were almost certainly wrong but which could not be corrected except by further work in the field. Much of this uncertainty is now removed, particularly in cases where a form has been recorded several times by ourselves. For instance, Trench (and not only Trench) frequently confused dental and retroflex consonants. Instances of this are such forms given by him as *kaḷḷi* 'a palm-leaf mat', *kōṇḍā* 'a bullock', and *sattā* 'shoulder'. A reference to the corresponding items in this work will show quite clearly that these are mistakenly written for *kattī*, *kōṇḍā* and *saṭṭā*. Without going into further detail it can be said that the amount of uncertainty about the actual forms of Gondi words has been very considerably reduced.

The question of the representation of the various *r*-sounds needs to be treated in some detail. In the *Introduction* to the *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* it was remarked (p. xxix): 'Often [in the matter of transcription] we are quite unable to interpret the authors' intentions, e.g. with respect to *r*, *rr* and *ṛ* in Trench's transcription of Gondi...' From our own more recent investigations the situation as far as Trench's intention is concerned is fairly simple. By *r* and *ṛ* he means sounds transcribed by the same signs in the adjacent Indo-Aryan language, and by *rr* a strongly trilled sound corresponding to and originating from Proto-Dravidian alveolar *ṛ* (also from *-ḍ-*, see below). There are, however, further complications due to phonetic changes which have taken place in the Gondi of this area, and it is largely these, rather than the deficiencies in Trench and other authorities

which rendered the evidence difficult to interpret. Trench remarks that 'Hindus say that in the south [of Betul] all the Gondi -rs are cerebralized, i.e. pronounced palatal -r'. In our short visit to the Chhindwara district, which is situated immediately to the east of Betul this was certainly the case as regards some of the informants we encountered. They confused original *r* and *ɾ* pronouncing both as *ɾ*. On the other hand, we also came across the reverse phenomenon in the same district, i.e. *r* representing both *r* and *ɾ*. In this connection we must consider the fact that in the Gondi of Phailbus representing mainly the language as spoken in the Mandla district original Gondi *ɾ* is predominantly represented by *r*. No doubt here also we have a phenomenon of phonetic change and not a case of inadequate transcription.

In brief it can be stated, on the basis of our investigations in Chhindwara, that the confusion between *r* and *ɾ* in northern Gondi is due to developments in the dialects themselves and is not a matter of imperfect transcription in the printed authorities (except, of course, in matters of detail where no doubt mistakes will exist as between *ʃ* and *t*, etc.). What the precise dialectal division is between the various developments remains the subject for future detailed investigation. It remains a possibility that in some districts of this northern Gondi, particularly in the outlying areas, the original distinctions may be preserved, but it seems fairly clear that over most of the area these two *r*-sounds have been confused, the result being in some districts *ɾ*, in others *r*. As far therefore as these phonemes are concerned the northern dialects of Gondi cannot be relied on in matters of comparative phonology. It is from other dialects that we must establish whether the Proto-Gondi form of a word had *r* or *ɾ*.

Turning to the other dialects it can be stated that so far as our experience goes the development *ɾ* > *r* found dialectically in the north is not found outside this area. On the other hand, the change *r* > *ɾ* is more widespread, and the particular dialects in which it has been recorded are the eastern dialect of Muria and in Koya. In the case of the former there is a clear difference on this point between the eastern and western section of the Murias. In the present work the distinction between the two dialects is noted wherever this point is concerned, and on occasion elsewhere when significant differences emerged. Otherwise where no such differences appear both dialects are simply referred to as Muria (Mu). For Koya the situation is slightly more complicated. Some Koyas were met who, as far as could be observed, consistently replaced *r* by *ɾ*, and there is no doubt that over a considerable part of the area this change has taken place. On the other hand, our main informants though normally preserving *r* as such (*irk* 'charcoal', *ir ney* 'otter', *ir nit*, etc.), in the case of certain specific words (e.g. *māra* 'tree') regularly changed it into *ɾ*. Obviously this is a case of dialect mixture, and it may be that the boundary between two different dialectal treatments runs through this vicinity. Elsewhere the distinction between *r* and *ɾ* is maintained—e.g. in Western Muria, in Hill Maria, in Chanda, Yeotmal and Adilabad—and consequently the forms quoted from these dialects are to be relied on by students of Dravidian phonology in matters concerning these phonemes. On the basis of this evidence it is clear that Gondi *r* corresponds to Proto-Dravidian *r* and *ɾ* to Proto-Dravidian *ɾ* (*ur* 'to plough') and intervocalic and post-vocalic *ʃ* (e.g. *erj* Ko., etc., 'bear'). On the other hand, when originally the *ʃ* was doubled the result is -*ll*-, e.g. *kallē* (Tr) 'thief', or -*l*-, e.g. *kal* (Tr), etc., 'liquor'. In the latter case the Hill-Maria dialect, as spoken in the remoter regions on the borders of Bastar and Chanda, preserves -*ll*-. We interviewed for a short time a few Marias coming from the village of Dhobi situated in this region

and received from them such forms as *kalle* 'thief' and *kallu* 'liquor'. It is also of interest to note that the retroflex *ɳ* is also preserved in part of the Hill-Maria region, e.g. *nōne* (Orcha) 'rope'.

Such in brief is the situation in Gondi as regards *r* and *ɽ*. As regards the alveolar *ɽ* the situation is as follows. The western dialects of Adilabad and Yeotmal seem to be the only ones in which this is completely fused with *r*. Here no distinction was observed between the pronunciation for instance of *r* in *sari* 'road' (<*sari*) and *sāri* 'bread' (which has original *r*, cf. Pengo *hāri*). In these dialects original *ɽ* is kept separate from *r* representing both *r* and *ɽ*, so that although they can be used for deciding when original Gondi *ɽ* is present in a word, they provide no evidence for the distinction of *r* and *ɽ*. Elsewhere the distinction appears to be usually preserved in one form or another. For instance, we have observed the widespread dialectal tendency to change *r* to *ɽ* as evidenced from northern Gondi, the eastern Muria dialect and Koya. In all these dialects the change only affects original *r* and never *ɽ*, and thus provides evidence for the maintenance of the distinction. In Trench and the other printed sources of northern Gondi intervocalic *ɽ* when preceded by a short vowel is consistently represented by *-rr-*. On the other hand, when preceded by a long vowel it seems not to be distinguished from *r* (e.g. *nīr* Tr, etc., 'ashes'). During our own short stay in Chhindwara we also were not able to observe any difference in the speech of our informants between original *r* and *ɽ* after long vowel, though the difference after short vowel was obvious enough (e.g. *sarri* 'way'). If the distinction between *r* and *ɽ* is, as it thus seems to be, preserved only after short vowel, then this orthography with *-rr-* will be suitable for the northern dialects. It remains possible, however, that further investigation, particularly among the Gonds living in the most interior places, may reveal that there is a retention of this distinction, to some extent, even after long vowel. Very occasionally we come across spellings in the printed sources indicating that this may be the case (e.g. W *norrānā*, i.e. *nōrrānā* 'to grind', as opposed to Tr, etc., *nōrānā*). The matter deserves further first-hand study.

In the remoter parts of Chanda, Bastar and the Koya area of Malkangiri we were able to observe the fact that original *ɽ*, i.e. trilled, alveolar *r*, is still preserved in the Gondi pronunciation. This is the *ɽ* which is still preserved in Konda, which is presumably identical with the *ɽ* of the classical as opposed to the modern South Dravidian languages, and we may reasonably suppose to continue the original Proto-Dravidian *ɽ*. These dialects of Gondi have therefore a valuable contribution to make to the study of Dravidian phonology. We did not, however, during the tours of 1957-58, find it possible to study any such dialect in sufficient detail to be able to work this matter out properly, and consequently though no doubt the symbol *ɽ* will turn out to be the proper symbol to use in transcribing this sound in the said dialects, we have, owing to the incompleteness of our material, been content to use *-rr-* which, as already observed, is usually employed in the printed sources.

The treatment of original *ɽ* in the Hill-Maria dialect sets this dialect apart from all the rest of Gondi. Here original *ɽ* has been changed into a voiced guttural fricative, which was usually transcribed *gh* or *g* in such transcriptions as we have come across, but which we, for etymological convenience, have transcribed *ɣ*. This sound invariably corresponds to an original Gondi alveolar *ɽ* (which itself represented either Primitive Dravidian *ɽ* or *-ɽ-*). When followed by an unvoiced plosive this *ɽ* is unvoiced and in this case we have represented it by the sign *h* (e.g. *vahki* 'firewood'; cf. Ta. *viraku*, etc.). Elsewhere no unvoicing of *ɽ* in such a position has

been noticed, though it does happen in Konḍa and therefore could be ancient. Original Dravidian *-rr-* is preserved only in Konḍa. In Gondi as far as our observation goes it always appears as *tt/t*, i.e. with the same treatment that we find in Kannada. In nominal stems there was originally in Dravidian an alternation *r ~ rr* (e.g. Ta. *yāru* 'river', obl. base *yār-r-*) which is therefore represented in Gondi in such cases as (Tr) *yēr* 'water', obl. *yēt-*. Here we notice the difference between *r* (*r*, *rr*, *ṛ*) representing original *r* and that representing original *-ḍ-*, for instance (Tr) *nār* 'village', obl. *nāt-* with *-ṭ-* representing original *-tt-*.

As regards the treatment of the original group *-nr-* Gondi does not show the same consistency as it does in the case of *-rr-*. When preceded by a short vowel the nasal was assimilated giving dental *-dd-* (*paddi* 'pig', *eddi* 'heat of the sun'). On the other hand, after a long vowel the nasal is retained but there is fluctuation in different dialects between a retroflex and dental combination (*-nḍ-* or *-nd-*). Thus in the case of the word for three we recorded with dental in, for instance, Adilabad, Yeotmal, Chhindwara *münd*, but *mūṇḍ* with retroflex in the Muria, Maria and Sironcha dialects. The same difference is found also in the printed sources, e.g. Tr *münd*, but M *mūṇḍ*. The exact boundaries separating these different treatments must be decided by further investigation, but the impression given by the incomplete material is that the western (Adilabad, Yeotmal) and northern (Betul, Chhindwara, Mandla, etc.) dialects have the dental while south-eastern Gondi has the retroflex. If that is so then the geographical demarcation corresponds in the main to that of other dialect differences about to be mentioned.

The most obvious feature dividing the Gondi dialects into two main groups is the treatment of original *s-*. This is preserved, with a few exceptions, in northern Gondi and in western Gondi. Further to the south and east, in Chanda, northern Bastar and Kanker it has been changed to *h-*, while in the Hill-Maria dialect and in Koya (Malkangiri, South Bastar, and south of the Godavari) this *h-* has been completely elided. Further investigation would be needed to delimit the exact boundaries of this dialect division, but it is roughly clear, as stated above, and, so far as can be deduced from the incomplete evidence, this boundary corresponds in the main with the differences of treatment of Dravidian *-nr-* seen in the word for three. On the other hand, the treatment of Dravidian *r* shows no such correspondence, and the areas in which *r* changes to *ṛ* show quite a different geographical pattern.

In addition to this *h-* representing *s-* in certain dialects, there is another *h* which appears commonly in Gondi, which is of complex origin, and which cannot be discussed in detail here. It appears particularly in transitive verbs, e.g. Tr *kehtānā* 'to shut', *nāhtānā* 'to wet', *tihtānā* 'to feed', *uhtānā* 'to give to drink', etc., and it corresponds to a variety of original consonants; likewise commonly before another consonant in such words as Tr *kohkānā* 'to pound', *pohpī* 'chisel', *tāhkā* '*Terminalia bellerica*', where also a variety of original consonants is represented. This *h* is found in the northern dialects, in Adilabad, Yeotmal, Chanda, Durg, Kanker and the Muria dialect of Bastar. On the other hand, in the Hill-Maria dialect it is replaced by a glottal stop pronounced with great emphasis, and in Koya by a much less pronounced stop. In this point the two dialects go together just as they do in the treatment *s-> zero*.

Another case of dialect division, which is of considerable interest, appears in the case of a certain number of words beginning with *r-* in the northern and western dialects, but with *l-* in the others. Instances are Tr *raiṇōl* 'boy' with similar forms throughout the north and west, as

opposed to Ma *leyoŋ* 'young man' with similar forms in the south-eastern dialects; Tr, etc., *rōpā* 'within': M, etc., *lopa*; Tr, etc., *rōskānā* 'to bale': Mu, etc., *losk-*; Tr, etc., *rōn* 'house': Mu, etc., *lōn*; Tr, etc., *lōpānā* 'to swallow': Mu, etc., *lōp-*; Tr, etc., *rohtānā* 'to send': M, etc., *lohānā*. These are all cases of forms with initial vowel + *l* which have been affected by the process of aphaeresis and metathesis, which is familiar in Telugu and Kui-Kuvi but elsewhere not often found in Gondi. As a result of this process in the first place retroflex *l*- came to stand at the beginning of these words. It was pointed out above that in intervocalic position *-l-* (except when doubled) became *r* in Gondi, and this is found in all the dialects. The treatment of initial *l*- in these words was different. In the northern and western dialects it appears as *r*- which we must assume to have come out of an intermediate *r*-, i.e. originally the treatment was the same as in the intervocalic position, but *r*- became *r*- in initial position. On the other hand, in the south-eastern dialect *l*- in initial position was differently treated and became *l*-.

Short *e* and *o* have undergone a change to *a* in the northern dialects and in Muria, though in the case of *o*, in particular, the change is by no means universal; e.g. Ma, etc., *ermi*, A Y *hermi* 'buffalo': Tr W *armī*, Mu (W) *arm*, (E) *armi*; Ma M A Y *pot-* 'to burn, blaze': Tr Ch Mu *patt-* 'id.' In this respect the western and northern dialects which in certain other features go together, are distinctly separated, while Muria, which in other features has been seen to agree with the south-eastern dialects, in this respect agrees with the dialect of the north.

There is an alternation in certain words between *n* and *r*; e.g. Tr *wankānā* 'to speak', W *vankīnā*, Ch *vank-*: Mu Ma A Y *vark-* 'id.'; W Ph *dhaniyā* 'plate': Mu *darīya*, S-R *dhadiya* 'id.' The probable explanation is that an original *-ŋ-* has developed differently in the two sets of dialects. Here the northern dialects form a group by themselves as opposed to the rest of Gondi.

In this vocabulary we have usually adopted the forms which appeared to be the most original to place at the beginning of each item. In words beginning with *s*- therefore the western and northern forms are given first, then the forms with *h*-, and then the forms with zero. Likewise in cases where *e* and *o* have been changed in certain dialects to *a* the forms with *e* or *o* appear first. In the case of the first point original *s*- is preserved in the northern dialects and in Adilabad-Yeotmal, in the case of the second point original forms are preserved in the latter dialects and not in the north. Consequently the Adilabad-Yeotmal dialects have been chosen to put first as preserving overall the most original forms; after them the northern dialects which preserve *s*-, and then the south-eastern dialects. The normal order in which the entries are made therefore is as follows: Adilabad (A), Yeotmal (Y), Trench (Tr), Chhindwara (Ch), Mandla (Mand.), Durg (D), Gadchiroli (G), Muria (Mu), Hill Maria (Ma), Mitchell (M), Sironcha (S) and Koya (Ko). The order, however, though generally adopted is not strictly adhered to, since we have varied it whenever it was necessary to do so to ensure that forms phonetically most original are placed first.

There is still a great deal to be done in the investigation of the Gondi dialects, and no doubt further lexical material will become available when this work is undertaken. At the same time it is our belief that the bulk of the common Gondi vocabulary is in fact represented in this collection. The interpretation of the various items is given a much more solid basis when it is possible to see at a glance the different forms taken by the words in the different dialects, and the significance of many of the more uncertain transcriptions can in this way be understood. As regards the northern dialects, where the material is the most abundant it is probable that the amount

of original Gondi material which remains to be discovered is comparatively small. On the other hand, the great mass of contiguous dialects to the south and east is still only very partially recorded. It is in this direction in the first place that future study in the field should be undertaken.

The present compilation of Gondi etymologies will supplement the *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* in a number of ways which may be enumerated here. (i) A large number of fresh Gondi items will be found in it for which not a single Gondi form has been quoted in *DED*. We have distinguished such items by stating 'cf. *DED* such and such number' in brackets at the end of each item. (ii) We have given here many additional etyma collected from different Gondi dialects for which only one or two forms have been quoted in *DED*. In such items we have simply stated '*DED* such and such number' in brackets. (iii) Some items of this compilation are altogether new ones, there being no equivalent items in *DED*. (iv) In some cases we have quoted fresh etyma from other Dravidian languages which were omitted in *DED*.

The readers will find here a large number of items where forms have been quoted from a single Gondi dialect. These uncomparing Gondi forms have been included in this vocabulary so that it may also be used as a Gondi Dictionary. Some IA words which are used in many Gondi dialects over a wide area have also been retained. Numbers bearing *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* marks are additional items.

The distribution of the Gondi speakers in the wide area inhabited by them will be known from the attached map. These people are known by different names in different areas. The more important of them are Koya, Dorla, Maria, Muria and Raj Gond. The Koya, Dorli and Maria figures have been quoted in the map from the Census of India for 1951. Unfortunately, the Muria figures have been shown there under Gondi, and not separately. The Muria numbered 219,654 in the Census of India for 1941. Roughly speaking the remaining figures which have been shown for Gondi are for Raj-Gondi, although it is likely that the figures shown under Gondi in Bastar and Koraput in the Census for 1951 do not always mean Raj-Gondi.

Finally, the authors wish to express their gratefulness to the Government of India and to the Department of Anthropology of the same Government, to the State Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, to the Proprietor and Management of the Rakhikol Colliery (Chhindwara) and to the Max Müller Memorial Trust (Oxford University) for the facilities received from all of them.

A LIST OF THE GONDI DIALECTS COMPARED

| <i>Abbreviations used</i> | <i>Full name of the dialect</i> | <i>Sources of material</i> |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. A | Gondi of Adilabad | Collected by the authors in 1951 |
| 2. S-R | do. | <i>A Grammar of the Gondi Language</i> by P. Setumadhava Rao, 1954 |
| 3. F-H | do. | <i>The Raj Gonds of Adilabad</i> by Christoph Von Fürer-Haimendorf, 1948 |
| 4. Y | Gondi of Yeotmal | Collected by the authors in 1957 |
| 5. Haig | do. | 'A Comparative Vocabulary of the Gōṇḍī and Kōlāmī Languages' by Captain Wolseley Haig, <i>J.A.S.B.</i> , Vol. LXVI, Pt. I, 1897, pp. 185ff. |
| 6. Tr | Gondi of Betul | <i>Grammar of Gondi as Spoken in the Betul District</i> by C. G. Chenevix Trench, Vols. I and II, 1919 and 1921 |
| 7. L-H | do. | <i>Language Hand-book: Gondi</i> published by the Tca District Labour Association, 1926 |
| 8. Moss | do. | <i>An Introduction to the Grammar of the Gondi Language</i> by Clement F. Moss, 1950 |
| 9. Ch | Gondi of Chhindwara | Collected by the authors in 1958 |
| 10. Ch (D) | do. | 'Gondi Words and Phrases' by James Dawson, <i>J.A.S.B.</i> , Vol. XXXIX, Pt. I, 1870, pp. 108ff. and 172ff. |
| 11. Driberg | do. | <i>Narrative of a Second Visit to the Gonds of the Nurbudda Territory, etc.</i> , by J. G. Driberg and H. J. Harrison, 1849 |
| 12. W | Gondi of Mandla | <i>Gondi Grammar and Vocabulary</i> by H. D. Williams, 1890 |
| 13. Ph | do. | <i>Gōṇḍī Bhāṣā kā Koṣa, Hindī Mē</i> by Rev. Phailbus, 1929 |
| 14. Mand. | do. | Collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1959 |
| 15. Se | Gondi of Seoni | 'Specimen of the Language of the Gonds as Spoken in the District of Seonee, Chuparah' by O. Manger (i.e. Mauger), <i>J.A.S.B.</i> , Vol. XVI, Pt. I, 1847, pp. 286ff. |
| 16. D | Gondi of Durg | Collected by the authors in 1957 |
| 17. G | Gondi of Gaḍchiroli tahsil in Chanda district | do. |

| Abbreviations used | Full name of the dialect | Sources of material |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 18. Mu | Gondi spoken by the Murias of North Bastar. The Muria spoken in the east of the main road between Keskai and Pharsgaon differs in some respect from the Muria spoken west of this road. When variant forms are recorded they are specified as Mu(E) and Mu(W) | Collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1959-60 |
| 19. Mu (N) | Gondi spoken by the Murias of Narainpur in NW. Bastar | Collected by the authors in 1958 |
| 20. Mu (Elwin) | Gondi spoken by the Murias of Bastar | <i>The Muria and Their Ghotul</i> by V. Elwin, 1947 |
| 21. Ma | Gondi spoken by the Hill-Murias living round about village Bogan Pallahor (Jetuar Pargan) in the Abujh-Mar region of Bastar. The village is situated 26 miles further west from Narainpur | Collected by the authors in 1958 |
| 22. Ma (O) | Do. (Spoken round about Orcha village on the foot of the Abujh-Mar hills to the south of Narainpur) | do. |
| 23. Ma (Dh) | Do. (Spoken round about village Dhobi on the border of Bastar and Chanda) | do. |
| 24. Ma (Grigson) | Gondi spoken by the Hill-Murias | <i>Maria Gonds of Bastar</i> by W. V. Grigson, 1938 |
| 25. Ma (S) | Hill-Maria dialect of Gondi spoken in Sironcha tahsil of Chanda district | Collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1959 |
| 26. L | do. | <i>A Manual of Mardia Gondi</i> by A. A. Lind, 1913 |
| 27. M | Gondi spoken by the Dandāmi Murias of Bastar | <i>A Grammar of Maria Gondi</i> by A. N. Mitchell, 1942 |
| 28. S | Gondi spoken by the Raj Gonds of Sironcha tahsil | Collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1959 |
| 29. Pat. | do. | <i>First Gondi Manual</i> by Rev. S. B. Patwardhan, 1935 |
| 30. Ko | Gondi spoken by the Koyas of Malkangiri tahsil in Koraput district, Orissa | Collected by the authors in 1958 |
| 31. Ko (B) | Do. (By the Koyas and Dorlas of South Bastar) | Collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1954 and 1956 |
| 32. Ko (C) | Do. (By Koyas of Bhadrachalam and Rekapalli) | 'The Bhadrachalam and Rekapalli Taluqas' by Rev. J. Cain, <i>Indian Antiquary</i> , Vol. VIII, 1879, Vol. X, 1881 |
| 33. Hislop | Gondi of different regions | <i>Papers Relating to the Aboriginal Tribes of Central Provinces</i> by Rev. Stephen Hislop, 1866 |
| 34. LSI | do. | <i>Linguistic Survey of India</i> , Vol. IV, 1906 |

(For other abbreviations used in this Vocabulary see *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, §§ 40-41.)

A

1. **akanā** L to take, bring, carry
2. **akaṛi** S rainy season, 2nd month of the Gond year (June-July),
akari F-H (p. 345) id. [cf. Mar. *ākḥāḍ*, Skt. *āṣāḍha*-]
3. **akur** Hislop (Go-S) pasture
- 3a. **akka** Mu husband's elder sister, Ma (Hisl) sister, **akkā** L elder
sister, **akkal(i)** pl. **akkasku** Ma id., **akkal** pl. **akkahku** S id.;
cf. **takkā** [DED 24]
4. **akarpok** S-R, **akurpok** F-H (p. 361) month of Bhādra (Aug.-
Sept.)
5. **akōna-kuthul** Tr, **ākōnā-kuthul** S-R a thorny plant [cf. Kui
ākonī, *ākorī* a species of thorn tree]
6. **akko** Y Ch Ma, pl. **-k** Y, **akkō**, pl. **-ng** Tr maternal grandfather,
akko W great grandfather, **āko** S-R grandfather [DED 25]
7. **akko** Mu daughter's son, daughter's daughter, grandson's wife
(= **akko(1)**); for combination of meaning cf. Mu **dādi**)
8. **akna**, pl. **-ŋ** Mu room of a house
9. **akrā**, **akrāl** Ph wild pig; cf. **ikundāl** [cf. Ka. *ekkal* wild hog, etc.
DED 658]
10. **akhaṛo** W light (of weight)
11. **agge** S-R there, **agāne** S-R at that very place, **agāṭāl** S-R thence,
aggā Tr W there, **aggāṭāl** Tr from there, **aggā** Ch(D) there,
aggāṭal Ch(D) thence, **hagā**, **haggā** Ph there, **hagāṭāl**, **hagāhke**
Ph from there, **aga** D Mu Ma S Ko, **agan** Mu there, **agani** Ma id.,
agāṭal Ch(D) from there, **agay** Mu at that very place, **agaḍa**,
pl. **-ŋ** Mu woman of that place, **agaḍor** Mu man of that place,
agaḍaha Mu then, **agḍahale** Mu therefrom
12. **agērā** Tr the six-spotted, poisonous running beetle, **agerā** Ph kind
of poisonous worm
13. **aŋ-** Ma (river) to subside
14. **aŋil-/aŋl-** G to open mouth, **aŋgal** Ma gaping, yawning, **āŋlānā**
M to yawn, **alŋg-/aliŋ-** Mu to open (mouth), cs. **alŋgh-/alŋgi-**
[cf. Ta. *aŋkā*, etc., DED 36]
15. **ange** F-H (p. 368) sister-in-law, **aŋge**, pl. **-k** Y, **ange**, pl. **-ŋ** Mu,
aŋge G Ma elder brother's wife; cf. **tange** id.
16. **aceh vēṛa** Mu noon
17. **achchānā** Tr to be cut, of one's foot on a stump, or one's hand
with a penknife, **accānā** Ph to cut off (hand, foot, etc.), **acc-** Mu
to split, to saw; cf. **ask-** to cut
18. **accūṛi** Ma hawk
19. **accor** S-R W Ph so much, that much, **achnal**, **achcho** Tr as much
as, **acnal** Ph that much, **acke**, **accon** Mu that much, so much,

accarle Mu by that much, **accon** Ma, **accone** S that much [cf. Kui *esoni, esori, esoli*, how many]

20. **accon** Mu then, **accohok** Mu at that time
21. **anchānā** Tr to press
22. **ancār** G woman, **ancār(i)**, *pl.* **ancāsk** id., **ancār** L id., wife
23. **añj-** D G Mu to climb, Mu to ride on shoulder, **anjih-** Mu to take on shoulder
24. **anjum** Mand. Ph eyeball
25. **aṭkā** Tr earthen pot used for cooking, **aṭka** Ch cooking pot, **aṛka** G Mu Ma S, **adka** (i.e. **aṛka**) Pat. id.; cf. **aṭṭ-**, to cook
26. **aṭṭ-** A Y to cook, **aṭṭānā** to cook by boiling, **aṭānā** W to boil, cook, **aṭsahtānā**, **aṛsahtānā** Ph to make to cook, **aṭṭ-** G Mu Ma to cook, **aṭānā** M id. **aṭ-** S Ko id. [*DED* 66]
27. **aṭyār** Tr boiling water, **atta yer** S-R id.
28. **aṭvāl** S-R cooking pot, **aṭuval** L a cook
29. **aṭṭe**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu Ma laths laid across rafters of roof, **attē** [*sic*] Tr cross-bars of wood used in building the walls of a house [cf. Pa. **aṭṭa** bamboo framework for roof, etc., *DED* 83]
30. **aṭṭhanā** S-R to cool in water; cf. **and-**
31. **aḍa** Mu big, thick
32. **aḍam** M, north; south, **adam** L north
33. **aḍi** G beneath, **aḍit** Mu below, **aḍita hivil** Mu lower lip, **aṛke** Mu below, **aḍita** Ma, **aḍna** Ma(S) lower, **aḍ(ḍ)i** M below, low, **aḍi** L down, **aṛgi** Ko underneath, **aṛgita** Ko lower [cf. Konḍa **aḍgi** beneath, and *DED* 63]
34. **aḍḍām** S-R shelter, **aḍḍam** Ch obstruction, Ch(D) veil, **addām** [*sic*] Tr shelter, **aḍām** W shade, **aḍam** Ma(S) obstruction, **aḍḍam** S obstacle [cf. *DED* 73]
35. **aḍḍam udda** S-R crooked, **addaham uddā** Tr crookedly
36. **aḍrai** Tr bad, **aḍra** Mu very bad [cf. Kui **aḍre** useless, Halbi **aḍra** bad]
37. **aṇṭi** Tr Ch that day, **āṇṭi** S-R id.
38. **aṇṭulpōgul** S-R ear-ring
39. **and-** Mu to become cool, **andḷe** cold (water); see **aṭṭhanā**
40. **aṇḍānā** Tr L-H to come off (plaster, etc.)
41. **aṇḍar** Mu dense forest
42. **aṇḍki**, *pl.* **aṇḍkī** Mu finger
43. **atānā** Ch(D) to burn
44. **attur kāl** S-R sole of the foot

45. **atram visi** A kind of wasp, **ātram** S a six-god Gond clan
46. **ad**, had S-R that (*non-masc.*), *pl.* **av**, hav S-R, **ad**, *gen.* **addēna**, **tānā**, *pl.* **au** Tr that (*non-masc.*), **ad**, *pl.* **au** W Ph Ch(D) it, that, she, **ad** G she, that, **ad**, *pl.* **av** G Mu Ma M id., **ad(u)**, *obl.* st. **dān-**, *pl.* **av** S id. [cf. *DED* 1]
47. **adam** Mu like that, **adame** Mu exactly like that
48. **adk-** Ko to tie (knot, etc.) [cf. Te. *atuku*, *aduku* to join unite (tr)]
49. **addam** Ko mirror [cf. Te. *addamu* id.]
50. **admānā** W Ch(D) to press, **admānā** S-R [*sic*] id., **adm-** Mu Ko S id., **ādmānā** M id. [cf. *DED* 114]
51. **adrañj** Mu kind of snake
52. **adwā (handānā)** Tr to go out to meet the bride when she reaches the bridegroom's village, **ādvā sōndānā** S-R to meet a bride
53. **adsinā** W to burst (*intr*)
- 53a. **ana** Tr I, etc.; see **nana**
- 53b. **ana piṭe** Ko sparrow
54. **anali** Ma evil spirit dwelling in houses
55. **aniṭi** Ko day before yesterday; cf. **annēṭ**, **hannēṭi**
56. **anī** Tr time which is past
57. **aney** S edge or mouth of pot
58. **ante** Mu in that direction
59. **andrāl** Ch(D) blind
60. **annēṭ** Mu that day; cf. **aniṭi**, **hannēṭi**
61. **appāṛi** Ma sow
62. **appōṛ** Tr then, of past time [cf. Ta. *apporūṭu*, etc., *DED* 1]
63. **abar** A, **abaṛ** Y, **ābhār** Ch(D) sky, cloud [IA]
64. **amū**, **hamū** W few, **amuhac** W a little, **amuh** Ph little, few
65. **ambil** Y gruel, **pēj** [cf. *DED* 146, and Mar. *ambīl* gruel]
66. **ammaṭ** Tr we, etc.; see **mammaṭ**, etc.
67. **ammal**, *pl.* **ammahku** S mother's mother, grandmother [cf. *DED* 154]
68. **ammal**, *pl.* or Ma(S), **amma** M, **yama(1)**, *pl.* **yamalar** Ko father [cf. Tu. *amme* father, in *DED* 154]
69. **ayal** Mu mother [cf. Pa. *ayal* woman, etc., *DED* 308]
70. **ayya** Ma elder sister, **āyye** S elder brother's wife
71. **ayil** Ch dewlap (?)

72. **ar-** A to fall, *cs.* **arusāna** S-R, **arrānā** Tr Ph W to fall, *cs.* **arahtānā** W to strike tent, **arhuttānā** Tr to cause to fall, **arahtānā**, **arsahtānā** Ph id., **arānā** Ch(D) to fall, *cs.* **arutānā** to fell (as a tree), **ar-** G Mu Ma M S Ko to fall, *cs.* **arih-/arh-** Mu(W), **arīh-/arh-** Mu(E), **arah-** S to cause to fall [cf. Konda *ar-* to fall, and *DED* 197; also Kuvi (F) *rīali* to fall]
73. **arītānā** Tr to drag along the ground, **arri** Tr along with, taking, **arritānā** W to drag, **arri tatānā** W to convey away, **arri-** Ch to drag, **arri vara** Ch bringing come, **ari sota** Y she went off taking, **ar vay** Ma to come bringing, fetching, **aranā** L to take
74. **ara**, *pl.* -ŋ Y spoke of wheel [IA]
75. **araluk** Tr (*adv.*) following closely
76. **aril** A Ch chest, **aṛil** Tr W, *pl.* **aṛihk** Tr, **aril**, *pl.* **arilk** Ph teat, udder, **arūli** G, **ariyul** Ma Ko(B), **arayul** M chest [cf. *DED* 165]
77. **aruvā**, **aruvāl**, *pl.* **aruvālor** Ph owl
78. **argu** Ma(S) verandah [<Te. *arāgu* a pial]
79. **arnje**, *pl.* -ŋ Ch kind of ant
80. **arti paṇḍi** S, **arti** (i.e. **aṛti**) Pat. banana [<Te. *araṇṭi*, *arāṭi* id.]
81. **armul(i)**, **armur** G bank of river
82. **arr-** Mu to be correct, be satisfactory, **arro** Elwin (p. 706) taboo, used chiefly of food (it is actually a 3rd pers. sing. neg. form, meaning 'it is not correct'), **aror** L enemy
83. **arrā** S-R part of the room, **arra** Pat. a room [*DED* 272]
84. **aṛ-** A Y to weep, cry, *cs.* **aḍusānā** S-R, **aṛānā** W, **arānā** Ph, **āṛānā** Tr. to weep, cry, **aṛ-** Ma. id., **aṛ-** S id., cry of animals, *cs.* **aṛah-** S [*DED* 240]
85. **aṛih-** Mu(W) to destroy [cf. Ta. *aṛi*, etc., *DED* 235]
86. **aṛk-** Ko to lurk, crouch, bend down
87. **aṛṅga**, *pl.* -ŋ Ma bellows [cf. Pa. *aṛaṅga* id.]
88. **aṛvu** Mu, **aṛvi** Ma(S) mouth of pot
89. **aṛs-** Ma to wipe (nose)
90. **alōṛī** Tr, **alorī** Ph, *pl.* -hk girl of 10 to 12 years of age
91. **alk-** Ma, **alv-** Ko to chew [cf. Pa. *cal-*, *calv-*, *cavl-* id., *DED* 1927]
92. **alg-** Ma to lurk
93. **algī** Ma (Grigson, p. 331) verandah
94. **alj-** Ma to crawl
95. **alpanji** Ma (Grigson, p. 331) sleeping platform
96. **alpum** L human soul, spirit
97. **all-** Ko to weave, plait [cf. Te. *allu*, etc., *DED* 221]

98. **allam** S weeds [<Te. *alamu* id.]
99. **alvā jāḍi** S-R kind of grass
100. **avar**, *pl.* **avahku** Mu fence
101. **avlyānā** S-R to be tired, **avke man-** G id., **avkānā** M to tire, **āvke** L fatigue, **ayv-** Ko to be tired, exhausted
102. **avval** A mother, smallpox, **avval** mother, **avhari**, *pl.* **avharork** Ph id., **awhari** W id., **awwal** (*pl.* **awwāhk**), **awhāri** id., dam of man or beast, **maiwal** my mother, **mīwal** thy mother Tr, **ava-hari** G mother, **avhari** Mu(W), **avhari** Mu(E) id. (only in connection with 3rd pers.), **avval**, *pl.* **avvasku** Ma id., **avva** Ma(S) id., **aval**, *pl.* **avahku** S id., **avā**, **avāl** L id. [DED 232]
103. **assinā** W to buy, **as-** Mu id., **as-** Ma to take, buy, **assānā** M, **as-** S Ko to buy [cf. Konda **as-** to take, etc., DED 48]
104. **asam** Ko empty
105. **asur** Mu (Elwin, p. 703) wooden implement for carrying branches from the forest to the *parka* (= Ha. *bharni*)
106. **ask-** A Ch Mu Ma to cut (meat), carve, **askānā** Tr W to cut up, divide meat
107. **askur** Y Mu, **askaḍ** S-R axle [cf. Pa. *ackur*, Nk *āckur*, Kol. *āskud*, Naik. *askur* id.]
108. **aske** S-R Y Ch(D) W Mu M, **askē** Tr then, at that time [DED 1]
109. **assānā** W to suffer (only used with hunger and thirst); see **vas-**
110. **ahāno** Ph proverb
111. **ahīr** S-R present, gift
112. **ahkānā** S-R W Ph, **ahakānā** Tr to cross, go over, pass over, **ahk** garṁ Mu on the other side
113. **ahc-** Mu to swoop down
114. **ahpi**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu room of a house
115. **ā-** Y to be, **āyānā** S-R W, **aiānā** (āt-) Tr, **ā-** (āt-) D, **ā-** G id., **ā-** Mu Ma id., happen, become, **āyānā** M to be, **ā-** S id. [DED 282]
116. **āittānā** Tr to ripen (of makka, juar, etc.), **aittānā** id., **vaiyānā** to be ripe, *cs.* **valsahānā** Ph [cf. Kui *āga* to bear fruit, yield, Kuvi (F) *aiyali* (crops) to yield, Malt. *āqe* to ripen]
117. **āki**, *pl.* **-ṇ** A Y Ch G, **āki** Tr W, *pl.* Tr **-īng** leaf, **āki**, *pl.* **ākī** Mu(E), **āk**, *pl.* **-iṇ** Mu(W), **āki** Ma M S, *pl.* **ākī** S, **āk** Ko id. [DED 284]
118. **āglo** S-R, **āgro** L more, **agro** Mu id., much [DED 28, and Kui *āgal* much]
119. **ācānā** S-R, **āchānā** Tr, **ācchānā** Ph to choose, **āc-** Mu Ma to select, *cs.* **āch-/ācih-** Mu [DED 306]

120. **āchi** W, **āci** Ph edge
121. **ācu** W women's cloth, **ācul**, *pl.* -k Ph Gond women's cloth
122. **ācer**, *pl.* -k Ch teat [cf. Mar. *ācaḷ*, *ācuḷ* id.]
123. (a) **ājāl** Ch father's father, **ājāl** W grandfather, father's father
 (b) **ājī** S-R Ph, **ājī** Y Ch Mu, **āja hari** S grandmother, father's mother [cf. Ka. *ajja* grandfather, *ajjī* grandmother, *DED* 46]
124. **ānjānā** Tr Ph, **anjānā** S-R to catch the blood of a slain animal, Ph to catch something falling
125. **āṭa** S play, dance [< Te.]
126. **ātal** like this (*non-masc.*), **ātor** like this, this sort (*masc.*), **hātal** id., Ph, **ātōl**, **ātal** Tr of that sort, **ātor** [*sic*] of that sort, **āṭore** S-R similarly
127. **āti** Y father's sister, mother's brother's wife, **āti** Tr, **atti** S-R father's sister, **āti** G id., mother-in-law, **āto**, *pl.* -hk Mu father's sister, mother's brother's wife, **āta** Ma father's sister, **āto bāy** S id., mother-in-law [*DED* 121]
128. **ādi** Ma slab for pounding
129. **ādur**, *pl.* **āduhk** G, **ādur**, *pl.* -k Mu Ma, **ādur gada** hailstone, hail [cf. Pa. *ēdir*, etc., *DED* 348, also Ga. (S) *ādur* id.]
130. **ānai** Ph much
131. **āndun** S-R present, gift
132. **āpās** S-R many
133. **āpōṛal**, *pl.* -oṛ Tr father [*DED* 133]
134. **āy būla** Ko breast bone
135. **ārānā** S-R to cool, **ārānā** Tr to warm oneself, to grow cool, **ārānā** to heat, to cool; *cs.* **ārsah-tānā** Ph, **ārānā** W to warm oneself, **ār-** to warm oneself by sitting near the fire (hot liquid), be cool, *cs.* **ārih-** Mu, **ār-** Ma to warm oneself (in the sun), **ār-** Ko to become cool (of hot water), **ār-** to be cool, *cs.* **ārcāh-** S [*DED* 346]
136. **ārum** Ma kind of grain; cf. **ār**k
137. **ār**k Mu (Elwin, p. 708) *Setaria italica* [cf. Ka. *ārike*, etc., *DED* 321; also Kui *ārka* a species of millet, Kuvi *ārgu*, *pl.* *ārka* species of grain]
138. **āre** S-R potter's wheel
139. **ār** Tr Ch(D) W Ph, *pl.* Ch(D) W **āsk** woman, Ch(D) wife, **āḍmaḍsol** S-R woman, **ār** G Mu M, **ār(i)** Ma id., Mu Ma wife, *pl.* G. **āsk(u)**, Mu **aṛk**, **āsk**, Ma **āsk**, **ārsku** [cf. Te. *ālu*, etc., *DED* 342 (b)]
140. **āl** Ko furrow [< Te. *cālu* id.]
141. **āla** M *Boswellia serrata* (salāi)
142. **ālī** A Y Ch Mu(E) S Ko pipal, **ālī** W, **ālī**, *pl.* -hk Tr id., **āl** Mu(W), **āl(i)** M id. [*DED* 324]

143. **āle** Ph beautiful stone, white stone
 144. **āls-** Ko to think of, **ālihanā** L to think, **ālihanā** L thought
 145. **āvi** Ko a yawn, yawning [cf. Ta. *āvi*, etc., *DED* 333]
 146. **āvli** L a sore, wound
 147. **āhān** S-R thus, **āhāne** in that very way, **āhan** Y in that manner, **āhun**, **āhon** Tr thus, in this manner, **āhun** W so (in that way), **ahun** Mu thus
 148. **āhcānā** S-R to massage, **āhchānā** Tr, **ahcānā** Ph id., **ahc-** G to press, **a²c-** Ma to massage, **āhcānā** M to press, **ahācanā** L to push

I

149. **ika**, **iṅka** S also
 150. **ikundāl** Se boar; cf. **akṛā** Ph id.
 151. **igge** S-R Y here, **iggā** Tr W id., **iggāṭal** Tr, **iggāṭal** W hence, **iggahṛā** W hence, **ig(g)a** Ch here, **iga** G id., **iga**, **igan**, **higa** id., **igaḍor** man of this place, **igaḍa** woman of this place Mu, **igan** Ma here, **igḍa** from here, **ige** Ma(S) Ko, **iga** M here [*DED* 351]
 152. **iṅga** Y, **iṅā** Tr Ch(D) W now, **iṅgana** Ch id. [*DED* 351]
 153. **inge** Ch(D) W yes, **iṅī** Tr, **iṅgo** Mu Ma, **ingo** M id.
 154. **iṅṛa kike** Ko kind of small fish [cf. Skt. *ciṅgataka-*, Beng. *ciṅri*, etc., prawn]
 155. **iccuḥna**, *pl.* -ṅ small (*non-masc.*), **iccuḥnor** id. (*masc.*) G, **hucuk** M few, **ichun** Hislop (Ma) little, **ijik** Mu a little [cf. Kūvi *ici* small, etc., *DED* 351]
 156. **icco** Mu till now, yet
 157. **iccor** S-R W so much, this much, **icho** F-H, **iccho** Ch(D) so many, **icnal**, **iccōr**, *pl.* **iccōṛ** Tr as much as this, as many as this, **iccode** in the meanwhile Tr, **iccon** Mu Ma S this much, **icca** Ma so big, this big, this much [*DED* 351]
 158. **injek** G Ma now, **ijek** Mu, **inje** M Ko, **inje(ke)** Ma(S) id. [cf. *DED* 351]
 159. **iṭe** M fuel
 160. **iṭke** Ko grasshopper
 161. **iṭṭānā** Tr W Ph to touch, *cs.* **iṭsahtānā**, **iṛsahtānā** Ph, **iṭānā** Ch(D) to touch, **ittānā** [*sic*] S-R id., **iṭ** (**iṛt-**) Y id., **iṭ-** Mu id., to strike (with hand), **iṭ-** S, **iṭānā** M to touch [*DED* 383]
 162. **iṭṭe** M scab
 163. **iḍr-** Ko (*subject vāna*) to thunder, **iḍrīta** M thunder
 164. **iḍrum**, *pl.* -k Ch a cricket
 165. **ittum maṛā** Tr the leprous, sprawling kulu tree, **ittu** S-R teak like white tree, **itum** Ph kuralu tree, **itum** M *Sterculia urens*

166. **id**, *pl. iv* Y Ch W D G Mu Ma M S this (*non-masc.*), **id**, *pl. iu* Tr id., **hid** S-R Y, *pl. hiv* Y id. [*DED* 351]
167. **idam** Mu like this, **idram-na** Ma of this sort
168. **idāki** Ma sp. small fish
169. **idrā** Tr just now
170. **ina** S-R similar, like
171. **inka** Ma a belch
172. **indke** S-R, **indeke** W now, **inneke** Tr just now, **idek** Mu now, **indike** S Pat. id. [*DED* 351]
173. **ind-** (**itt-**) A Y to say, **indānā** Tr W Ph Ch(D) id., *cs.* **incahtānā** Ph; **in-/ind-** (**itt-**) Mu to say, **indana** saying, utterance, advice, **in-** (**int-**) Ma, **in-** S to say
174. **ipi** Ma shell, conch [cf. Ta. *ippi*, etc., *DED* 2089]
175. **ipkētē** Tr now
176. **ibāri** Ph this side
177. **immā** Tr W Ph, **ima** Ch thou, **nime** S-R id., **nim(m)a** G Mu id., **nima** Ma M id.; **immat** Tr, **immāt** W Ph you (*pl.*), **imeṭ** Y id., **nimeṭ** S-R, **nimaṭ** Mu id., **mimeṭ** S, **mīṭ** Ma id.; *obl. base nī-* [*DED* 3051]
178. **immat** Tr, **immāt** W Ph you (*pl.*), **imeṭ** Y id., **nimeṭ** S-R, **nimaṭ** Mu; **nimeṭ** S, **mīṭ** Ma id.; *obl. base mī-* [*DED* 3055]
179. **iyēṇḍ** Mu Ma this year, **iyēn** Ko, **iyode** (i.e. **iyode**) Pat., **iyande** S-R id., **yēṇḍ** Tr, **yeṇṇ** W id. [*DED* 4230]
180. **iyāl** G mother [cf. Kui *ijali*, etc., *DED* 308]
181. **iyel**, *pl. iyeṇ* Ch this man; cf. **ēl**
182. **ir-** A to keep, **ir-** Y to put, keep, **irrānā** Tr Ch(D) W Ph to keep place, preserve, **irr-** Mu to put, keep, *cs.* **irh-/irih-**; **aṛ-**, **eṛ-** Ma to put away, hide, conceal, Ko **irr-** to hide, **ir-** S to put, keep [*DED* 375]
183. **irup**, **iṛup** Ch mahua, *Bassia latifolia*, **iṛū-maṛā** Tr mahua tree, **iru**, *pl. iruhk* Ph, **iṛū** W mahua, **iruk** Y, **hiruk** A id., **irum**, *pl. iruhk* D, **irum** Mu(W), **iṛum** Mu(E) id., **irp(i)** G Ma, **irpi** M id., **irku**, *pl. iruhku* S, **iṛu māṛa** Ko id. [*DED* 410]
184. **irvur** Mu Ma two (*masc.*), two men, **irvuṛ** Ko id., **iruṛ** Tr a couple, **iver** S-R, **ivir** Y, **ivur** G two (*masc.*), two men [*DED* 401]
185. **irṅga** Ma cold, **irṅgām kālam** M cold season, **irṅgam** Ko, **irṅgam** Ko(B) id., **hīrṅgām** L cold
186. **irma** Ko sp. water bird
187. **irmar ēṭe** Mu sp. crab
188. **irra** Ko cooked (fried) vegetable

189. **irle** Y thatched shed [Nk. *irla* id.; cf. Mar. *irle*, also Te. *ilāramu* shed]
190. **irs(u)** Ma(S), **irs** Ko axle [<Te. *irusu* id.]
191. **iriyi** Ma sp. bird (Ha. *khanjan*)
192. **irk-** Ma to drag [cf. Ta. *iru*, etc., *DED* 427]
193. **irk-** Ma to scratch
194. **irk-** Mu (flood) to subside, flood water to be absorbed, Ko (water) dries up [cf. Kuvi *rik-(rikit-)* (water) to be absorbed, dry up, Naik. *dik-* flood water to subside, and *DED* 364]
195. **irpānā** Tr to bargain at a marriage (vol. I, p. 29), to jest at a wedding, **yeḍpānā** S-R id.
196. **il** S-R house [<Te.]
197. **ila** Ko so, in this way [cf. Kuvi(S) *ile* so]
198. **ilsk-** Ko to sprinkle
199. **isari** S-R immediate past, **isārī** Tr just now, **isārī** W Ph now, **issur** Ph W LSI (Mandla, p. 489) again, **isal** Mu nowadays, **isuḍ** Ko now
200. **isar gundī** S-R youngest brother, **isrugondī** F-H (p. 298) youngest of several brothers [cf. Pa. *vicir guriyal*]
201. **iskē** Tr at this time in the past [*DED* 351]
202. **isnom** S-R so far, up till now
203. **ispural**, *pl.* **ispurask** Ma M god, Īśvara
204. **ihittānā** Tr Ph to coagulate (milk), *imp.* **iha** Ph
205. **ihin** S-R Y like this, in this manner, **ihun** Ch(D) Mu thus, **ihun** Tr W Ph like this, thus, so, **ihe** Ph in just this way

I

206. **igadur** Mu in this direction
207. **icānā** S-R to wipe, Tr to wipe a part of one's person, Ph to blow nose, *cs.* Ph **icahtānā** [*DED* 2153]
208. **itam** Ko leaf-pin [cf. Pa. *cūtam* bamboo pin]; *see also* **hīna**
209. **itar-** S to swim, **inta** Ko swimming [cf. Te. **īta** swimming]
210. **itāl** W such, **ital**, **itōl**, *pl.* **itōṛ** Tr such, like this, **itāl**, *pl.* **itor** Ph such, **ital** F-H (p. 388) id.
211. **ituli** M *Woodfordia fruticosa* (*dhātīkī*)
212. **in** S this (man)
213. **yīrkāi** L poison
214. **ir ney** Ko otter [cf. Ta. *nīrnāy*, etc., *DED* 3057]
215. **irs-** Ko to comb the hair, Mu (Elwin, p. 707) **irsānā** id.

216. **isānā** Tr to draw a picture or line, **parol i°** to name [*DED* 427]
 217. **isrī** Tr a whistle [*DED* 456]

U

218. **ukk-** Ko to make to fall, to fell in wrestling
 219. **ukkuṛ** A sweat, **ukkaḍ** S-R id., **ukkur** Ch steam, **ukuṛ** Tr boiling point, **ukur** L breath, **ukuṛ** Ko heat [*DED* 573]
 220. **ukkuṛ** Ko small hoe for weeding
 221. **uktay** Mu all round
 222. **ugaḍi** Ma the month of Vaiśākha (April-May), **ugāḍi** S first month of the Gonds, summer festival
 223. **ugunam** Hislop(Ma) a little
 224. **uc** A spit, saliva, **ucc-** A Ch to spit, **uccānā** Tr to spit, **uccul** Ph Ma, **uccūl** W, **ūc** Ch spittle, **us-** Ko to spit, **usul** Ko, **huccul** Ko(B) spittle, saliva; cf. **usk-** to spit [*DED* 495]
 225. **uccānā** Pat. to comb, **ūs-** S id.
 226. **ucehānā** S-R to strip (of hemp), **ūcānā** Tr to strip hemp, to pluck (a bird, pig), strip kodon field, **ucc-** G to strip off; ? **ūc-** Mu to scrape, plane; **us-** Ko to pare
 227. **ujār, ujār** Ph rubbish
 228. **uṭum** Ma rope network suspended in home for holding pots, etc., **uṭi, uṭa** Ko ropes of carrying yoke [cf. Te. *uṭṭi*, etc., *DED* 607]
 229. **uṭul** Ko(B) over there
 230. **uṭṭum**, *pl.* -k Ch(D), **ūṭṭum** W camel [IA.]
 231. **uṭreṅg-** Ko to belch
 232. **uḍ-** Ko to turn round, revolve, to roam, *cs.* **uṛsp-** to make to revolve
 233. **uḍḍukay** Mu very much, **uḍu** Ma more (in **uḍun īmu** give more)
 234. **uḍhuttānā** Tr to lift up clothes and spread out
 235. **unṭhal** Mand. one (*neut.*) [cf. *DED* 834(c)]
 236. **unda**, i.e. **unḍa** S-R ball [Te. *unḍa* id.]
 237. **unḍabgul** M ascid (i.e. sp. mollusc)
 238. **undānā** Tr M to drink, **unḍ-** Ch, **un-** (uṭ-) Mu id., **undānā** [*sic*] S-R W, **un-** (uṭ-) G Ko, **un-** (unṭ-) Ma id. [*DED* 516]
 239. **unḍ-** Ma M to smoke (*intr.*), **unḍul** G, **unḍul(i)** Ma smoke
 240. **unḍe** Ch(D) and, but, **uṛe** W again, **ōṇḍē** Tr again, more, further; cf. **venḍe**
 241. **unḍral** Ma hyaena [cf. Ha. *hunḍār*]

242. **udānā** S-R to sit, **ud-** (utt-) Y Ch D G id., **uddānā** Tr, **udīnā** W id., **ud-** Mu(W), **uḍ-** Mu(E) id., **ud(d)-** (utt-) Ma Ko(B) S id.; *cs.* **uccahtānā** W Ph to cause to sit, **utstānā** Tr id., **ucuhtāna** Tr to fit a blade on a harrow; *see also upis-* [DED 523]
243. **uddānā** Tr of dāl, to be burned because all the water is boiled away
244. **uddam** Ko(B) buttock
245. **uḍri** A white ant, **udri** Y, Hislop(Go.) **udeli** id. [cf. Tu. **ḍḍāly** id., DED 1296]
246. **undi** S-R Y Ch D G Ma S one (*non-masc.*), **undī** Tr W, **unḍi** Ph id., **undi**, **und** Mu(W), **unḍi**, **uḍ** Mu(E) id., **onḍ**, **onḍoy** Ko id. [DED 834(d)]
247. **unnaṛ** Mu a deserted place
248. **unmā** Tr nine, **unmāk**, **unmahk** Tr nine each, **unmāk** Ch(D) W, nine, **eḍmu** L id. [DED 862]
249. **unmaṛ** Y act of drinking; cf. **unḍānā**
250. **upis-** A, **upūsānā** S-R to make to sit, seat, **upsuhtānā** Tr *cs.* of **uddāna**; **upih-** Mu to make to sit, **up?** Ma id., **upcah-** S id., to fix in a post; cf. **udānā**
251. **upkā** Ph rope arrangement for suspending pots
252. **ubam** Ko sweat, **ūb-** Ko(B) to sweat, Ko(B) **ūbam** sweat [cf. Kol. *uba*, etc., Emeneau, *Kolami*, p. 250]
253. **ubaṛi** Ph upset, overturned
254. **umānā** Ph measurement
255. **umul** M mist, **umma** M smoke, **uma** Ko id.
256. **umm-** A to pull, **umānā** Ch(D) to draw, **umānā** W to draw water, **ūmānā** Ph id., Tr to pull, of a punkah, swing, etc.
257. **uy-** Mu to be flayed, **uṽile** Mu slough of snake, **uy?** - Ma (snake) to slough its skin, **uyka** Ma slough of snake, **uy-** Ko to be sloughed (skin of snake), **uysp-** Ko to flay, **uyka** scales of fish, slough of snake [cf. Pa. *uyk-* serpent to slough its skin]
258. **uyoṛ** Ma sp. ant
259. **ur-** (ūr- ?) Mu to blow with mouth, to play on flute, exorcise, kindle fire by blowing, **ūr-** Ma to blow (fire, flute), **urānā** M to blow [cf. Malt. *ūre*; etc., DED 578]
260. **uriyānā** S-R to powder, **urisanā** Tr to sprinkle, or crumble salt, sugar, sandal powder, etc. [DED 572]
261. **urungānā** Tr W to be broken, to break off (*intr.*), **urung(g)-** A id., *trans.* **uruhtānā** Tr, **urehtānā** W, **urutānā** Ch(D), **uris-** A to break, **urung-** G Mu S, **oṛung** Ma, **urugg-** Ko to break, break off (*intr.*), *trans.* **urih-** G Mu(W), **uṛih-** Mu(E), **urah-** S, **urh-** Ko to break, **ūrhānā** L to pluck, chip; ? **urungānā** Pat. to pluck [cf. Ta. *oṭi*, etc., DED 799]

262. **urī-** Mu to be dissolved, *trans.* **urih-/urh-** Mu to dissolve, **urī** Ko to melt, dissolve (*intr.*) [DED 569]
263. **urunjānā** Tr to apply smoke, **unjānā** S-R to smoke out an animal from a hole
264. **urumānā** Tr to be scraped or skinned, especially of a head of maize
265. **urum-** S to lighten, **uram** Hislop(Ma) thunder [cf. Pa. *urum puyil*, etc., DED 616]
266. **urgumar** Ko sp. bird (quail ?)
- 267a. **urṅg-** Ko to be bent, **urh-** (also **uhr-**) to bend (*tr.*) [cf. DED 606]
- 267b. **urme māyānā** W to hang
- 267c. **urṅ-** Mu(W) to embrace, **urṅg-** Ch take in arms, **urṅgānā** Tr to sleep with a child in arms; to close or wrestle with
- 267d. **urrānā** S-R to dry of throat, **urrānā** Tr to coagulate, of ice, dahi, etc., to become dry or husky, of one's throat after singing; of fish, to be jammed in a trap [DED 618]
268. **urrānā** S-R to put a noose [cf. Ko. *oḍ-*, etc., DED 811]
269. **urrāna** Pat., **urrana** Hislop(Go.) to fall [DED 574]
270. **urrum** Tr W Ph Ch Siguana, *pl.* **urruhk** Tr Ph, **urum** A Y, **urpal** Mu Ko id., ant-eater M, **oṛpal(i)** Ma iguana [DED 509]
271. **urrkā** Ko kind of basket, carried by women to market
272. **urs-** Ma(S) Ko, **urc-** Ma, **urṣānā** M to put on, wear (cloth) [DED 502]
273. **urs-** A to plant, transplant, Ch to fix in the ground, **urṣānā** Tr to plant or transplant, of trees, rice, chillies, etc., **urṣānā** Ph to drive in, fix in, *cs.* **urṣahtānā** Ph, **urs-** Mu to plant, fix a post, set up a marriage booth, **urs-** S to plant, transplant, **oṛs-** Ma to plant [DED 650]
274. **ur-** A to plough, **urānā** W, **ūrānā** Ph id., **urḍānā** M, **ur-** Ko id., **udāna** (i.e. **urāna**) Pat. id. [DED 592]
275. **ur-** G Ma to comb [cf. Ta. *uru*; etc. DED 593]
276. **urī-** A to spit out (e.g. stone of fruit) [DED 591]
277. **urum** A leech (?), **urum**, *pl.* **uruhk** D Mu tick, **urūm**, *pl.* **urūhk** Tr Ph, **urṃ(i)**, *pl.* **ur'ku** Ma tick, **uruk** Ko id. [DED 508]
278. **urkānā** Tr to urinate, **urk** Tr urine, **urkul** Ph id., **urk-** Ch, **urkānā** S-R to urinate, **urk-** Mu id., **urk**, **urkle** Mu urine, **urk-** Ga Ma S to urinate, **urkuli** G, **urkul** Ma, **urukulu** S urine, **urkānā** M to micturate [DED 576]
279. **urkna** Mu much
280. **urṅki** Ma side of body (lower part)

281. **urp-** F-H (p. 216) to gather up with hands, **urp-** Ma to scrape into a heap with hands, **urp-** Ko to collect in a heap (dust), **urpānā** Tr to clean a threshing floor [DED 506]
282. **ulṭval** Ch bat, **ulṭwāl** Tr flying fox [cf. Hi. *ulṭā*]
283. **ulli** A Y Ch Mu Ko onion, **ulli** Tr W id. [DED 605]
284. **ussānā** : **pīā** **ussānā** Tr to fry in ghi, oil, etc.
285. **usandī dokra** M (Ghotpal) a Maṛia god represented by a ladder decorated with peacock tails
286. **usāne** L quickly
287. **usal** Mu kind of snake
288. **usuḍe** S-R after a while, presently, **usuḍe** Ch(D) again, **usir** Hislop (Go.) late
289. **usuhtānā** Tr to miscarry (of cattle)
290. **usor(i)** Ma funnel attached to **tēle** (q.v.)
291. **usk-** A Mu S to spit, spit out, **uskul** Ma S spittle, **uskle** Mu id.; cf. **uc-** [DED 495]
292. **uskal** Ch, **uskāl** Tr W pestle, *pl.* **uskāhk** Tr **usval** A id., **usmal**, *pl.* **usmahk** G Mu Ma id., **uspal** M Ko id.; cf. **ussānā** [DED 498]
293. **uske** A, **uska** S-R M, **usko** Ko sand [DED 492]
294. **uspaṛāl** Tr a steep, sheer hill or peak
295. **usm-** A Y Ch S to wipe, **usmānā** W Ph to wipe, **usumānā** Tr id., to clean with cloth, **usum-** Mu(W) id., **ums-** G to rub, wipe, **umis-** Mu(E) to wipe, **umc-** (**um²t-**) Ma, **umsānā** M id., **ums-** Ko to stroke (gently); to wipe (with towel) [DED 493]
296. **uslē** Mu(E) gleanings [<IA., cf. Skt. *uñcha-*]
297. **usrī** Tr the Indian robin with red under the tail; ? **usre** **piṭṭe** S-R sparrow
298. **ussānā** S-R Tr W Ph to pound with pestle, husk rice, **us-** G Mu Ma S Ko, **usānā** M id. [DED 498]
299. **uh-** A Ch Mu S to give to drink, **ūhtānā** W id., **u²-** Ma, **usp-** Ko id.; cf. **undānā**
300. **uhuttānā** Tr to put on a petticoat (of a woman only), **ūhtānā** W to dress (of women) [DED 502]
301. **uh-** Mu, **u²-** Ma to cook by boiling, **uhuttānā** Tr to put dāl into hot water
302. **uhcaṛ-kāl** Tr the ball of the foot
303. **uhcānā** S-R to lean on, **uhascānā** Tr to lean heavily on a stick [DED 650]
304. **uhcānā** M to scratch

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305. **ūkaṛ** Y Ch a swing, **ūkār** Tr a swing-cot, cradle, **ukhārī** W cradle, **ukārī**, **ukhārī** Ph cradle, swing, **ūkhaṛī** G Ma cradle, **ūkaṛ** Ko id.; cf. **ūṅg-** [DED 629]
306. **ūkin**, **ūkī** Ph torch made of bamboo, etc.
307. **ūṅg-** Ch to swing (*intr.*), **ūṅgānā** Ph M, **ūṅg-** Ko Mu id., **ūṅ-** Ma S id., hang; **ūh-** G to swing (*trans.*), **ūhtānā** Ph id., **ūh-** Mu id., to hang up, suspend, **ū²-** Ma to swing (*trans.*), **ūp-** S id., **ū(h)-** Ko id., shake; cf. **ūkaṛ** [DED 629]
308. **ūji** Mu point of knife, **ūje** Ko tip of arrow [? < Skt. *sūci-*]
309. **ūṭa baṛga** Ma walking stick
310. **ūta** S trap [< Te. *ūta* a basket-snare to catch fish]
311. **ūti** A Y D Ma quail, **ūtī** Tr W id., **ūt**, *pl.* -iṇ Mu, **ūt piṭṭe** S id.
312. **ūtānā** Ph, **ūtīnā** W to suck
313. **ūd-** Ko to blow, play a flute, **udānā** M to blow [DED 638]
314. **ūdānā** Ph, **ūd-** Ma to snatch away, **ūncahtānā** W to deprive
315. **ūnde** M *Vitex leucoxylon*
316. **ūp-** Ma (smoke) blackens; *cs.* **ūṛ**
317. **ūpiā** Tr a cockroach
318. **ūmcānā** W to snatch
319. **ūyal** K^o swing [cf. Te. *ūyala* id.]
320. **ūr** S-R they [cf. DED 475]
321. **ūr-** : **kaṇk ūr-** Ma to wash face, **ūr-** Ko id. [cf. Konḍa *ūrp-*, Kuvi *rūp-* id.]
322. **ūr-** Ma to be blackened with dirt, be rusted
323. **ūṛal** Ma a Maṛia god
324. **ūṛi-māsuli** Ma kind of python
325. **ūl** Ch, **ūl** Drib. urine
326. **ūli** M *Bursera serrata*

E

327. **ek-** Ko S to climb, rise (sun), **a²k-** Ma to climb [cf. Te. *ekku*, etc., DED 653]
328. **eke** S in that direction, **heke** S on that side
329. **eke** Ko peel, rind, piece [cf. Te. *cekka* id.]
330. **ekṭi** A hiccup, **aṭkī**, *pl.* -hk Tr id.
331. **eksāna** Pat. to beat (a drum); cf. next

332. **yeganta** (i.e. **eganta** 3 *sg. pres. nt.*) Pat. o'clock; ? cf. **nēk-**
333. **egr-** S to dance, **egermur** a dance [< Te. *eguru*]
334. **yengul** F-H defiled, **ingul sikriṅ** Mu leavings of food [*DED* 666]
335. **enje** A chironji, **anjē**, *pl.* -hk Tr, **anje** Ph id.
336. **enjela**, *pl.* -ṅ Ma tattoo-mark, **elṇa** Ma(S) id., **endela** Ko id.
337. **enḍ-** Ma Ko to cut meat, to carve [? cf. Kui *sonḍa* to cut t⁴ pieces, chop up]
338. **ett-** Ma S Ko to take, carry (child) in arms, lap, **att-** Mu to carry child on hip, **attānā** Tr Ph to take in one's lap, **accahtānā** Ph to make to take in lap [*DED* 681]
339. **ettu** S high [< Te.]
340. **yeḍumā** L alligator
341. **edd-** A Y to sow (with drill), **yeddana** Hislop (Suppl.) id., **addānā** Tr to sow in lines; **adde** Tr a sower
342. **eddi** A D Mu(E) Ma S heat of the sun, **yaddi** S-R hot, sunlight, **addi** Tr Ph heat of the sun, **adi** W, **addi** Ch Mu(W), **ed** G M Ko id. [*DED* 738]
343. **ender(i)** Ma cylindrical bamboo cage for catching fish, **ander** Ko basket for catching fish
344. **ey-** S to raise
345. **erad** M earthworm, **eṛe puṛuk** Ko earthworms [cf. Te. *erra* an earthworm]
346. **eri** M *Ougeinia dalbergioides* (tiwas)
347. **eritānā** Ph to hurt, pain, **ēritānā** Tr to ache or hurt violently, *cs.* **ērīstānā** to beat violently, thrash, **arrī** Mu (boil) to throb with pain; ? **erīānā** M to be poisonous [*DED* 694]
348. **eru** Ko pond, tank [< Te. *ceṛuvu*]
349. **erk-** Ko to cut down (grass, bushes, etc.), **erkem**, *pl.* **erke** bill-hook, **yerk** Elwin (p. 703) knife for cutting grass and brushwood [cf. Pa. *erk-*, etc., *DED* 703]
350. **yertāna** S-R to thrash; cf. **ērīstānā** above
351. **erpānā** L to spread
352. **ermi** D Ma buffalo, **hermi** A Y, **yarmi** **armi** W id., **armi** Tr female buffalo, **aṛmi** Ch buffalo, Mu(E) male buffalo, **arm** Mu(W) buffalo [*DED* 699]
353. **erm ney** Ma wild dog, **erom** nay D, **arm** nay Mu(W), **aṛm** nay Mu(E) id.
354. **yermud** Hislop (Go., Gayeti) eight, **aṛmur**, **aṛmul** Tr, **armur** Ch(D) id. [*DED* 670]
355. **erra** S Ko red [< Te.]

356. **ers-** Ma, **ars-** Mu to taste pungent [cf. Pa. *erip-*, *DED* 694]
357. **ersk-** Ko to fan
358. **eṛ-** Ma to be blunt, **eṛtā** M blunt
359. **eṛemtoṛ** Ma younger sister's husband, **erramtogh** Elwin (p. 705) a wife's elder brother or younger sister's husband who have special duties at a funeral
360. **eṛma** A Y *Anogeissus latifolia* (dhaurā), **aṛma** Ch id., **aṛmā** Tr *Anogeissus latifolia*, dhaurā tree, **armā** Ph W dhawa tree, **veḍma** M *Anogeissus latifolia*, dhaurā tree, **oṛma** Mu, **veṛma** Ma id. [*DED* 2974]
361. **eṛj** A Y M Ko bear, **eṛj(1)** Ma, **eṛju** S id., **eṛjal**, *pl.* **eṛjahk** D, **aṛjal** Ch, **aṛjāl** W, **aṛjal**, *pl.* **aṛjahk**, **aṛjalor** Tr id., **aṛjāl**, *pl.* **-or** Ph id., **aṛje**, *pl.* **-hk** Ph female bear, **aṛjā pattē** kind of red ant, **eṛj uppe** Ko sp. rat [*DED* 729]
362. **eṛki** A Y S fever, **eṛk** M-Ko, **aṛkī** Tr, **arkī** W Ph id. [cf. *DED* 694; but it should probably be separated from the rest of the entries on account of the common Gondi **-ṛ-**]
363. **eṛveṛ** Ma kind of rattle used for frightening birds
364. **evūṛ** Ma saliva, **eṛvo** Mu, **eṛvu** Ko(B), **eṛvunj**, **eṛvonj** S id. [*DED* 3116]
365. **el-** Ko to be peeled off, *trans.* **elṣp-** to peel off [cf. Pa. *elṣg-*, etc., *DED* 717]
366. **elka** Ko clearance in forest for cultivation
367. **elli** A Y S rat, **allī**, *pl.* **alk** Tr Ph id., **allī** W mouse [*DED* 710]
368. **ellum patteṛ** D white ants, **elum** Ma M, **elu pete** Ko white ant, **allum** Tr W Mu id. [*DED* 713]
369. **ev-** A G S M Ko to arrive, reach, **awwānā** Tr, **auānā** Ch(D) id., **awwānā** W to reach, arrive, **āwsahtānā** W to despatch, **av-** Mu to reach, arrive, **avh-/avih-** Mu to make to reach, to bring, obtain [*DED* 693]
370. **es-** Ma to shoot with bow, **esānā** M to throw, **es-** Ko id., throw away, **esanā** L to shoot [*DED* 691]
371. **yesem** S-R figure, form
372. **eh-** A Y to weed, **yehtānā** Tr, **ahtānā** Ph id.
373. **ehī-** Mu to place pot on fireplace for cooking, **ah-** Mu to cook pēj, **eh-** Ko to cook (gruel)
374. **yehnāyum** Tr a small harmless snake

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375. **yēcānā** Tr to play on a flute or any wind instrument, **yecānā** Ph id.

376. **ēṭi** Ch D goat, **yēṭi** Tr she-goat, **yeṭi** W Ph goat, **ēṭi**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu(E) id., **ēṭ**, *pl.* -iṇ Mu(W) she-goat, **ēṭi** S female goat [DED 4229]
377. **ēṭe** Mu Ma M S Ko crab, **yeṭe** W Ph, **yēṭē** Tr, **yanti** L id. [DED 2362]
378. **ēṭe kikkaṛ**, **ēṭe kihkaṛ** (**kiskaṛ**), **ēṭe kiṛkaṛ**, **ēṭokaṛ** Mu scorpion
379. **ēṇḍ** Ko year, **yēḍa** Pat. id.; cf. **iyēṇḍ** [DED 4230]
380. **ēt-** A Y Ch S to take, receive, buy, **yētānā** (*imp.* **yēna**, *neg.* **yēnōn**) Tr to take, **yetānā** W Ph id., accept, receive [DED 766]
381. **ētel** Ko date-palm
382. **yētnī-maṛā** Tr the tree called in Hi. murar-singh of medicinal value
383. **ēd padī** S porcupine [cf. Te. *ēdu pandi* id.]
384. **ēnal** A elephant, **yēnī** Tr Ph, **ainī** W, **ēni** S, **ēn** M, **ēn**, *pl.* **ēni** Ko id. [DED 4235]
385. **yēnal** Tr maternal uncle's son, *fem.* **yēnē**, *pl.* -hk, **yenā** Ph younger sister's husband, **yenī** Ph father's sister's daughter, **yene** Ph father's sister's son
386. **ēnd-** D G Ma Mu M S Ko to dance, **yēndānā** Tr, **yendānā** S-R W Ph id., *cs.* **ēndh-/ēndih-** Mu, **ēndcah** S to make to dance [DED 757]
387. **ēpur(i)** G Ma sweat, **hēpur** Mu id., **īpur** W Ph id., **aipure pasitānā** Hislop (Suppl.) to perspire, **epur** L sweat
388. **ēm** G Mu Ma S to sift, to winnow sideways, **yēmānā** T† to sift out husks [DED 3123]
389. **ēmal**, *pl.* -oṛ Ch twin, **yēmāl** Tr, **yemāl** W Ph id., **ēme** Mu, **ēma** pillā Ko, **ēmdalku** S id. [<IA.; cf. Skt. *yama* id.]
390. **ēr** (*obl. st.* **ēn-**), *pl.* -k W Ph Ch(D), this (*m.*), this man, **ēl** (*obl. st.* **ēn-**), *pl.* **ēr** Tr id., **ēl** Ch this (*m.*), **ēr** Mu(W), **ēr** Mu(E), (*obl. st.* **ēn-**) id. [DED 351]
391. **ēr** (*obl. st.* **ēt-**) A Y, **yēr** (*obl. st.* **yēt-**) Tr W Ph water, **yeh-gatā** Tr the water-gnat, **yehakkor** Tr the diving grebe, **yetk** W Ph thirst, **yetk assānā** W Ph to be thirsty, **ērr-** (*obl. st.* **ēt-**) D water, **ēr-** (*obl. st.* **ēt-**), *pl.* **ēhk** Mu id., **ēr unḍa vas-** Mu to be thirsty, **ēr** (*obl. st.* **ēt-**) Ma id., **ēr unḍa vas-** Ma to be thirsty, **ēr** S Ko water, **ēr unḍa vas-** to be thirsty [DED 4233]
392. **yērī** Tr the bee's comb in which eggs and grubs live, **aṛey** Ma part of hive where bees and grubs live [DED 441; cf. also Tu. *edi* honeycomb (recorded by Bhattacharya from the Brahman dialect)]
393. **ērānā** Tr Ph to be separated, to be separate from, *cs.* **ērstānā** Tr, **yerusānā** S-R to separate, **ēr-** Mu (cross roads) to divide, spread out in different directions, **ēr-** G to spread out, branch out [DED 775]
394. **ērka māṛa** Ko sp. tree (Oṛiya *sarkoli*)

395. **yērwānj** Tr the swelling in groin or armpit which follows an injury to leg or arm
396. **ēṛvir** (*m.*), **ēṛuṇ** (*non-masc.*) Y seven, **ērur** (*jhan*) Mand. seven (men), **yēṛuṇḡ** Tr W seven, **ēṛuṇ** Ch id., **yedung** S-R id., **ēṛvur** (*m.*), **ēṛuṇ** (*non-masc.*) Ma id., **ēṛur** (*m.*), **ēṛū** (*non-masc.*) S id. [DED 772]
397. **yēsarē** Tr the seven-sisters bird, babbler (*Crateropus canorus*)

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398. **oko** Mu one, **ōkō**, **ōkōrē** Tr one each, LSI (Sarangarh, p. 524) **ōkōhk** each one; cf. **vakohk** [DED 834(b)]
399. **og-** Ma to fix in position (fish-trap), **vaggānā** Ph to set snare, **vakkānā** Ph id. [cf. Te. *oggu*, etc., DED 790]
400. **oce** Ko very much
401. **onje** **kīānā** W to bale
402. **oṭṭoh-rāṇḍe** Mu ghost of a pregnant woman, Elwin (p. 707) **oro-hrande** id.
403. **ōḍu**, *pl.* -ṇ S Ko raised bank of a river [<Te. *oḍḍu*]
404. **oḍḍāl āyānā** S-R to loosen of [*sic*]
405. **oḍhāhnā** L to slash, chop
406. **onḍī** L elephant's trunk [cf. Pkt. *sonḍā*- id., etc.]
407. **onḍe**, *pl.* -ṇ D Mu Ma leech
408. **onḍonḍī** Ko kind of bee
409. **onḍka** Mu bladder
410. **on'keṛ(i)** Ma side
411. **ondaṛiṇ** Ma day before yesterday
412. **opo** M ugly, **op-** Ko, recorded only in the *neg.*, meaning 'to be bad', **appānā** Tr to be pleasing [cf. Te. *oppu* to be agreeable; etc., DED 781]
413. **omm-** A Y to sell, **vommānā** S-R id., **mammānā** Ph Tr, **mamītānā** W id., **mam-** Mu, **momānā** Ch(D), **momānā** L id., **vam-** Ma Ko, **bamānā** M, **am(m)** S id. [DED 157]
414. **oy-/ō-** A Y G Mu to take, take away, carry, **oyānā** S-R to take, **voyānā** S-R to carry, **woiānā** Tr, **woiyānā** Ch(D), **woīnā** W, **voitānā**, **voiānā** Ph to take away, *cs.* **vosahtānā** Ph to cause to take away, **oy-** Ma Ko, **oyānā** M to carry [DED 831]
415. **ori-** Ma to move aside, **vorke** S-R aside
416. **oriyol** L service
417. **orṇ(g)-** Ma to walk stealthily crouching

418. **oror** Y one (*m.*), **orone** Y alone, **oꝛe** Mand. one (*m.*), **ōꝛul** Tr a certain man [*DED* 834(*a*)]
419. **orcha** M *Cleistanthus collinus* [Ta. *oꝛu*, *oꝛuvaꝛ*, *oꝛuvai*, *oꝛaicci* id.]
420. **orpan** Mu at one place, **warpne** W at one place together, **arpā** āyānā Ph to assemble, **varpane** Ph to gather, **arpā** Tr collected together; **wārsānē** Tr all at once or together [cf. *DED* (834*a*)]
421. **vorpi** kiyānā S-R to graze
422. **orsahtānā** W Ph to spread, spread out (clothes, etc.), **urah-** S (hen) to spread wings
423. **orhan** W Ph complaint [< IA, cf. Hi. *ulahnā*]
424. **oꝛ-** Ma to stretch limbs
425. **oꝛꝑꝑg-** Ma to take child in lap, **oruꝑ-** Mu id. [? cf. Pa. *oꝛꝑꝑ-*, etc., *DED* 791]
426. **oꝛih-** Mu to peel, flay, *intr.* **oꝛꝑ-** to be peeled, be flayed, **oꝛh-** G to peel, **oꝛ²-** Ma to flay, **urhuttānā**: **tōl u^o** Tr to take off (skin, bark), **uruhtānā** Tr to skin, flay, peel
427. **oꝛgal** Mu slope (of hill)
428. **oꝛme** Ko ear-wax
429. **ol-** Mu(N), **ol-** Ma, **ol-** Ma(Dh) to bend down
430. **ol-** Ko to be sharp
431. **olc-** Ma, **ols-** Ko to sew, **olcanā** L to repair, mend, **walcānā** Tr W, **valcānā** Ph to sew, **valc-** Ch id. [cf. Ta. *ollu* to mend (as a net); etc., *DED* 847]
432. **os-** Ko to enter
433. **osor** M Ko flute
434. **oh-** Mu to see, **o²-** Ma to appear, be seen, **om-**, **ov-** id. (in Ma **o²na ā**, **omna ā-** (O), **ovna ā-** (Dh) to appear, be seen), **o²on** Ma I do not see, **ovnāhu aīnā** L to appear

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435. **wōā** Tr ant-lion
436. **ōꝛ** Mu kind of fish
437. **ōꝛa** M, **ōꝛa** Ko S boat [< Te. *ōꝛa*, *DED* 876]
438. **ōꝛi** Ch, **wōꝛi** Tr basket (big)
439. **ōꝛaꝛ** (*obl. st.* **ōꝛaꝛ-**) Y woman
440. **ōꝛa** D, **oda** Ma bank of the river
441. **ōr** S-R he, **ōr**, *pl.* **-k** Y Ch(D) W Ph id., **ōl**, *pl.* **ōꝛ**, **ōꝛk** Tr, **ōl** Ch id., **ōr** Mu(W), *pl.* **-lor**, **ōꝛ**, *pl.* **-luꝛ**, **-loꝛ** Mu(E) id., **ōr** (*obl. st.* **ōn-**) G, **ōr(u)** S id., **ōꝛ**, *pl.* **-or** Ma, **vōr** M id., **ōꝛdu** Ko id. [*DED* 1]

442. **ōr-** A Y Ch to break (*intr.*), be broken, **ōh-** A to break (*tr.*), **wōṛānā** Tr to be burst, of an egg or pot, *cs.* **wōhtānā** Tr to burst, or of chicks, to hatch out, **orānā** Ph to crack, break, *cs.* **orsahtānā** Ph, **ohtānā** W to burst (*tr.*), **ōr-** G to break (*intr.*), **ōr-** Mu to break (*intr.*), **orih-** Mu to break (*tr.*), **ōṛ-** (**ōht-**) Ma to be broken, **ōrr-** Ko id. [*DED* 799]
443. **ōṛānā** M to dry, **ōṛ-** Mu Ko id. (clothes, etc.) [*DED* 905]
444. **ōṛ-** S to lose, fail, be defeated [< Te. **ōḍu**]
445. **ōṛ(i)**, *pl.* **ōṛku** Ma (large) field for cultivation, **orḱ** M field
446. **ōl-** G Ma to hatch eggs, **volānā** S-R id. [cf. Ga.(Oll.) *olond er-* id.]
447. **ōsir** M verandah [cf. Kuvi(S) *osana* id.]
448. **augo** Tr whole, perfect

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449. **kake** L there
450. **kakk-** A S to vomit, **kakkānā** Tr id., **kakkānā**, **kokkānā** Ph id., **kokkīnā** W to spew [*DED* 909]
451. **kakka** Ma *kadamba* tree
452. **kakranj** A, **kakrānj** Ch W, **kakrānjh** Ph partridge [*DED* 908]
453. **kakōṛā** Tr the sweet jungle kaṛēlā, like a tiny cucumber, **kakṛe** Y cucumber [< IA.]
454. **kaṇkar kal** Ko gravel [cf. Hi. *kaṇkar*, etc.]
455. **kaṇḡ-** Mu to agree, **khaggō** Tr agreement
456. **kac (baittānā)** Tr white skin to form on the site of a boil just healed
457. **kacul** Tr neighbourhood, proximity
458. **kaccānā**: **palk ka°** Tr Ph to gnash teeth in anger or sleep, **kaccānā** S-R to gnash, **kas-** Y, **kacānā** M, **kac-**, **kas-** Ko to bite, **kacīna** L id. [*DED* 920]
459. **kaccānā** Tr to fold the leather of a drum over a movable rim
460. **kacci** A sword, S-R iron sword, **kacci** Ch, **kaccī** Tr W Ph iron, **kacc** Mu iron, iron blade (of spade), **kacci** Ma iron, **kacci**, **kac** M, **kas** Ko id.
461. **kaccī-wisī** Tr the green blow-fly which lays eggs in sores
462. **kacco** Ch **kaca** Mu unripe [< IA.]
463. **kajram** Ko ringworm
464. **kaṭ** Tr Mu spleen, **kaṭṭi** Ma gall-bladder; *see kaykaṭ*
465. **kaṭ** Y bank of a river
466. **kaṭi** Ko severe (of pain) [cf. Kui *kaṭi nomeri* a severe fever; etc., *DED* 952]

467. **kaṭāin** Ph kind of plant, Hi. *bharmār*
468. **kaṭērnī** Tr *singhāni* fish
469. **kaṭoṛa** F-H (p. 303), **kaṭoṛal**, *pl.* -ir Y priest
470. **kaṭok** Ko cock's tail
471. **kaṭṭ-** Ma (fruits) to form
472. **kaṭṭānā** Ph to shut, close (door), **kaṭṭānā** Tr to be shut of a door, to close or come to grips, of two men fighting [cf. Ta. *kaṭṭu*, etc., *DED* 961]
473. **kaṭṭa** A bund, embankment, **kaṭṭā** Tr W Ph dam in a river (for catching fish) [*DED* 961]
474. **kaṭṭa-wōhē** Tr a water-scorpion
475. **kaṭṭa** Ko, **gaṭṭa** Mu shrub, small tree [cf. Te. *ceṭṭu*, etc., *DED* 1613]
476. **kaṭṭitānā** Ph to adhere, be attached to
477. **kaṭṭul**, (*obl. st.* **kaṭṭud-**), *pl.* **kaṭṭuhk** Tr Mu cot, **kaṭṭul**, *pl.* -k Ph id., **kaṭṭul** Ch W id., **kaṭul** A Y G Ma M Ko id.
478. **kaṭṭe** A Y S firewood, **kaṭiā** Tr a piece of wood, **kaṭiyā** W Ph wood, **kaṭeya** Mu G firewood, **kaṭiya** Ma twigs, M wood [< IA.]
479. **kaṭṭe** W Ph whiskers [cf. Ta. *kaṭṭam*, etc., *DED* 970]
480. **kaṭrī**, **kāṭrī** Ph plaintiff
481. **kaṭlī** Tr flour of pulse
482. **kaṭvaka** Ma wooden sandal
483. **kaḍkā** L spring, fountain
484. **kaḍḍiyānā** S-R to bite
485. **kaḍverci** S-R evening time
486. **kaṇḍa marsa** Ma a Maṛia god
487. **kaṇḍi** S a yoke
488. **kaṇḍol** S honey, **kandol** (i.e. **kaṇḍol**) *niya* Pat. id., **kaṇṭili** Ma kind of bee; cf. **kaṛal**
489. **kaṭi** (**sūrānā**) Tr to be filthy or neglected, sordid
490. **katti** Ch spur (of cock), **kāti** Elwin (p. 703), the knife attached to the cock's foot [cf. Te. *katti* a knife]
491. **kattir girne** Ma house lizard
492. **kattum** Mu Ma manure [< IA.; cf. Pkt. *khatta-*, Mar. *khat*, *khāt*, etc.]
493. **kattānā** Tr W Ph to say, *cs.* **kaccahtānā**; **kat-** Mu to say, **kel-** (**kett-**) Ko id., tell
494. **katti** Ch, **kattī** W Ph mat, **ketti** Ma S, **keti** M id., **kaṭṭi** [*sic*] Tr palm-leaf mat [cf. Kuvi(Su) *katti* a mat wall]

495. **katya** G kind of fish
496. **katrā** Ph piece (of flesh, etc.)
497. **katva**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu wooden hammer
498. **kad-** Mu to cut (hair), **kadī-** Mu id., to break sod, **kad-** Ma to gnaw
499. **kad** Hislop (Go.) dear [cf. *DED* 1211]
500. **kanaro** W tender
501. **kanekiṇ** (**kandakiṇ**) Ma tail feathers of birds
502. **kandi**, *pl.* **kandihku** S tuar pulse [< Te.]
503. **kande kiyānā** Ph to make turbid [< IA.; cf. Hi. *gandā karnā* id.]
504. **kandre kiyānā** Ph to make fun of
505. **kannej**, *pl.* -iṇ Mu earthen vessel for cooking vegetables
506. **kanner**, *pl.* **kannehk** Mu tears, **kānēr**, *pl.* **kānehk** Tr Ph id., **kaṛel** A, **kandēr** Ko id., **kannīr(i)** Ma, **kannīr** Ko(B) id. [*DED* 973(b)]
507. **kānsk-** A to dream, **kanjkānā** S-R id., **kanckānā** Tr S-R to cry in a dream, **kanskstānā** Tr to send a dream, of God, **kanckānā** Ch(D) to dream, **kanisk-** Mu, **kanjk** G Ma id., **kanjkar** G a dream [*DED* 1184]
508. **kanska** Ko gizzard, **kachkā** Tr id.
509. **kanhānā** L to bleed
510. **kanhiya** Mand. waist
511. **kapa han-** Mu to crack
512. **kapān-jāṭā** Tr a kind of bean
513. **kappar** A forehead, **kapar** Y Ch G Ma id. [< IA.]
514. **kappe** M frog [*DED* 1027]
515. **kapmuṛnd-** Ma to fall on face, **kapmuṛund** Mu, **kapmuṛndi** Ko with face downwards, **gap murung-** S-R to fall back, **ghap muṇṛgānā** Tr to sleep on one's face, **gam murahtānā** Ph to turn upside down [cf. Tu. *kapparu* on the face; etc., *DED* 1121]
516. **kaman**, **khamna** Mu forest, **kamna ṭāli** Mu nilgai [< Ha.]
517. **kameke**, **kamene**, **kammene** Ph silent, **kammeke** W silence, **kamek** Mu Ko silent, **kummay man-** Mu, **kemen man-** Ma to be silent [cf. Ta. *kamm-eṇal*, etc., *DED* 1046]
518. **kamka** A Y turmeric, **kamkurial** A yellow, **kamkā** Tr W Ph turmeric, **kamkāl** Tr yellow, **kamka** Ch G Mu Ma M S Ko turmeric
519. **kay**, *pl.* -k Y Ch G Mu Ma S Ko hand, **kai**, *pl.* -k Tr W S-R [*DED* 1683]

520. **kay-** Ch to be bitter, **kaiyānā** S-R W Ph to be bitter, **kaltāl** W Ph bitter, **kaittānā** Tr (pt. I 65) to be bitter, **kaiṭṭānā** Tr [*sic*] to taste bitter, as quinine, **kehke** Tr bitter, **kay-** Mu to be bitter, (mouth) to taste bitterness, **kayle** Mu bitter, **kaymul burka** Mu bitter gourd, **kay-** Mu to be bitter, **kaymul** Ma S Ko bitter, **kaita** M bitter, **kay-** S (mouth) tastes bitterness (: **toddi kayta**), **kahita**, **kelā** L bitter, **kay-** Ko to be bitter [*DED* 1047]
521. **kayār** L raw, unripe [cf. Te. *kasuru* an unripe fruit]
522. **kayih-** Mu to mediate in marriage
523. **kaykaṭ** Ko bile [cf. Pa.(S) *kaygaṭṭa* id.]
524. **kayvor**, *pl.* -i Ko handle of plough
525. **kar**, *pl.* -k Tr large cattle louse
526. **karanji** Y, **garnji** Ch Ma *Pongamia glabra* [< IA.]
527. **karaṭi** Mu hornet
528. **karem** Mu wound, sore, **kaṛēm**, *pl.* **kaṛēhk** Tr boil, sore, wound, **karam** W Ph wound, **karam**, **kaṛam** Ch id. [cf. Kui *krēmbu*, *pl.* *krēpka* a sore, wound]
529. **karās**, *pl.* -k Ph Hi. mirkhua
530. **kari-** Ma to melt, dissolve, **kaṛitānā** W to melt, **karṅg-** Ko id. [*DED* 1086]
531. **kari-** A Y to learn, **karivāl** S-R a student, **karusānā** S R to teach, **karitānā** Ch(D) to learn, **karutānā** Ch(D) to teach, **karitānā** Tr to learn, **karehtānā** Tr to teach, **karritānā** W Ph to learn, **karah-tānā** W, **karrah-tānā** Ph to teach, **karī-** Mu to learn, **karih-** Mu to teach, **kari-** Ma to learn, **kaṛ²-** Ma to teach, **karhtānā** M, **kahr-** Ko id. [*DED* 1090]
532. **kariāri** W bit of bridle, **kariyāri** Ph bridle [cf. Ta. *kaṭivālām*; etc. *DED* 950]
533. **karu** S-R hunger, **karu**, **kar** Tr, **karū** W, **karrū** Ph id., **kar** Ch, **karr** Mu G, **kaṛ** Ma id., **kar** M famine, hunger, Ko hunger, **karruv**, **karv** Mu, **karvuna**, **karve** S id., **kar vas-** Y hunger to be felt [*DED* 1081]
534. **karum** S-R near, **karum**, **karuṅ** Y, **karrum** Tr Ch(D) W, **karruṅ** Ch id.
535. **karul māṭi** Mu kind of tuber
536. **kare** Grigson (p. 333) an area set apart for penda cultivation when left fallow for a term
537. **kareng** : **nāngel k°** S-R plough's point
538. **kare mayānā** S-R to understand, **k° piyānā** S-R to vow
539. **kark-** Mu rice to burn while cooking, **karr-** Ko to be charred, burnt

540. **karka** G Mu M *Terminalia chebula*, **karka** Ma sp. tree, **karka māra** Ko neem(?) tree, **kahka** Ma M *Terminalia chebula* [DED 951]
541. **karka** G bamboo sapling [cf. Pa. *karri*; etc., DED 1140]
542. **karka** Ko rust [cf. Ta. *karai* rust; etc., DED 1175]
543. **karkara** Ma(S) sharp
544. **karkal** L handsome, beautiful
545. **karkāl** Pat. L black [cf. DED 1175]
546. **karkinj** Ch egg-shell, **kharkinj**, *pl.* **kharkisk** Driberg fish-soale, **karki**, *pl.* -ŋ Ma egg-shell, **kirkinj**, *pl.* **kirkisk** Tr id.
547. **karŋg-** Ko to call, **karingi** Ma (LSI, 535) calling [DED 1085]
548. **karŋgaṛa** Mu sp. fish called in Ha. *ḍaṇḍay*
549. **karci**, **karchi** Ch sp. fish
550. **karte** Mu sp. fish called in Ha. *kār*
551. **kardoḍa** S-R ornamental belt round the waist
552. **karpa** F-H herd, flock
553. **karpahal**, *pl.* -or Mu poor man
554. **karbāl** W jester, Ph id., eunuch
555. **karr** Ch, **kar**, *pl.* -k Ph S Ko, **karr**, *pl.* -k Mu, **kaṛ(i)**, *pl.* **kahk** Ma bamboo shoot; cf. **karka** [cf. Pa. *karri*; etc., DED 1140]
556. **karra** K_o shaft of arrow [cf. Te. *karra*; etc., DED 1169]
557. **karra** Mu, **kara** Ma loan [cf. Ka. *kaḍa* debt, loan; etc., DED 934]
558. **karrānā** S-R to fall, **karrānā**: **kāl k°** Tr to fall at a man's feet, **ker-** (**kert-**) Y to fall (at the feet) [? cf. Ka. *keḍe* to fall down; etc., DED 1277]
559. **karrih-** Mu to churn, **karahtānā** Ph, **karah-** S id. [cf. Ka. *kaḍe* id.; etc., DED 957]
560. **karre**: **marka karre** G mango sapling [cf. Pa. *medi kar* id.; etc., DED 1187]
561. **karrē** Tr the long thin pole of a carrying yoke
562. **karro** Ph suddenly, with a rush
563. **karvānā** S-R to burn black, to be burnt black, **karwānā** Tr W to burn (*intr.*), **karvānā**, **karvitānā** Ph id., **karsahtānā** Ph to burn (*tr.*), **kar-** Mu(W), **kaṛ-** Mu(E) to burn (*intr.*), **kaṛih-** Mu(E) to burn (*tr.*), **kaṛha** Mu(E) field for burning cultivation, **karv-** G Ma Ko to burn (*tr.*) [DED 1073]
564. **karvi** Ma narrow-mouthed earthen vessel for oil or liquor
565. **kars-** A Y, **karsānā** W Ph, **garsānā** Tr, **gars-** Ch to play, **kars-**, **karra-** Mu id., **karsih-** Mu to make to play, **karana** Mu a game,

kars- G M S to play, **karsah-** S to cause to play, **kaṛs-** Ma to play [DED 1172]

566. **karsa**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu earthen lamp
567. **kaṛanji**, *pl.* **kaṛasku** Ma half-grown young of pig [cf. DED 1187]
568. **kaṛa**, *pl.* -ṇ A Y threshing floor, **kaṛa**, *pl.* -ṇ Tr, **kaṛā** W id., **kaṛā**, *pl.* -sk Ph id., sacred enclosure, **kaṛa**, *pl.* -k Mu threshing floor, **kaṛa** Ch D Ma S id., **kāṛa**, *pl.* -k M, **kalam** Ko id. [DED 1160]
569. **kaṛa** Y knot in a tree
570. **kaṛal vīsi** A bee, **kaṛal** A Y honey, honeycomb, **kaṛal nīy** Y honey, **kānal** S-R beehive, **kaṛal**, *pl.* -ī Mu id., **kānal** W honey, **kānal wīsi** W Ph bee, **kanteli** Ph honey from smallest kind of bee, **kanali** Ma sp. small bee; cf. **kaṇḍol**
571. **kaṛānā** Tr to enter in or crawl in by a narrow space, **kaḍānā** S-R to walk slowly, enter by narrow space
572. **kaṛi** Ma starting point
573. **kaṛi-** A to be rotten, Ch to go rotten (fruit), **kaṛitānā** Tr W Ph to be rotten, to rot, decay, **kaṛistānā** Tr to rot, ret (hemp), **kaṛi-** G Mu(N) Ma S Ko to be rotten, go rotten, **kaṛita** M rotten [cf. Konda *kaṛk-* to go bad, become rotten; to be separated from, DED 1614]
574. **kaṛīc** Ph a line
575. **kaṛūtānā** Tr to be tasty, e.g. of a fat goat; ? cf. **koṛvinj**
576. **kaṛūrkā** Tr a wooden cattle bell
577. **kaṛēngānā** Tr to be swung or shaken, as a coat on a peg, **kaṛhuttānā** Tr to swing (*tr.*), **karengānā** S-R to move, **kaḍusānā** S-R to shake (*tr.*), **kaṛṅg-** Ch to sway, **kaṛṅguṛ** Mu movement of opening a door [DED 1136; cf. also Kui *kreṅga* to be shaken, to shake (*intr.*)]
578. **kaṛos** Tr a search
579. **kaṛka**, **kaṛva** G hot
580. **kaṛgī** Ph a bit of a dry grass, a straw
581. **kaṛcī** Tr the mahseer fish
582. **kaṛta**, *pl.* -hku S temple of forehead
583. **kaṛma kulam** Ma term applied to any caste other than the Maṛias
584. **kaṛvitānā** Ch(D), **kaṛwitānā** W to envy
585. **kal**, *pl.* -k, (*obl. st.* **kad-**) Mu M, **kall(i)**, *pl.* **kalku** G, **kalu** Ma id. [cf. DED 1091]
586. **kal** A Y W liquor, **kal**, (*obl. st.* **kadd-**) Tr Ch id., **kallu** Ma, **kaḷḷu** Ma(O), **kal** Ma(Dh) id., **kallu** S, **kal** Ko id. [DED 1158]
587. **kal-** Y to turn

588. **kali-** A to greet and embrace, **kalitānā** Tr to meet and embrace, greet, **kalitānā** Ch(D) to meet, **kalli** Mu to get, **kali** Ma to meet, **kāliyānā** (also forms with *st.* **kali-**) M id., **kali-** S to meet, to be obtained (cf. Hi. *milnā* id.), **kali-** Ko to meet, join with, mingle [DED 1092]
589. **kaliyānā** S-R to steal, **kal-** (**kalt-**) Y id., **kalmaṛ** Y act of stealing, **kallānā** Tr Ph, **kalānā** Ch(D), **kallinā** W to steal, **kal-** Mu Ma, **kall-** S id. [DED 1156]
590. **kalp-** Ma(S) S Ko to mix [DED 1092]
591. **kalla** A uproar, commotion
592. **kallā** M *Dillenia aurea*
593. **kallih-** Mu to shake (bottle, etc.)
594. **kalle** A Y Ch W thief, **kallē**, *pl.* -rk Tr id., **kalwāl** W, **kalvāl**, *pl.* -k/-or Ph id., **kalīr** S-R, **kaller** G Mu, **kalḷe** Ma(Dh) id.; cf. **kaliyānā** [DED 1156]
595. **kav-** A Y Ch to laugh, **kowwānā** Tr to laugh, smile, **kāwānā** W, **kavvānā** Ph to laugh, **kav-** Mu id., *cs.* **kavih-** Mu to make to laugh, **kavna**, **kavtik** Mu joking relation, **kav-** G Ma M S Ko to laugh, *cs.* **kavcah** S, **kavs-** Ko [? cf. Kol. *kayyg-*; etc., DED 1053]
596. **kava** S churning stick [cf. Te. *kavvamu* id.]
597. **kavaral-** Mu (hen) to hatch eggs; cf. **kārānā** id.
598. **kawānj**, *pl.* **kawāsk** Tr a tree called in Hi. *karu-malitā*
599. **kawēli-maṛā** Tr the Kēotī tree (*Ventilago Madras-patana*)
600. **kavṅḡan** Ma sp. fish
601. **kavre** Ma chewing the cud, **kaureh-** Mu to chew the cud [< IA.]
602. **kavṛeyal**, *pl.* -ir Y, **kavral** D crow
603. **kasa** F-H (p. 269) G Mu pool, tank, **kassa** Ma id. [cf. Ta. *kayam*; etc., DED 1049]
604. **kasa** Mu kind of round, thorny fruit
605. **kasangānā** S-R to tremble, **kasangānā**, **kasangitānā** Ph, **kasangīnā**, **kasangitānā** W, **kasengānā** Tr, **kasṅg-** G id.
606. **kasī-** Mu to strike or cut (with axe)
607. **kasur** S Pat. cart, **khasur** Y id.
608. **kaskānā** S-R Tr W Ph Ch(D) to bite, **kask-** Mu Ma S id. [DED 920]
609. **kasum** S-R M straight, **kasum**, **kasumi**, **kasnu** Hislop (*Gayeti*, *Rutluk*, *Mar.*) id., **kassam** L id., **kussum** Tr straight, of a tree, **kussam** L-H straight
610. **kasne** S-R suddenly
611. **kasla** Ma Ko vessel, pot (of metal), small brass pot (pan) [< IA.; cf. Skt. *kaṇsa-*]

612. **kah-** A to count, **kahānā** S-R to measure, **kahcānā**, **kahtānā** Ph id., *cs.* **kahcahtānā** Ph, **kāhtānā** Tr to measure, count, survey, **kāhtānā** W to number, Ch(D) to count, **kah-** Mu, **kaʔ-** Ma to measure, *cs.* **kahih-** Mu
613. **kah-** Mu to tie, fasten up, secure [cf. Kuvi(P) *gah-* to tie, bind]
614. **kahka** Elwin (p. 715) proverb
615. **kahcānā** S-R to grow
616. **kahcer**, *pl.* **-iŋ** Mu cave
617. **kaht-** Ko(B), **kaʔt-** Ma to cut, ? **kah-** Mu to cut
618. **kahle māyānā** Ph to be too hot, **kahlai** Hislop (Go.-S) autumn, **kāhlē maiānā** Tr to be sweating [DED 1237]
619. **kākaŋ** A crow, **kākaŋ(i)**, *pl.* **kākasku** Ma, **kākaŋ**, *pl.* **kākahku** S id.; cf. **kāval** [DED 1197]
620. **kākal**, *pl.* **-ir** Y father's younger brother, **kāki**, *pl.* **-k** Y father's younger brother's wife, **kākel** Y mother's younger sister's husband, **kāka** Ch father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband, **kāki** Ch mother's younger brother's wife, **kāka**, *pl.* **-lor** Mu father's younger brother, step-father, mother's younger sister's husband, **kāki**, *pl.* **-hk** Mu father's younger brother's wife, **kākal**, *pl.* **-or** G S father's younger brother, **kāka** Ma id., M id., step-father, Ko father's younger brother, **kākal**, *pl.* **-or** Ko mother's sister's husband [< IA.]
621. **kāko** S-R Y Ch Ph Mu Ma Ko maternal grandmother, **kākodai** Tr a daughter's mother's mother.
622. **kāc-** Ch to thread a needle, **kācānā** Tr W S-R id., **kāc-** Mu to string garland, Ma to string beads, **kās-** Ko id. [? cf. Ta. *kō*; etc., DED 1809]
623. **kāc-** (**kāst-**) A to dig, **kāc-** Y id.; see **kāt-** to dig
624. **kānjānā** S-R Tr Ph to carry on shoulder, **kānj-** G Mu Ma Ko id. [DED 1193]
625. **kāḍa** Ko shaft of plough [Te. *kāḍa* a shaft]
626. **kāḍe** S-R oil-seed
627. **kāṇḍul** Mu **kāṇḍuli** Ma hornet [cf. Kui *krāṇḍi* id.; etc., DED 938]
628. **kāṇḍe** Ma short, **kaṇḍe** Hislop (Mar.) id.
629. **kātānā** Ch(D) W to dig, **kāt-** G Mu Ma id.
630. **kāti** Tr, **khāṭi** W cliff, bank
631. **kātur**, *pl.* **-k** Ph large sp. tortoise
632. **kātul māṛa** Ko soapnut tree (?)
633. **kānal**, *pl.* **-or** Ma, **kāṛal** M blind, **kāṛa** Ko blind, **kāṛal** Ko blind man, **kāṛo** Ko blind woman [cf. Pa. *kānal* blind; also Hi. *kānā*; etc.; and DED 1209]

634. **kāndul ā-** Ma to become benumbed
635. **kānsanā** L to gather, collect
636. **kāpa**, *pl.* -ṇ G Mu piece
637. **kāpānā** M to heat or warm, **kāp-** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 1219]
638. **kābī-kāṭiāl** Tr the long-legged, brown and yellow centipede
639. **kāmuṣ** Ma(S) month of Caitra (March April)
640. **kāmē** Tr stalk of a spoon, **kāme**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu handle of ladle [*DED* 1216]
641. **kāya** Y Mu Ma M Ko unripe fruit, green fruit, **kaya** A G S id., **kaiā** Tr fruit, **kaiyā**, *pl.* -ng Ch(D) id. [*DED* 1220]
642. **kār** Mu straw for thatching, M grass, **kar** Hislop (Ma) id., L id., herbs
643. **kār-** Mu(W) Ma, **kār** Mu(E), **kārānā** M to dig [cf. Kui *kārpa*, Kūvi Konda Pengo *kār-* to dig]
644. **kārial** A black, **kāryal** D G, **kāriyal** Ma M id., **karial** Ph, **kaṛial** W id., **kareyal** Y Mu(W), **kaṛeyal** Mu(E) id., blue, **karāyāl** L black, **kari** Ko, **karrega** S id.; cf. also **karkāl** id. [*DED* 1073(c)]
645. **kārānā** S-R to hatch, of an egg, **kārāvallānā** Ph id., **kārā** W a hatching hen; cf. **kavaral-** id., also **kēr-** id.
646. **kārgūdi** Ko crow
647. **kārveli** seeds
648. **kārā**, *pl.* -ng Ph young buffalo
649. **kārī** A Mu(E) M arrow, **kār**, *pl.* -iṇ Mu(W), **kār** Ko id., **kān**, *pl.* -iṇ Ma id.
650. **kāre** Ph torn, **kārehak** W a tear (rent)
651. **kārē**, *pl.* -hk Tr Ph head louse
652. **kāl**, *pl.* -k A Y Tr W Ph G Mu Ma M leg [*DED* 1238]
653. **kālum** Tr sweat; cf. **kahle māyānā** [*DED* 1237]
654. **kālo** W G Ma leaf umbrella, **kālo**, *pl.* -hk Ph id., **kālo**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu id.
655. **kālkur** Tr thin as a stick, of men
656. **kālmoḍia** M *Gardenia latifolia* (kurlu)
657. **kālva** A irrigation channel [< Te.]
658. **kāwā** W pupil of the eye
659. **kāvāl** Ch(D), **kāvāl** W, **kāval** Mu crow; cf. also **kākaṣ** id. [*DED* 1197]
660. **kāvṛi** Y, **kāvṛ(i)** G, **kāveṛi** Ma, **kāveṛ** Ko carrying yoke, **kāhaṛi** A shoulder yoke [cf. Te. *kāvaḍi*; etc., *DED* 1193]

661. **kās-** A Y Mu Ma Ko to become hot, to be heated, **kāsānā** Tr W Ph id., **kāsta** M hot; *cs.* **kāsusānā** S-R to heat, **kāsahtānā** W, **kāsuhtānā** Tr id., **kāsih-** Mu Ma id., boil, **kācah-** S id.; cf. also **kāpānā** to heat [DED 1219]
662. **kāsar** Tr the yellow water which comes out of strained rice or other grain, **kaisar** S-R boiled rice gruel, **kāsar** Ch, **kāser** Mu S water of boiled rice, **ka⁷eṛi** Ma id. [? cf. Ta. *kañci*; etc.; DED 927]
663. **kāsu** Ko pice [< Te.]
664. **kāso** A Y tortoise, **kacval** D, **kēcval**, *pl.* -ī Mu(E) id. [< IA.]
665. **kāśra** A halter, Mu rope, string of sling, **kāsār** L rope [< IA.; cf. Mar. *kāsrā* rope, string]
666. **kāhcānā** Tr W Ph to cough [DED 1236]
667. **kikoṛ** **kokoṛ** Mu zig-zag [cf. DED 1689]
668. **kikri** F-H (p. 389) fiddle, **kikrī** S-R a musical instrument, **kikrī** Ph, **kikiṛ** Ko id.
669. **kingeri** Elwin (p. 717), **kīngeri** M *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* (har-singār)
670. **kiccānā** W Ph to weave together (leaf-cups, etc.), **kicc-** Mu to sew, **kis-** Ko to sew (leaf-cup with pin)
671. **kiccānā** Tr to pick bhāji, i.e. green leaves for salads; to sift out bran from flour, **kiccānā** M to pluck [DED 1271]
672. **kicmānā** Ph to pinch, scratch, **kism-** Mu to pinch [cf. Kol. *kism-* to pinch; DED 1271]
673. **kiṭkur**, *pl.* -k Y, **kitkur** Hislop (Go.-S) worms
674. **kiḍḍi** Tr an axe-cut, Ph incision (in tree), **kiḍḍi**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma mark, scratch, wrinkle on forehead [? DED 1290]
675. **kiḍri** Mu tadpole
676. **kiḍītānā** Tr to shred chillies, etc.
677. **kidrī** Ph wood-pecker, **kiḍrī-pittē** [*sic*] Tr, **kider** Mu, **kideṛi** Ma id.
678. **kinan** A cold, **kīnd** L id. [DED 1333]
679. **kindri** Mu a string instrument [cf. Pa. *kindri* id., Kuvi *kineri* (F) guitar, Malt. *kēndre* a musical instrument made of reeds, played with the fingers, Kur. *kendrā* an instrument with two strings; cf. Skt. *kimnarā* and Mayrhofer s.v.]
680. **kiṇrinjtānā** Tr to be nearly, but not quite cooked, of Jaori
681. **kiriṇ-** Mu to be cold, **kiriṅg-** Ko(B), **kiḍāng** M id., **kariṅg**, **koriṅg** L cold
682. **kirgī-maṛā** Tr *Albizzia procera* (gurāṛ tree), **kiriṅgi** M *Albizzia stipulata* (sirisha)
683. **kiriyar** M, **keriyar piṭe** Ko parrot

684. **kirūṭi** S-R nail
685. **kirkawānj** Tr a kingfisher
686. **kirke** Mu blunt
687. **kirknē** (aiānā) Tr to hurt suddenly, shoot, of a pain, **kiḍkne** āyānā S-R to ache
688. **kirc-** Ko to pinch
689. **kirr**, *pl.* -k G Mu, **kīr** L wound [DED 1352]
690. **kirwānj** Tr a scratch [cf. Ta. *kīru* to scratch, etc., DED 1352]
691. **kiṛinj māṭi** Mu kind of tuber [cf. Ta. *kiṛaṅku*, etc., DED 1314]
692. **kiṛkaṛ**, ēṭe **kiṛkaṛ**, *pl.* -ī Mu scorpion
693. **kiṛkwāl** Tr very thin (of a man) [DED 1326]
694. **kiṛta** Ma piece, fragment
695. **killiyānā** S-R to shout, **killitānā** Tr to weep loudly, Ph to cry out, scream, **killitānā** W to chirp, cry out, **kīlitānā** Ch(D) to roar (as a tiger), **kil-** G to cry, **kil-/kill-** Mu to weep, (owl) to hoot, (animals) to cry, *cs.* **kilh-/kilih-** Mu, **kil(i)-** Ma to scream, (child) to cry, **kilānā** M to weep [DED 1311]
696. **killi**, *pl.* -ṇ Ch tick on cows
697. **kille** Mu upper part of comb
698. **killē** Tr the wooden half-ball used in the game of skittles
699. **kis** A ⁵Y Tr W Ph G Mu Ma M S Ko fire [DED 1272]
700. **kiskānā** Tr to pinch, **kisk-** A Mu Ma S [DED 1271]
701. **kīh-** G to collect at one place
702. **kīhkari** Ma sp. bird
703. **kīlānā** Tr, **kīyānā** W, **kiyānā** Ph S-R M to do, **kī-** D Mu S Ma id., *cs.* **kīsahtānā** Ph, **kīh-** Mu; **kīmuṛ** S doing [DED 1628]
704. **kīū** W Ph compassion, **kīval** L mercy [cf. Mar. *kīv* compassion]
705. **kīkāṭi** S-R wild grass
706. **kīke** Mu Ma a small fish, M Ko a fish, **kīl** Ko(C) id. [cf. DED 1050]
707. **kīpād** S-R cowherd
708. **kīrī** W derision (Hi. *ṭhaṭṭā*)
709. **kīrī** W fence (Hi. *ṭaṭṭī*)
710. **kīrkand**, *pl.* -k Tr a whirligig, water-beetle
711. **kukal**, *pl.* -ī Mu male pig
712. **kukur(i)** Ma, **kukuṛ** Ko cock's comb
713. **kukkānā** Tr to go rotten, useless, as san fibre after heavy rain, Ph to rot, *cs.* **kuksahtānā** Ph, **kukkānā** S-R to rot, of hemp

714. **kukrā**, *pl.* -ng Ph heap
715. **kukrā** Tr the wheel on which rope or twine is twisted
716. **kuge** Hislop(Ma) L butterfly, **guge** L id., **guge**, *pl.* -ŋ Mu moth, **gūge** Ma M Ko butterfly [DED 1556]
717. **kung-** Ko to be wrinkled or contracted (skin)
718. **kucca**, **kuccya** S-R bunch
719. **kucca** Ko large basket, **kūca** M basket (big)
720. **kujji** Ph noose, snare, **khujji** Tr noose for snaring quails
721. **kuncam** Ko hub of wheel
722. **kuncam** L a large measure [< Te. *kuncamu*]
723. **kunjar** Ch hair-knot, **kunjā**, *pl.* -ng Tr the knob in the bun of hair tied on the top of the head, **kunjar** Mu coiffure, topknot, **k° kuṭiṇ** Mu hairpins, **kunjāri** Ma hump of bullock, **kunja kelk** Ko plaited hair [cf. Ta. *kuñci* tuft of hair; etc., DED 1368]
724. **kunji** Ma Ko (large) owl [cf. Kui *gunji*; etc., DED 1372]
725. **kunje** Mu kind of tree (Ha. *bōti*)
726. **kunjō-pitte** Tr the Indian tree-pie, magpie
727. **kuṭ-** S to stitch, sew [< Te.]
728. **kuṭa** Ko (large) field for cultivation
729. **kuṭār** Ph chaff
730. **kuṭka** Ph a piece, **kuṭkā** (*sāri*) Tr a half of a loaf of bread, **kuṭki**, **kuṭke** Mu a piece, lump
731. **kuṭṭa**, **guṭṭa** stump of tree, **kuṭṭa** S id., stubble, **kuta** [*sic*] F-H (p. 312) jowari stubble, **guṭṭa** G Ma, **guṭa** Ko stump of tree [cf. Kuvi *guṭṭu* id., Kui *gūṭa* id., DED 1390]
732. **kuṭṭa** Mu post in a house for tying buffaloes, **guṭṭa** Mu id., spoke, of wheel, **gutta** Elwin (p. 713) stake to support flag-poles, **kuṭṭa** *pl.* **kuṭṭā** S pillar, post
733. **kuṭṭēkē** Tr unclad, but not naked, **kuṭeke āyanā** S-R to be naked, **kuṭṭāke** Ph bare, **kuṭāke** Ch(D) naked, **kurāke** W Ph id.
734. **kuḍum** S-R flour ball, **kuddum**, *pl.* **kudduhk** Tr the ball of mahua and flour which Gonds take on journeys as provisions [? cf. DED 1400 and 1414]
735. **kuḍḍu** Mu kind of outdoor game called in Hi. *kabaḍḍī*
736. **kunṭi** S lame (m.f.) [< Te.]
737. **kunṭa** A pool [DED 1389]
738. **kunṭa** S paddy-field; cf. also **kuṭa**
739. **kunḍa** M Ko earthen pot [< Te.]

740. **kunḍalī** Tr stomach of ruminants [*DED* 1377]
741. **kunḍiṛ**, *pl.* -iṛ Mu kind of small drum, **kunḍuṛ** Ma id.
742. **kunḍum**, **kunḍuk** A spring (of water)
743. **kutukal** Elwin (p. 705) memorial menhir, **kotokal** Grigson (p. 334) id.
744. **kutul** L hatred, suspicion, **kotul** L enmity, hatred
745. **kuttul** S-R wooden plank, stool, Tr a stool to sit on, **kuttul** Ch W stool, **kuttul**, *pl.* -k Ph wooden seat, **kuttul**, *pl.* **kuttuhk** (*obl. st.* **kuttud-**) Mu id., **kuttul** M stool; cf. **kud** to sit [cf. *DED* 1438]
746. **kutyār** Ph honey of small bee
747. **kutlī** A armpit, **kutle riyānā** S-R to tickle, **kutke kiānā** Tr to tickle, **kutlī** Tr armpit, **kutlī kiyānā** Ph to tickle
748. **kud-** Ko to sit; cf. **kuttul** [cf. *DED* 1438]
749. **kudaṛ** G spade, **kudaṛ**, *pl.* **kudahk** Mu id., axe, **guddaṛ(i)** Ma spade, hoe, **guddaṛ** M Ko id. [*DED* 1432]
750. **kudal** Mu name of a tree the bark of which is used for making rope
751. **kudī** L calumny
752. **kudur** Mu sand (also said to be Ha.) [cf. Tu *kuduru* sandbank, *DED* 1545]
753. **kudur ḍokke** A sp. lizard, **kidri ḍokke** Ch house lizard, **kudur ḍekke** Mu(N) garden lizard, **kudur ḍokke** Ko sp. lizard [*DED* 1424]
754. **kudka** Ma gizzard
755. **kunam-kay** G elbow, **kunaṇ-kay** Ma, **kunagay** Ko id. (cf. Pa. *kūdanḡey* id.)
756. **kunītānā** Tr to cut off jowar heads with sickle
757. **kunori** M *Careya arborea*
758. **kund gohnī**, **kundāgoh** W Ph elbow
759. **kupar** S-R Ch G Ko hair tied in knot, coiffure, chignon, **kupaṛ**, *pl.* **kupa'k** Ma chignon, **kūpaṛ** Tr topknot of hair [*DED* 1755]
760. **kuppa** A heap, stack, **kupa** Mu, **guppa** Ma, **kuppa** S Ko id., **kupā kiyānā** L to gather together, **kupāhanā** L to gather, collect [*DED* 1440]
761. **kuppl** Ph Hi. bujnā
762. **kuppe** S-R ornament in coiffure
763. **kum** Hislop (Rutluk) smoke
764. **kumuṛ** Ma(S) first Gondī month (May-June)
765. **kumod**, **gumod**, *pl.* -iṛ Mu pumpkin, **kumuṛ(i)** Ma, **kommaṛ** S. **gumuṛ** Ko id. [*DED* 1455]

766. **kum²**- Ma to pluck (fruit)
767. **kumkum āyānā** Ph to be covered with dust, **khum-khum aiānā** Tr to be sprinkled with flour or dust; **khummal**, **kummal** Tr dust
768. **kumbam** S-R rice-ball [cf. Te. *kumbhamu* a heap of boiled rice]
769. **kummal**, *pl.* -ir Y potter, **kummal**, **kummak**, *pl.* **kummalor** Mu, **kumme** (fem.), *pl.* -hk Mu, **kuma(l)**, *pl.* **kumaku** Ma id., **kummal** S, **kumal** Ko id. [cf. Pa. *kummal*; < IA.]
770. **kummi**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma stomach
771. **kural** Hislop (Go.-S) king
772. **kurumne āyānā** S-R to wither, Ph to dry up, perish, **kurumne** (aiānā) Tr., **kurumē aiānā** L-H to dry up completely, of crops
773. **kurumānā** Tr to grind or pound grain in a mortar [*DED* 1536(c)]
774. **kurul** (*obl. st.* **kurud-**), *pl.* **kurusku** Ma armpit
775. **kure** M *Alangium lamarckii*
776. **kureli** W hayfork
- 776a. **kurēhkal** Tr a tall jungle grass, **kurehkāl jāḍi** S-R grass
777. **kuro** Hislop (Go., Gayeti, Maria), L silver [cf. Naik. *khura*, Nk., Kol. (Hislop) *kuro* id.]
778. **kurkal** Ma stone pestle
779. **kurki** S-R Ch Mu S thigh, **kurkī** Tr Ph, **karkī** W id., **koḥki**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma, **kurk**, **kurki** M, **kurku** G Ko id. [*DED* 1527]
780. **kurpārā** Tr a maggot which comes in stale cakes and loaves
781. **kurpum** Ko boil [cf. Te. *kurupu*, *DED* 1482]
782. **kurma** Ma menstruation, **kurma lon** Grigson (p. 334) menstruation hut; cf. **kuṛma**
783. **kurmal** Pat. shepherd [< Te. *kuruma* a caste of shepherds]
784. **kurmi** Tr the harder part of rice, kodon, etc., which remains after grinding, **kurmi** W Ph LSI (Betul, p. 499) chaff
785. **kurra** A Ch G Mu Ma Ko, **kurrā** Tr W Ph, **kura** Y M male calf, bull-calf [*DED* 1497]
786. **kurrā** Ph whip
787. **kurrā** Ph short, of stature [cf. Ta. *kuru*; etc., *DED* 1537]
788. **kurri** Ph riot, tumult
789. **kurlū**, **gurlū** Ph sp. tree (Hi. *gullū*)
790. **kurval**, *pl.* -ī Mu owl, **kurval(i)** Ma sp. small owl
791. **kurvi** A Y Ma earthen cooking pot, **kurvi** W earthen jar, **kurve** W pitcher (black) for cooking [cf. Kuī (K) *kuri* pot, Kuvi *kurri* (gramophone record, Vizag district) id.]

792. **kurs**, *pl.* -**k** A Tr antelope, deer, **kurs** Y Ch Ma S id. [DED 1485]
793. **kursi** F-H (p. 391) *Gmelina arborea*, S-R hardu tree, white tree, **kurši-maṛa** Tr the hardu tree (*Grewia rothii*), also the siwan, **khursī** W Ph khamer tree (*Gmelina arborea*), **kurs** Mu siwna tree, **kurus** M *Gmelina arborea* (siwna)
794. **kuṛal** Ma spider, **k° bāki** Ma spider's web
795. **kuṛu** W hill, **kuṛo** Ph mountain, forest [DED 1548]
796. **kuṛer**, *pl.* **kuṛehku** S rivulet, **kūḍer** S-R river, stream, **kuyaṛ(i)** Ma stream, small river, **kuer** M river, **kuyer** Ko id., **kūral** LSI (Patna, p. 526) rivulet, **kuvaṛai** Ma(S) id.
797. **kuṛo**, **kuro** Ph a measure of five seers, **kuṛo**, *pl.* -**ṇ** Mu a measuring basket, a measure = 1 paeli [cf. DED 1517, also Gad. (Oll.) *kurve* a measure]
798. **kuṛka** A ear-ring
799. **kuṛdum-maṛā** Tr the tree called in Hi. kar, or a tree very like it
800. **kuṛma** Ko hut, outhouse
801. **kuṛmuṭ-** Mu to bow down head as a mark of respect
802. **kuṛhuttāna** Tr to take off skirt, to shake roasted mahua in a basket to get rid of the fibrous part, **kurahtānā** Ph to take off (clothes, ornaments), **kuḍūsānā** S-R to undress, **kuṛ?**- Ma to take off (clothes), **kuṛh-/kuṛah-** S id. [cf. Kui *kṛuhpa* to undo, take off, etc.]
803. **kul-** Mu (cheeks) to sink in (as in **bukaṇ kultuṇ**), **kul-** Ma id.
804. **kulum** A Y Ch G Mu Ko pus, **kullum** Tr the matter, or pus, in a boil [DED 1508]
805. **kulsā** Ph stool
806. **kusa** A ploughshare, **kuše** Y id. [< IA., cf. Skt. *kuśa-*]
807. **kusai** S-R silently, noiselessly
808. **kusattī** W Ph fox
809. **kuskusa vaṛk-** Mu to whisper [cf. DED 1365]
810. **kusta** Mu handle of spade
811. **kustarī** Ph mongoose, **kustiṛ**, *pl.* -**i** Ko kind of rat (ghūs musa)
812. **kusri** Y cooked pulses, **kuṣṛi** Ch dal, **kusri** Tr cooked pulse, W vegetables, **kusir**, **kusri** Mu cooked vegetable, **kuse**, **kusiri** S, **kusiṛ** Ko id., **kusir(i)** Ma cooked vegetable, dal, **kusir** Pat. vegetables, **kusor** L herbs, vegetables [DED 1467]
813. **kussānā** S-R to drop, Tr to drop off, or out (of leaves), to fall, Ph to drop off, *ca.* **kussahtānā** Ph to remove skin, **kus-** G to fall off, **kus-**, **gus-** Mu to fall off (hair, feathers, etc.), **kus-** Ma S to fall off, or out, **kusam** S slough of snake, **kusp-** Ko to take off (shirt) [DED 1363]

814. **kusso** W web
815. **kuhascānā** Tr to bark, of a dog, or to growl
816. **kuhi** A Y well [< IA.]
817. **kuhkār** Tr fog, mist
818. **kūey** M *Flacourtia ramontchi*, **kūē-marā** Tr the Mēnhar tree, used to poison fish
819. **kūcānā** Tr to clean or empty thoroughly, of a grain bin, etc., Ph to wipe, cleanse, cs. **kūcahtānā** Ph, **kūc-** Mu to cleanse, scrape (tongue)
820. **kūcīnā** W to scratch violently
821. **kūcō** Tr, **kuco** Ch mother's younger sister, **kuci** Mu id., Ma M father's younger brother's wife, **kusi** Ko id., mother's sister
822. **kūnj**, pl. **kūsk** Mu hoe, Elwin (p. 703) shouldered digging stick, **kūnj** Ko crow-bar
823. **kūṭa**, pl. -ṇ A Ch Mu forearm, cubit, **kūṭā** W Ph id.
824. **kūṭānā** Tr to go lame (usually of animals), **kuṭānā** S-R id., **kuṭal** S-R lame, **kūṭal** Ma id., **kūṭa** M id., **kuṭahānā** M to limp, **kūṭa** Ko lame, **kūṭal** Ko a lame man, **kūṭ-** Mu to hop on one leg, to limp [DED 1408]
825. **kūṭinj** Tr the wild Bhindi (*Hibiscus esculentus*)
826. **kūṭinj** Tr a stone-fall trap for birds [DED 1563]
827. **kūṭ-** Mu pus to be formed in wound
828. **kūna** Ma uncastrated pig, **kūṇa** Ko male pig
829. **kūnī** Tr large leaf platter, W Ph plate of leaves, **kuṇi** S-R leaf-plate, **kūṇi** G S id., **kuṇ ḍapa** Ma, **kuṇi** M id.
830. **kūmul** Ph fart
831. **kūrkāna** S-R Tr Ph to doze, to nod in sleepiness, **kurkinā** W, **kūrka-** Ch Mu Ma Ko id., **kūrka** Y S sleep, **kūrki** Ph sleepiness, drowsiness, **kurki** W sleep, **kūrmuṇ** S sleep [DED 1582]
832. **kūrgāṭā** Tr a curse
833. **kūr-** S to join, associate with, **gūḍ-** Mu to assemble [< Te. *kūḍu*, DED 1562]
834. **kūṛānā** Tr to topple over of a vessel, or a boulder on the hill-side, to founder of a bullock, **kūḍānā** S-R to topple down, **kurānā** S-R to roll over, **gūr-** Mu to roll over, spill (*intr.*), **gūr-** Ma to lie down to sleep, **kūr-** Ko tree to fall, **kūr-** Ko to fell
835. **kūla**, pl. -ṇ A Mu buttock, **kulla** Ma id., **kula** G Hislop (Go.-S) id. [DED 1585]
836. **kūli** Ko wages [< Te. *kūli*, DED 1586]

837. **kūsānā** Ph to crow, **khūsānā** W id., **kur-kūse** W dawn, **kor-kussānā** Tr cock to crow, **kor kusek** A at cock-crow, **kūs-** Y Ch Mu Ma Ko to crow [DED 1551]
838. **kūsk-** Ko to shave (beard)
839. **kūhk** G Mu Ko (*sing., pl.*) mushroom(s), **kūnji**, *pl.* **kūhku** Ma mushroom [cf. Kui *kūnd.*, etc., DED 1573]
840. **kekrenḡ** Elwin (p. 527) a musical rasp
841. **keja** Mu paddy [cf. Kur. *khes*, Malt. *qeso* id., DED 1609]
842. **kene kene** Ko gently, **kenek** L silent [cf. Kui *kin* silence, *kin inba* to be silent]
843. **ker-** A Y to put on, wear, *cs.* **kerus-** Y, **karrānā** Tr W Ph to put on (waist-coat, shoe, ornament, etc.), **karr-** Ch id., **karstānā** Tr to put clothes on another, **ker-**, **kar-** G to put on, wear shoes, **karr-** Mu to put on (shirt, bangles, etc.), **kaṛ-** Ma, **keṛ-** Ma(Dh) to put on, wear (shoes, etc.), **kerdānā** M to put on, wear, **ker-** Ko Ś to put on (shirt, ornaments, etc.)
844. **keral(i)** Ma hump of bullock
845. **kerān** M *Schrebera swietenoides*
846. **kerōḍa** Ma bow-string
847. **kel**, *pl.* **-k** A Y G Ko hair, Mu id., feather, **kel**, *pl.* **-ku** Ma S hair, **kelk** M id., **kelku** Pat. L id. [DED 1642]
848. **kevi**, *pl.* **kevk** A ear, **kevi**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Y id., **kavvi** Ch, **kawī**, *pl.* **kauk** Tr, **kawī** W, **kavvī**, *pl.* **kavk/kauk** Ph id., **kevi** G, **kavi**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu, **kōvi**, *pl.* **kevk** Ma, **kev** M, **kevvu**, *pl.* **kevku** S id., **kev**, *pl.* **-k** Ko id. [DED 1645]
849. **kesuṛ-** Ko to ask, request [cf. DED 1612]
850. **keser** G Ko knife, **keseṛ** Ma id., **kaser** Mu big knife, S knife, M dagger, knife
851. **keskuḍ** (**kaskuḍ**) S-R steps
852. **keh-** A Y to shut, **kehtānā** Tr, **kahtānā** Ph id., *cs.* **kahcahtānā** Ph, **kah-** Ch to shut, **kehci siyānā** Ch(D) to close, **keh-** G id., **kah-**, **keh-** Mu to shut, to fasten up, secure (a bund), **ke²maṛ** Ma mat-door (cf. **maṛ** Ma mat), **keh-** Ma(S) to shut door, **keh-** Ko to shut, to dam (stream) [DED 1648]
853. **kēkre-maṛā** Tr the Tūn tree
854. **kēnj-** A Y Ch to hear, **kēnjānā** Tr W Ph id., *cs.* **kencahtānā** W Ph to make hear, preach, teach, **kēncutānā** Ch(D) to inform, **kēnj-** Mu Ma Ko to hear, **kēnjānā** M id. [DED 1677]
855. **kēp-** A Y to guard, watch a field, **kēpānā** Tr W Ph to watch, guard, take care of, **kētul** (*obl. st.* **kētud-**) Mu hut in field (for watching), **kētul(i)** Ma temporary shed in field, **kēpānā** M to lurk, **kēp-** Ko to keep watch, **kētul** Ko machan [DED 1192; cf. also Ta. *cēval* watching, *cēval-āḷ* watchman in corn-field]

856. **kēy-** A Y Ch D Mu to call, **kēiānā** Tr to summon, **kēānā** W to call, **kēitānā**, **kēyānā** Ph id., **kēy-** Ma id., (peacock) to cry, **kēyānā** M to call, **kēy-** S id., (owl) to hoot, **kēy-** Ko (animal) to call [*DED* 1658]
857. **kēr-** S to hatch eggs; cf. **kārānā** id.
858. **kēri** S-R spine, **khēri** Tr the ridge on each side of the spine
859. **kēre** A Y plantain, banana, **kērā** Ph id., **kēra** Mu(W), **kēri**, *pl.* -ŋ Mu(E) id., **kēri** Ma M, **kēra** Ko id. [*< IA.*]
860. **kēra** A Y forest, jungle, **kenna** S-R id., **kērā** Ph forest, wild, e.g. **k° paddi** wild pig, **kherā** W wild, **kaira** Hislop (Go.-S) forest, **gēra** G Ma M jungle, forest, **kēra** S forest
861. **kēsar** Ch comb of cock
862. **kēsar māṭi** Mu kind of tuber
863. **kēslā marā** Tr *Grewia tiliaefolia* (dhāman), **kēsla** Ch, **kesla marā** S-R, **kehlā** Mu, **kē'la** Ma, **kehela** M id. [cf. Kui(K) *kehel deḍḍi* dhāman tree, (W) *keheli* sp. tree, the wood of which is used for handles of weapons and tools, Konḍa *kējra*, *kējla* dhāman tree]
864. **kaimā** W mundi grain, *Sphaeranthus indicus*
865. **kaimā** Ph hardu tree
866. **kaisar** Ch broom, **kaisār** W Ph, *pl.* -k Ph, **keysar** A, **kaiśer** S-R, **kaser** Y, **kasuri** G, **kasur**, *pl.* **kasuhk** Mu, **kaisur**, *pl.* **kaisuhku** S, **kacur** Ko id.
867. **koi** Tr Adam's apple; breast bone
868. **koiā** Tr roasted mahua
869. **koko** S-R child, F-H (p. 368) brother-in-law (husband's younger brother)
870. **kokoḍal** Mu heron, duck [cf. *DED* 1767]
871. **kokki** A hoe
872. **kokko** Mu kind of outdoor game
873. **kokkōḍēr**, **kokkōḍiāl** Tr the *pāri* or tribal division which reveres scorpions, and smiles when stung by them
874. **koṅga** Ma Ko crane [cf. Te. *koṅga*, *DED* 1767]
875. **kocihtānā** W to dig
876. **koci** Grigson (p. 333) a man's dancing skirt
877. **koccānā** S-R to strain; cf. **korusānā**
878. **koji** F-H (p. 431) footprint, **kojji** S-R leg [*sic*], Ph sign, Mu Ma footprint, *pl.* -ŋ Mu Ma, **koj**, *pl.* -iŋ Ch id., **koji**, *pl.* -ŋ G id., **gonju** Ko id. [cf. Kui *koja*, Kuvi(Su) *kojja* id.; cf. also Hi. *khōj*-, etc.]
879. **konjih-/konjh-** Mu to remove

880. **koṭa** Y cowshed, **koṭam**, *pl.* **koṭak** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 1713]
881. **koṭum** Mu forest
882. **koṭela** A mallet, **koṭela**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu drum-stick, **koṭela** Ma id.
883. **koṭēl** Mu, **koṭṭeli** Ma, **koṭel uppe** Ko sp. rat
884. **koṭorla**, **koṭorli** Mu shed for goats
885. **koṭorli**, *pl.* **koṭorlī** Mu antelope; cf. **koḍral**
886. **koṭka** S-R shed, **koṛka** W G Mu Ma cowshed, **korka**, **kurka** Ph id. [cf. Ta. *kottakai*; etc., *DED* 1713]
887. **koṭka piṭṭe** S-R Ch sparrow, **koṛka piṭṭe** Ma id.
888. **koṭṭ-** A to hoe, **koṭṭānā** S-R to peck, to pierce leaves for platters, **koṭustānā** S-R to prick, **koṭ-** Y to pierce, **koṭṭānā** Tr to peck at, as birds in the hand, to sew leaves together, **goṭṭānā** Tr to poke or thrust at, with stick or fingers, **koṭṭānā** Ph to pierce, thrust, *cs.* **koṭsahtānā** Ph, **koṭ-** Mu to cut with axe, **koṭānā** M to sew, **koṭ-** S id., Ko to strike with horn [cf. *DED* 1717, 1718]
889. **koṭṭo man-** Ko to be silent
890. **koḍal**, *pl.* **koḍahk** Mu kind of deer (often **koḍal māṇ**), **koḍā māṇ** L blue bull, **khodḍa māṇ** S-R id. [cf. Pa. *guḍva nilgai*]
891. **koḍi** A point, **koḍḍi** Mu tip of bow (in *vil koḍḍiṇ*), **koḍḍi** S end, tip, **koḍḍi** Tr tender tip or shoot of a plant or tree [*DED* 1704]
892. **koḍo māṭi** Mu kind of tuber
893. **koḍral**, *pl.* **koḍrahk** D Mu antelope, **koḍral** Ma id, cf. **koṭorli**
894. **konḍa** S-R brow, **kunḍa** A id., **kōṇḍā** Tr eye-brow, **kunkunda** W id., **konḍa** G Mu Ma M Ko eye, **konḍā** L id.
895. **konḍa buṛkum** A sp. mushroom
896. **konḍi kiyānā** S-R to block
897. **konḍebuk** Mu kind of snail, **kōṇḍā-bukkī** Tr a snail, **konḍe** Ma id.
898. **konḍra** Ma a small basket
899. **kotol(i)** M *Randia uliginosa*
900. **kotta** S coin, pice
901. **kodāl** L blind person
902. **kodeli** M *Bauhinia purpurea* (kanchan)
903. **koddāṅ** Tr kodon (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), **kuddā** Ph, **kodda** Ma id.
904. **kodda pāyānā** S-R to stumble, **koddo jīānā** Tr, **khodor peh-** Mu, **koddor pe²-** Ma id.
905. **kondal** M dumb, **kāṇḍāl** L id. [cf. Pa. *kondal* id.]
906. **kopa** S-R small earthen vessel, **kōpa** Tr small earthen pot

907. **kopa** Mu post
908. **kopar**, *pl.* -**k** Y elbow
909. **kope** W soft
910. **kopē** Ph leaf-shoot
911. **koppir**, *pl.* **koppihk** Mu leveller (for breaking sods)
912. **koma** Ko branch of tree (small) [< Te.]
913. **koya** S-R Gond, **koitād** S-R Gond woman, **koitur**, *pl.* **kōitōrk**, **koitōr** Tr a Gond male; *fem.* **kōitār**, *pl.* **kōitahk** Tr, **koitor** W Ph a Gond, **koitār** W Ph a Gondin, **koy** Y G, **koya** Ch a Gond male, **koytar**, *pl.* **koytahk** Y Ch Gond woman, **koytor** Mu a Gond man, **koytar**, *pl.* **koytahk** Mu a Gond woman, **koytor** M husband, **koytand**, *pl.* **koytar** Ko Koya man [DED 1811]
914. **koy-** A to reap, **koiyānā** S-R to gather fruit, **koyānā** S-R to cut, **koy-** Y to reap, cut, pluck (fruit), **kōiyānā** Tr to gather berries, mangoes, etc., especially to harvest wheat or crops (it does not mean to cut), **koīānā** W to cut, harvest, **kuyyānā** W to reap, **koiyānā**, **kuiyānā** Ph to reap, cut, **koyānā** Ch(D) to cut (grass, etc.), **koy-** D to cut (with sickle), **koy-** G Mu S to pluck, cut with sickle, harvest, **koy-** Ma to cut, **koyānā** M to harvest, **koy-** Ko to cut (tree, corn, etc.), pluck (fruit), **koyal** Ko stubble [DED 1763]
915. **koyāl** L deaf
916. **koyye** Ko thorn, quill of porcupine [< Te. *koyya*]
917. **kor** A Y G fowl, hen, **korr** Tr, **khurr** W, **kurr** Ph, **korh** Driberg, **korr** Mu Ko, **koṛ**, *pl.* **koḥku** Ma id. [DED 1768]
918. **kori-** A Ch to shave, **kōritānā** Tr to cut the hair, shave, **koritānā**, **korritānā**, **koṛitānā** Ph to shave, **kori-** G S Ko id., **korri-**, **korī-** Mu, **koṛi** Ma, **korānā** M id. [DED 1870]
919. **kor(i)-** Ma to crawl, creep, **koritānā**, **koṛitānā** Ph id., **koṛitānā** W **koḍitānā** Ch(D) id., **koṛitānā** Tr to crawl, of a child
920. **kori** F-H (p. 362) climbing beans, **korī shengā** S-R beans; cf. **sengā**
921. **koruku** L crane [DED 1767]
922. **kor-ulli** Ko garlic
923. **korusānā** S-R to strain; cf. **koccānā**
924. **korekal** A earwax, **koranged** W Ph, **koṛngel** Ch, **koṛnguli** Ma, **korveli** Mand. id.
925. **koroda** S-R delicacy
926. **korop** A Y Mu buttermilk, **korrop** Ch Tr, **kurrop** W Ph, **korrup** S id.
927. **korkānā** S-R Ph to gnaw, **kōrkānā** Tr id., **palku kork-** Mu to gnash teeth, **koḥk** Ma to bite, nibble, gnaw, **kork-** S to gnaw, **palku kork-** S to gnash teeth [DED 1798]

928. **kor-būla** Ko collar-bone
929. **korvi** A Y Ch D Mu, *pl.* -ŋ Y D Mu cheek, **korvī** Ph, **korwi** W, **kōrwī** Tr, **kārvi** Haig id. [DED 1655]
930. **koṛmi** Ma kind of cake
931. **koṛal** D G mongoose, **koṛal**, *pl.* -ī Mu(E), **koṛal**, *pl.* **koṛasku** Ma id.
932. **koṛi** Mu courtyard
933. **koṛi** G ditch, hole, Ma grave [cf. DED 1511]
934. **koṛi** Ko leaf-shoot, **koṛkila** Mu new leaf [cf. DED 1787]
935. **koṛi-** Ko to row, **koṛī-** Mu to stir with ladle
936. **koṛiyaṛ** Ch son's wife, **koṛiār**, **koṛiyār** W id., **koryār**, *pl.* **koryāhk**, **koryāsk** Ph id., **koriār**, *pl.* **koriāhk** Tr daughter-in-law, **koṛiyar**, *pl.* **koṛiyahk** D id., **koṛiyaṛ**, *pl.* **koṛiyar** Mu id., sister's daughter, younger brother's wife, **koṛiyaṛ** G younger brother's wife, **koṛiaṛ**, *pl.* **koṛiasku** Ma daughter-in-law, **koyaṛ** Ma(Dh) id., **koṛiyaḍ**, **koṛiyar** S son's wife, sister's daughter [DED 1787]
937. **koṛē** Mu hirua pulse, **koṛi**, *pl.* -ŋ Ma kulthī, **koṛe** Ko horse gram [cf. DED 1790]
938. **koṛop** Tr a double handful, **karwē kiānā** Tr (Vol. I, p. 65) to beseech, **karwe kiānā** Tr to pray to a god, **karve kiyānā** S-R to worship, **koṛv ar-** Mu to worship with folded hands, **koṛov** Ma folded hands, double handful, **koṛk menḍu** Ma a full double handful, **korov kiyānā** L to worship
939. **koṛk(u)** Mu log of wood
940. **koṛta** Ma(S) month of Bhādra (Aug.-Sept.); new paddy is worshipped in this month, **koṛta lenj** M October month [cf. DED 1787]
941. **koṛpanj**, *pl.* **koṛpahk** Mu pit, pit to trap animals [cf. DED 1511]
942. **koṛ māv** M sambar, **koṛmam** Ko id.
943. **koṛmul māṭ** Ko kind of tuber
944. **koṛvinj** A fat, **kurwīnj** W, **koṛvenj** Mu, **koṛvonj** Ma, **koṛvunji** Ma(S), **koṛvos** Ko id., **korū-** Mand. to become fat [DED 1784]
945. **koṛs-** A to sprout, **kors-** Ch id., **kōṛsānā** Tr id., to grow (trees, plants, etc.), **koṛs-** Mu Ma S (new leaf) to sprout [DED 1787]
946. **kol** Mu tank [cf. Te. *kolanu*, DED 1580]
947. **kola** Ko kind of sickle
948. **kollusānā** S-R to mend implements, **kolmi** S-R a smithy, **kolstānā**, **kulsānā** Ph to forge, **kōlstānā** Tr to repair, of ploughshares [cf. DED 1773, and for **kolmi**, cf. DED 1774]
949. **kolsānā** M to measure, **kols-** Ko id. [< Te. *koluca*, DED 1517]

950. kove A Ko, kovve Y Ph D Mu S, kowwē Tr, kōve Ch Ma, koye M red-faced monkey [DED 1781]
951. koselā L fat (*adj.*) [DED 1784]
952. koskā L box
953. koss- Ch Mu Ma to winnow (with side-way motion), kōssānā Tr to sift in a supa, with a side-long swing, kussitānā, kossānā Ph to winnow [DED 1782]
954. kosso S-R Ch soot, kossō Tr soot at bottom of cooking pot, kosso, kosoy Mu, kosoyi G, kosoy Ma soot, kusso W Ph smoke
955. koh- Mu to tend cattle, kohval Mu cowherd, kohāna Pat. to graze (*tr.*)
956. kohare kīānā W to pour
957. kohalā W Ph *Panicum miliare*, kuṭki grain, kōhlā Tr, ko'la Ma, kohala S id. [DED 1797]
958. kohoṛa D rivulet, kohṛa G stream, ko'ṛa Ma pit
959. kohkānā S-R Tr W Ph to crush, pound, to butt, gore, to prick, puncture, tattoo, kohk- Mu (fowl) to peck, to gore, kohk- G to thresh (with flail), ko'k- Ma to peck, to butt, kohk- Ko (hen) to peck [DED 1717]
960. kohkā marā S-R bhilwa tree, kōhkā marā Tr. *Semecarpus anacardium*, bhilwa, kohkā W Ph id., kohka Y Ch Mu, ko'ka Ma, kohoka M id.
961. kohmēlī, koemelī Tr the Amtia tree (*Bauhinia malabarica*)
962. kōkaṛ Ma wife's younger sister
963. kōkōcī Tr a large wooden fork or hook, used for hanging ploughs on [cf. DED 1689]
964. kōṭānā Tr to apply milk or milky sap to a sore place
965. kōṭi L male, k° paḍi boar
966. kōḍwāṛī Tr the Kachnar tree (*Bauhinia purpurea*), koḍwāṛī Tr (Vol. I, p. 62) id.
967. kōḍa Tr horse, koṛā W Ph, khoḍḍa S-R id., khoḍa Y, koḍa Ch(D) id., kōḍa D Mu Ma, koḍa M id.
968. kōḍā- kuṛī Tr a thorny plant, khoḍḍa khorī S-R a tree
969. kōṇṭa G corner [DED 1709(b)]
970. kōtnī Tr a purse or bag, such as Gond girls carry
971. kōnaṛ, *pl.* kōnahk Mu shed for hens
972. kōnda A Y Ch D G Mu Ma M Ko bullock, ox, kōṇḍā Tr [*sic*], koṇḍā W [*sic*], kondā Ph id. [DED 1837]
973. kōnmana Tr handsome, of girls

974. **kōpadulli** Tr the vegetable medicine called in Hi. baibirang, **kōpaduldul** Ph id.
975. **kōpal**, *pl.* -or Ch D Mu Ma cowherd, **kōpāl**, *pl.* -ōṛ Tr a contemptuous term of abuse, applied to Gaiki graziers, **kopāl** W, **kopā**, **kopāl** Ph herdsman, **kōpa golal** S id.; *fem.* **kōpe**, *pl.* -hk Mu, **kope**, *pl.* -hk Ph [cf. Pa. *kōp-* to tend cattle; etc., *DED* 1838]
976. **kōpā-sārī** Tr wheat cakes cooked in ghee or oil
977. **kōpe**, **marka kōpe** Mu kind of insect
978. **kōbena rōṇḍā** Tr a small tree, species unknown
979. **kōr** Mu hamlet (usually in the combination **nār-kōr**)
980. **kōr**, *pl.* **kōhk** Tr W Ph A Ch Mu Ko horn, Tr branch of tree, **kōrri**, *pl.* **kōhku** G id., **kōṛ**, *pl.* **kōḥku** Ma horn, **kohk** M branch, **kōr**, *pl.* **kōhku** S horn [*DED* 1824]
981. **kōr-** Ma to cast net [cf. *DED* 1847]
982. **kōrā** Tr W Ph bosom, lap, **kōra** Ch(D) bosom, **kora** F-H (p. 218) lap, S-R side, **kōr** S-R stomach, side
983. **kōṛ**, *pl.* -k Tr a sheaf in the field
984. **kōṛjānā** Tr to become thin in cooking
985. **kōṛwā**, *pl.* -ng Tr a pole for roofing; ? **korvā** Ph = Hi. malgā
986. **kōla**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu another name for ḍanḍar dance, **kōla pāṭa** Mu kind of song associated with ḍanḍar dance
987. **kōlā phukī** Tr the small kind of bee which makes small combs on bushes, **kōla phūki** Ch sp. small bee
988. **kōla** A shaft of arrow, **kōlā** Tr a thin twig or stick, **kōlā** W Ph stick, rod, a blade of grass, straw, **kōla** G Mu Ma Ko handle of plough, sickle, knife, etc. [*DED* 1852]
989. **kōlal** M cripple
990. **kōlial** A jackal, **koilal** S-R fox, **kolhayāl** W Ph, **kōlyal** Y, *pl.* -ir, **kōlyal** Mu, **kōliyal** M S jackal, **kōyla** Ko fox [cf. Pa. *gōli*; < IA., cf. Mar. *kōlhā*, *kōlā*; etc.]
991. **kōsur** Mu a government servant, a paik, Elwin (p. 701) word used for outsiders and strangers, a paik, **kosur** Ph, **koshur** W a Hindu man, **kostār**, *pl.* **kostāhk** Ph, **koshtār** W a Hindu woman, **kosh** Ph W the Hindi language [cf. Kuvi(S) *kohe'esi*, *pl.* *kōska* peon, constable, Konḍa *kōslaen*, *pl.* *kōsku* peon]

Kh

992. **khaṭṭī** Tr the tall kundā grass
993. **khaṇḍī** Mu a measure equivalent to 20 paelis
994. **khayur** A khadira tree, **khayyur** S id. [< IA.]

995. **kharrā** Ph frost
 996. **kharsī** W, **kharsī**, **karsī** Ph manure
 997. **khaṛa** A pebble [< Mar. *khaḍā* small piece of stone]
 998. **khaṛpaṛē** Tr kind of fish
 999. **kharyal** A tiger, **kariyāl** Haig panther [cf. Kol. **keḍiak**; etc., *DED* 1059(b)]
 1000. **khāk** Tr Ch direction, side
 1001. **khāṇḍum**, *pl.* **khāṇḍk** Tr flesh, **khāṇḍum** S-R mutton, flesh, **khāṇḍ** Ch meat, flesh, **khāṇḍum** Ch(D), **khāṇḍk** Ph flesh [cf. Te. *kaṇḍa*, etc., *DED* 988]
 1002. **khirka** Ph herd of cattle
 1003. **khirkhiro** Ph thin
 1004. **khujji** Ph kind of root, tuber
 1005. **khuṭnī** Ph (Hi. *caulāi kī bhāji*, i.e. the vegetable *Amaranthus polygamus*)
 1006. **khudakō** (**kīānā**) Tr to make an umbrella-hood out of a blanket, to keep off the rain
 1007. **khuddā** Ph a blow, push, knock
 1008. **khumrī** Ph umbrella
 1009. **khūdī** the dust of gram, tuar, etc.
 1010. **khēkre** A Y, **kēkre** Ch D G crab [< IA.]
 1011. **khēkre kōlial** A fox, **khēkrī** Tr, **khēkrī** Ch id. [< IA.]
 1012. **khokla** A, **khokī** Ph cough [< IA.]
 1013. **khorum** S-R time
 1014. **khōcī** Tr a single handful, **khōcī** Ph id.

G

1015. **gagra** Y G dust
 1016. **ganḡa** Ma darkness, mist [cf. Ta. *kaṅkul* darkness, *DED* 1073(a)]
 1017. **ganḡara** S big earthen pot [< IA.]
 1018. **gajji**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu a mole
 1019. **gajji** Ma M S, **gajju** Ko itch [< Te. *gajji*, *DED* 925]
 1020. **gaṭṭi** G kind of fish, **gaṭ** Mu id. (= Ha. *ṭeṇnā*)
 1021. **gaṭṭi** Mu joint, Ma knot in rope, joint in bamboo, **gaṭ**, **gaṭi** Ko knot [< IA.]
 1022. **gaṭṭi** Ko very [< Te. *gaṭṭi* hard, strong]
 1023. **gaṭ pāpe** Ko Adam's apple

1024. **gaḍa** Ko clod of earth [< Te. *gaḍḍa*]
1025. **gaḍuṇ** Mu near
1026. **gaḍe** S-R jowar bunch [< cf. Mar. *ghaḍ*]
1027. **gaḍel** Mu, **gaḍeli** Ma kind of rat
1028. **gaḍḍi** A Y black-faced monkey, **gaḍḍē** Haig id. (male) [cf. *DED* 956]
1029. **gaḍḍi** M, **gaḍḍu** Ko grass [< Te. *gaḍḍi*]
1030. **gaḍḍo** M beard, **gaḍḍok** (pl.) Ko id., chin, **gaḍḍem** S beard [*DED* 970]
1031. **gaḍ mara** Mu kind of tree
1032. **gaḍsi kiyānā** S-R to wear
1033. **gaḍānā** S-R, **gaḍ-** Y to enter, to pierce, of a thorn, **gaḍḍinā** W, **gaḍḍānā** Ph to bury itself, of a thorn, **gaḍḍānā** Tr [*sic*] to be embedded or buried, **gaḍ-** G Mu Ma to pierce (of thorn)
1034. **gate** L field
1035. **gatēli-pōtī** Tr kind of necklace
1036. **gaḍa** Ko kite [< Te. *gadda* id.]
- 1036a. **gadiya** Ph palm of hand
1037. **gadeya** Ko granary [cf. Pa. *gadeya*; < Ha.]
1038. **gadhāl** W Ph Ch(D) ass, **gadhāl**, pl. -ī Mu, **gadāl** M id. [< IA.]
1039. **gana**, **ḡana-kay** Ko wrist [cf. *DED* 974]
1040. **gandal**, pl. -ir A kite, **gandhal** S-R eagle, **gandāl**, pl. **gandāsku** Ma kite
1041. **gandung**, pl. **ganduhk** Tr the stone missile impelled by the foot in a game of skittles
1042. **gandhēl** Tr a large yellow house hornet [*DED* 938]
1043. **gannēri** A oleander [cf. Te. *gannēru*]
1044. **gapene** F-H (p. 204) quickly, suddenly, **gapnē** Tr quickly, greedily (used of eating only), **gapne** Ph quickly
1045. **gappa**, **goppa** Mu basket, bag [cf. Pa. *gappa*; etc., *DED* 1041]
1046. **gabbu** Ko bad smell, stink [< Te.]
1047. **gamḍi** A, **gamṛi** G blanket [< IA.]
1048. **gamṛi-ghūlā** Tr the large stomach of ruminants
1049. **gaytal**, pl. -or Mu village priest, **gayta** Ma headman, merchant, **gaytal**, pl. **gaytar** Ma(S) a Maria [cf. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Index s.v. *gaitā*, *gaintā*]
1050. **garem** Mu nest inside ant-hill, **garum(i)** Ma id.

1051. **garcā** Tr W Ph, **garca** Ch comb
1052. **garj-** A to thunder, **garj-** (**bājā garjana**) Mu(E) to sound, of musical instruments [< IA.]
1053. **garnjo** Ko eclipse
1054. **garba** Ko egg [cf. Pa. *kerba*, DED 1074]
1055. **garre** Ko near
1056. **garva** Ko toothless
1057. **garha** Mu a boil
1058. **garī** A, **garri** Mu fish-hook [cf. Ha. *garī* id.]
1059. **gaṛkā** Tr a small cake of urad or mung, cooked in oil, **garka** F-H (p. 311) a *dal*-cake
1060. **gaṛcne** Mu suddenly (of swallowing with a gulp)
1061. **gaṛda** Mu Ma cave, hole (of rat)
1062. **gaṛvāl** Mu one who works in brass
1063. **galgā** Tr the plant *rāj-girrā* grown in *bāris*
1064. **gāj** W Ph lightning [< IA., cf. Hi. *gāj*]
1065. **gāṭo** W Ph boiled rice, **ghāṭo** A Y, **gāṭo** G Mu Ma id., S bread, M food
1066. **gāṇḍo** Mu man of the weaver caste, *fem.* **gāṇḍke**, **gārāl** W Panka caste, **gāṇḍāl** W men's cloth, **gāṇḍa** Ma cloth for women [cf. DED 991]
1067. **gād** Ch gum
1068. **gāda** Ma mud
1069. **gār**, *pl.* -k A Y hail [< Mar.]
1070. **gārā** Ph seed of mahua, **gārā** Tr id., **gārāṅ** (*pl.*) S-R mahua fruit(s), **gāra**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma seed of mahua, **gāra neī** M mahua oil, **gāra giñji** Ko mahua kernel, **gāra niy** Ko mahua oil [cf. Kui *gāra* the fruit of the mahua or irpi tree]
1071. **gāre** S-R wheel
1072. **gār** Mu tight
1073. **gārḍi** G Ko ass, donkey [< Te.]
1074. **gāl** Ko wind [< Te.]
1075. **gālam** Ko fish-hook [< Te.]
1076. **gingōṅ-gongōṅ** (**aiānā**) Tr to be crooked as a snake's progress [cf. DED 1689]
1077. **gicari** W nape of the neck
1078. **giñji** Ko pulp of fruit [cf. Pa. *giñji*, *giññi* pith]

1079. **git-** Ko to prick, pierce, penetrate (thorn, etc.)
1080. **gidar** Y vulture, **gidhāl** W eagle, **gīdal** Ch kite, **gidhāl**, *pl.* -**k** Ch(D) eagle, **gīdal**, *pl.* -**ī** Mu(E) id., **gīdal(i)**, *pl.* **gīdasku** Ma kite [< IA.]
1081. **ginda** S-R grass bundle
1082. **gira** S-R disease
1083. **giri** Mu kind of game in which a blind-fold person is to touch and recognize another participant
1084. **girka** S a contrivance for preparing rope
1085. **gircihī-maṛā** Tr tōndru tree (*Casearia graveolens*)
1086. **girda** Mu joy, **girda vā-** Mu to be delighted
1087. **girne** Ma sp. lizard
1088. **girri kāl** Ko(B) ankle
1089. **gīrij-** Mu to wind round (*intr.*), **gīrijih-** Mu id. (*tr.*)
1090. **gilgila** M soft [cf. Pa. *gilgilat* id.]
1091. **gille** Ma sp. lizard, **gille** S lizard, **gilke** Ko sp. lizard
1092. **giv-** S (dog) to scratch up earth
1093. **gisīṛ** M LSI (Maria, p. 534) cloth [cf. Kur. *kicrī* wearing apparel]
1094. **gīkṛ**, **gīk** Mu mat, **gīk** Elwin (p. 707) mat of marrām grass
1095. **gīt** S-R line [< Te.]
1096. **gīnanā** L to join, mix
1097. **gīr** S-R but, also
1098. **gīṛi** Ma line, row
1099. **guinda** M grave, **guynda** Ko hole, pit, trench
1100. **gukkura** Mu disease of the leg in which the skin cracks
1101. **gugva** Ch owl [cf. *DED* 1552]
1102. **gungum-maṛā** Tr Gōndal tree (*Cochlospermum gossypium*)
1103. **guccānā** Ph to move, slip, *cs.* **gucahtānā** Ph [< IA.]
1104. **gujiṛ** Ko dancing staff
1105. **gunjānā** M to drag [< Te.]
1106. **gunjī** Tr sweet inner fibre of sugar-cane [cf. Te. *gujju* pulp, thick juice, *DED* 1366]
1107. **gunje** Ko post, pillar [< Te.]
1108. **guṭaṇ guṭaṇ** Mu slowly, haltingly
1109. **guṭur mane** Ko dwarf [cf. *DED* 1390]

1110. **guṭke** S Adam's apple
1111. **guṭṭa** A S hill, mountain [< Te.]
1112. **guṭṭam** S-R peg, **guṭṭa** M, **guṭā** L id.
1113. **guḍi** S-R temple, **guḍḍi** Ph a sacred place, temple, Tr tomb, **guḍḍi**,
pl. -ṇ Mu, **guṛi** S Ko temple [DED 1379]
1114. **guḍi** Ko variety of small bead
1115. **guḍḍi** S-R Y S blind, **guḍ** M, **guḍi** Ko black [< Te.]
1116. **guḍri**, *pl.* **guḍrī** Mu(E), **guḍra** Mu(W) hillock
1117. **gunḍam** M powder, **gunḍal** Ko saw-dust [cf. DED 1411]
1118. **gunḍal** Ko short [cf. DED 1390]
1119. **gunḍe** Ma, **gunḍru kāya** Ma(O), **gunḍe kaya** S heart, **gunḍe** S
 gizzard, **gunḍe** Ko chest, **gunḍer kaya** Ko heart, **gundur-** **kāiā**
 Tr kidney [DED 1412]
1120. **gunḍe māṭi** Mu kind of tuber
1121. **gunḍkula pēru** S bead-necklace
1122. **gunḍral**, *pl.* **gunḍrahk** Mu kind of quail
1123. **gunḍh-/gunḍih-** Mu to collect at one place (*tr.*)
1124. **gutkay** Ma wrist, **gutkāl** Ma ankle, **gūtkai** M, **gutkeyū** L wrist
 [cf. DED 1420]
1125. **gudam**, *pl.* -iṇ Mu button
1126. **gudarkā** Ph a piece of bread
1127. **gudī** W Ph navel
1128. **gun-** S to bend
1129. **guniya** Mu diviner, spirit-doctor [< Ha.]
1130. **gunōr**, *pl.* **gunōhk** Tr Ph flower of maize
1131. **gunel**, *pl.* -iṇ, also **gulen** Mu pellet-bow [< IA., cf. Hi. *gulēl* id.]
1132. **gunti** A, **gunṭi** S bow, **guncili** Ma pellet-bow
1133. **gundul** G armpit
1134. **gup-** Y to pierce
1135. **gupa** S owl
1136. **guppa** Grigson (p. 324) undergrowth, Ko (thick) forest, **gupsal** Mu
 full of leaves, bushy [cf. Pa. *guppa* scrub]
1137. **guba** Elwin (p. 705) tuft of feathers used in dancing
1138. **gubiā** Tr the dense tangle of tall grass and thorn at the foot of a
 thorny bush; cf. **guppa**
1139. **gubbal** Ko(B) hillock [cf. Te. *gubbali* mountain, hill]

1140. **gubbī** Tr organ protruding from the fowl's anus
1141. **gubri** Tr fine ashes of burnt out fire
1142. **gum ki-** Ma to assemble, collect (*tr.*) [cf. *DED* 1449]
1143. **gumiya** D Mu pit, M grave, **gumiyā** L tomb, grave
1144. **gumuh-kunji** Tr sp. tree
1145. **gumela** F-H (p. 366) kind of drum [cf. *Te. gummēṭa, gummēṭa* kind of small drum]
1146. **gumoṛi** Ma sp. bee, **ghumṛā** Tr sp. hornet, **ghamarrā** Ph id.
1147. **gumpa** F-H (p. 277) nest
1148. **gummāl, gummul** Tr the grey dove with a ring round its neck
1149. **gummur-marā** Tr the Kumin tree (*Careya arborea*) [*DED* 1450]
1150. **gummō-gummō(aiānā)** Tr to be cloudy, **gummō-aiānā** L-H to be clouded, **gumṭa** Mu mist, **gumanji** Ma(O), **gumam** Ko id.
1151. **gumṛi** Ch knot in tree
1152. **guri god, pl. -ku** S bison
1153. **gurmaṛ** Ko hornet; cf. **gumoṛi**
1154. **gurnjum** Ko marrow
1155. **gurmōṛē** Tr unripe achar berries
1156. **gurranā** L to snore, sleep, **guṛ-** Ma (dove) to coo
1157. **gurram, pl. gurrak** Ko horse [< *Te.*]
1158. **gurrāj purī** Ph kind of centipede (*Hi. gāygvālan*)
1159. **guṛiya māṁ** Ko nilgai
1160. **guṛnā** M to swarm; cf. **kūṛ-** to join; etc.
1161. **guṛnj-** Ma to thunder
1162. **guṛṇḡā** Tr oesophagus, **guṛṇḡa** Ch G Ma Ko throat, G id., Adam's apple, **guṛuṇa** S id., **guṛṇḡa** M neck [*DED* 1370]
1163. **guṛsal** Mu kind of snake
1164. **gul** S-R regret
1165. **gul** Tr sucked dry cane
1166. **gulla** S a big basket, Ko basket, **gūla** M id.
1167. **guhṇ-** Mu to pierce, poke, **gu'c-** Ma to poke (with finger), punch (with elbow)
1168. **guhtānā** Tr L-H to seize, grasp [*DED* 1498]
1169. **guhra** Mu sky, cloud
1170. **gūnju** S ear-wax

1171. **gūḍa** A Ch D nest, **gūḍā** Tr id., **gūḍa** Mu id., pigstye, S nest, nest of red ants, **Ma** nest, **guḍa** M id.; cf. **godā** id. [DED 1563]
1172. **gūrē** Tr an interior house-wall made of tuar or cotton stalks, **gurre** A wall (of wattle and daub), **gūre** S-R wooden wall, **gūre**, **gūre** Ch mat-wall, **gūḍi** D brick-wall, **gūḍ** Mu wall of mat, mud-wall, **gūḍ(i)** Ma mud-wall, **gūre** Ma mat-wall, **gūr** S mud-wall [< IA., cf. Skt. *kudya*-, etc.]
1173. **gūwhal** Tr a poisonous lizard, **goyhal**, *pl.* -ī Mu iguana [DED 1125]
1174. **genji ēr** Ko water from boiled rice [cf. DED 927]
1175. **getli** G cloth, **gatla** Mu id., dewlap, **gette**, **getla** Ma, **gete** L cloth, **gende** L id.
1176. **gedum-/gedm-** S to drive away, **gedmāna** (i.e. **gedmāna**) Pat. to drive a cart
1177. **gede** D bat, **gedur**, *pl.* **geduhk** Mu, **gedor-(i)** Ma, **gadur** M id.
1178. **geros kike** Ko sp. fish
1179. **gerṇ(g)** Ko feather [cf. DED 1651]
1180. **gesar māv** L antelope
1181. **geṭānā** Tr Ph to have sexual intercourse, **gēṭ-** Mu id., **gēṭ** Mu sexual intercourse
1182. **gēṭa** Ko hoof [cf. DED 1615]
1183. **goṛi** Ma stone of mango; cf. **gohi**
1184. **gogri** F-H (p. 352) cock, **ghogḍi** S-R, **ghogri** Y, **gōgōri**, **gōgūtal** Tr, **ghoghoṛi** W, **gugorī** Ph, **gogoti** Ch(D), **gogor**, *pl.* **gogohk** Mu S, **gogor**, *pl.* **gogosku** Ma, **gogor-kor** M, **gogor** Ko id.
1185. **gongor keser** Ko sickle
1186. **gocī** S-R bread
1187. **gojeyal** Mu point of thorn
1188. **gotṭa** Mu small wooden case for carrying tobacco
1189. **god**, *pl.* **gorḱu** S cow, **godu** Ma(S) id., **god(u)** M cattle, cow, **god(u)**, *pl.* **godḱ** Ko cow
1190. **goḍa** S-R cowherd
1191. **goḍal** Mu kind of snake called in Ha. **dhamnā**, **goḍe** D kind of snake locally called **esoṛia**, **goḍali** Ma **dhāman** snake; cf. **sargoḍal**
1192. **goḍe**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu louse
1193. **goḍel** M Ko axe, **godel** Elwin (p. 703) id. [DED 1702]
1194. **gondr-** S to growl
1195. **gondra** M round
1196. **gondras** Ko hyaena (?)
1197. **godā** W Ph nest; cf. **guḍa**

1198. **gode**, *pl.* **godē** S excrement of goat
1199. **gond-** Mu to cut with axe
1200. **gopera** A spider, **gopērā** Tr, **goperal** Ch id.
1201. **gom vaṇji** Ma thumb, **guma veṇanj** M, **goman veṇenj** Ko(B) id.
1202. **goyānā** M to creep
1203. **gorā** W Ph rainbow
1204. **gorā** S-R collection
1205. **gorka** S-R Mu M S Ko spear, **goḥka** Ma id. [DED 1769]
1206. **gorga** Mu salphi (tree or wine), **gorge** S salphi tree, **gorga** Ma id., **hurgā** M [*sic*] *Caryota urens* (salphi)
1207. **gorraṇ** (*pl.*) Mu maṇḍeya corn, *Eleusine coracana*, **goṛa**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma, **gorra** Ko id.
1208. **gorre** A Ma sheep, **gore** S-R goat [cf. DED 1799]
1209. **gorre** Ko four-horned antelope, **gore** L deer
1210. **gorlā** Grigson (p. 332) a bridge pier consisting of a cylindrical bamboo basket filled with boulders
1211. **golar** M bull
1212. **golal** Ko cowherd [< Te. *golla* id.]
1213. **golā pāpe** L locust, grasshopper
1214. **govāḍ** S-R round
1215. **goḥi** Mu pulp of fruit
1216. **gohenī** (*kiānā*) Tr to wheedle, deceive
1217. **gohodī** G herd of cows, **gohod** Mu id.
1218. **gohḍal** S-R male
1219. **gohk** A Tr Ph D G, **gohku** S wheat [< IA.]
1220. **gōenje** (*kiānā*) Tr to swing grain in a flat basket with a sidelong sweep [DED 1782]
1221. **gōgli** Ch Adam's apple
1222. **gōnj-eli** Ma bandicoot (*ghūs-mūsa*)
1223. **gōṭ**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu pellet (for shooting birds with pellet-bow)
1224. **gōṭul** D G Ma dormitory, Mu dormitory for unmarried boys and girls
1225. **gōḍa** Ko steps, stairs
1226. **gōḍe** Mu Ma large black ant, **gōḍo** Ko id.
1227. **gōṇḍā** (*isānā*) Tr to draw a circle, especially in worship
1228. **gōtol**, *pl.* **gōtor** Ma(S) a Maṛia man, **gōtehe** Ma(S) a Maṛia woman

1229. **gōdna**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu tattoo-mark [< IA.; cf. Hi. *gōdnā* id.; etc.]
 1230. **gōnda** Mu piece, Ma log of wood
 1231. **gōndri** Ma M onion, **gondli** Ph, **gonḍli** W id.
 1232. **gōm-cuṭṭā** Tr a flat necklace worn by children
 1233. **gōr**, *pl.* -ku nail of finger [< Te.]
 1234. **gōrkhā-bhāji** Tr an unknown bhāji
 1235. **gōṛma** Mu an egg-shaped fruit
 1236. **gōlis**- S to fry [< Te. *gōlincu*]

Gh

1237. **ghaddi** A Y hole, **gaddi** Ma heap of earth dug out by rats
 1238. **gharre kiyānā**, **ghirre kiyānā** Ph to rub or scratch
 1239. **gharī-marā** Tr the moin tree, *Odina wodier*
 1240. **ghalli** A earthen pot, **ghāli** S-R small vessel
 1241. **ghāil** Tr the big drum, beaten with Terwa stick
 1242. **ghāgur** Tr the large rain quail, **ghāgur** Ph quail
 1243. **ghānāṛi** W Ph kusha grass, **ghonaḍi** S-R kind of grass
 1244. **ghitvā**, **ghitvāl** Ph male young of pig
 1245. **ghuṭi** A Y neck, **ghoṭi** S-R id., **goṭe** S throat, **ghuṭkī** W Ph id.
 1246. **ghundi** A valley
 1247. **ghum**, *pl.* -k A knot in tree
 1248. **ghumurkānā** Ph to play loudly on drum, **ghumurkānā** Tr to sound loudly
 1249. **ghumusnē (aiānā)** Tr to be sulky
 1250. **ghusur** Tr bamboo fish-trap, **ghussur** W Ph frame for catching fish
 1251. **ghegḍa** S-R Zhendu flower
 1252. **ghēorēng**, *pl.* **ghēorehk** Tr kind of fish
 1253. **ghēci** Ch back of neck
 1254. **ghoghrā** Ph waterfall
 1255. **ghonghā** Mand. neck, throat, **ghongā** W Ph neck, **ghōngā** LSI (Seoni, p. 576) id.
 1256. **ghocum** Ph skirt of a garment, **ghocum** Tr the knot tied in front of a woman's skirt to make a pocket
 1257. **ghoṭang** S-R pipe
 1258. **ghonṭa** Ph a section of bamboo used as receptacle for oil or salt

1259. **ghonṭo** Ph turbid
1260. **ghotia** M *Zizyphus xylopyrus*, **ghaṭōl-marā** Tr the ghonṭ tree [cf. Te. *gotṭi* Z. x.]
1261. **ghondī** Ph, **ghōndī** Tr inner portion of house
1262. **ghope kiyānā** Ph cloud to cover sky
1263. **ghoppa** : **kavvi-ghoppa** Mand. temple of head
1264. **ghorsā purī** Ph kind of centipede, **ghōrsā** Tr the large brown centipede
1265. **ghorsānā** Tr to drag the feet as a man paralysed
1266. **ghorsānā** Ph to press or crush with hands
1267. **ghōga** Ch large black ant, **ghōgāl** Tr the big black ant, **ghōghāl** W Ph large black ant
1268. **ghōppē(aiānā)** Tr to be pulled to shreds
1269. **ghōṛ** Y dancing bell
1270. **ghōṛē marā** Tr Nirmali tree, *Strychnos potatorum*, **ghore marā** Ph id.
1271. **ghōṛpad** Tr Ph scaly pangolin [< Mar. *ghōṛpad*]

C

1272. **cakṛ** Ko boiled rice
1273. **cakk-** S to dazzle
1274. **cakka** A bark
1275. **cakkā kiyānā** Ph to deride, make fun of
1276. **cakro** W, **cakro**, **cākar** Ph broad
1277. **cankār** Tr S-R little stick of a drum
1278. **cajje** Mu altogether
1279. **canci** S-R bag
1280. **caḍḍī** Tr S-R bamboo striker in the game of skittles
1281. **chat (marming)** Tr a marriage in which a bride goes to meet her groom, and not vice versa, as is the usual custom
1282. **cankur** Ph a slap
1283. **canya** A sp. grain, (barbaṭi), **canaī** W barbaṭi, *Samara robusta*, **haney**, pl. -iṇ Mu kind of beans (Ha. jhurṅgā)
1284. **capur** Ma a blow with hand, a slap, **cāpṭa** A, **cāpoṛ** Ko id. [DED 1928]
1285. **capoṭa** D, **cappoṛa** Mu red ant [cf. Ha. *cāprā* id.]
1286. **caplek** S silently

1287. **cammake** Tr S-R silent [cf. *DED* 2205]
 1288. **carkē** Tr all, complete
 1289. **carkne** Mu immediately [cf. *DED* 1943(a)]
 1290. **carcar ayānā** S-R to fasten
 1291. **caṛ**, *pl.* -**k** Tr a chafe, rub
 1292. **caṛa** Y temple of forehead
 1293. **calpa bandā** S-R stone pieces
 1294. **cah a-** Mu to be floating
 1295. **cākum**, *pl.* **cākuk** Y wheel [< IA.]
 1296. **cāṭ** Tr S-R ceremony for the dead
 1297. **cāndral** Ch bald
 1298. **cāpkā bhāji** S-R, **capkā-bhāji** Tr duckweed
 1299. **cāpre** Y mat, **cāpi** G, **cāp** Mu, **sāpi** Ma, **cāpa** Ko id.
 1300. **cāwā** Tr opinion
 1301. **cāhki** S-R dough
 1302. **cāhcā-gōṇḍiāl** Tr the common drongo or king crow
 1303. **cikuṛ kāya** Ma(S) kind of beans, **cikuṛ** Ko id. [< Te. *cikkudu*
Dolichos lablab]
 1304. **cikkāl** Tr, **cikkal**, *pl.* **cikkāhk** Ph musk rat
 1305. **cikkal jāri** Tr Ph kind of grass
 1306. **ciklā** W, **cikhlā** Ph, **cikla** Ma mud [< IA.]
 1307. **cice** S-R small fruit
 1308. **cicra wirinj** Tr the little finger, **cīcal** S-R id.
 1309. **ciṭāki** S-R necklace
 1310. **ciṭkuri** G cymbal
 1311. **ciṭkuli** G snapping of fingers, **ciṭkul** Mu id., **c° nēk-** Mu to snap
 fingers, **ciṭkān** S snapping of fingers [cf. *DED* 2072]
 1312. **ciṭṭōr** Tr a small long-tailed bird running very quickly, apparently
 the same as Wehkor
 1313. **ciḍgu-taras** S-R snake with stripes
 1314. **ciḍrāl** W, **ciḍrāl** Ph, **ciḍral**, *pl.* **ciḍrahk** Mu squirrel [*DED*
 2077]
 1315. **cini aṇḍki** Mu little finger
 1316. **cipaṛa** G rib
 1317. **ciṭṭa** A scab
 1318. **cippāl** Tr spear grass

1319. **cipre** A rheum of the eye, **cipring** W dirt in the eye, **cipri** Ph rheum of the eye, **ciprāl** Ph man having **cipri** [< Mar.]
1320. **cirā** S-R stone
1321. **ciral** Ko siraha, medium
1322. **cirāli** S-R night-twitter birds
1323. **cirōṇḍā**. (**gusē-klānā**) Tr to tie the hair into a bun at the back
1324. **cirkārī bodelā** Tr field-gourd, Ph sp. cucumber
1325. **cirni** W comb, Ph comb for removing nits [cf. Ka. *siraṇige* a comb for clearing the head of nits and lice; cf. also Beng. *ciruṇi* comb]
1326. **cirra** A cricket
1327. **cilāṭi** S-R wild beans
1328. **cikla urre** Tr kind of fish
1329. **cige** S-R some, a little
1330. **cīte** S-R measure of half a pound
1331. **cipā** Tr dried achar berries
1332. **cirā** Tr wrist-pulse, tendon, **cirā** W Ph nerve, vein, **sīra** A, **sir**, *pl.* -k Y id., **sīra** Mu pulse, Ma vein [< IA.]
1333. **cīro** L old woman
1334. **cīrta** A scar
1335. **cīla** S-R green slime on stone in water
1336. **cīla** Ko cloak
1337. **cīva**, *pl.* -hk Ch chick, **cīwāl** W chicken, young of animal, **civnā** Ph chick; **cīvā**, **cīvāl** Ph young of birds, **chīwā** Tr a very young bird, nestling [cf. Kui *sipa* chicken, Kuvi, *hīpa*, Konḍa *sipi* id., Kur. (Hahn) *cī'am* id., the brood of the hen]
1338. **cua** Y well in sand, G well, **cua**, **suva** Mu, **suva** Ma, **cuvā** M, **cuhkā** L id. [DED 2219]
1339. **cukkal** Ma the month of *āṣāṛha* (June-July)
1340. **cukḍā jāḍi** S-R thorny grass
1341. **cucu pittē** Tr kind of bird
1342. **cucuhanē** (**ayānā**) Tr to fail to ripen
1343. **cucci maṛā** Tr bush
1344. **cuṭi**, **cuṭiyal** Mu small rat, **cuṭṭi-eli** Ma id. [cf. Ka. *citt-ili*; etc., DED 2073]
1345. **cuṭṭa** S-R smoking pipe, **cuṭṭānā** S-R to smoke
1346. **cuṭṭi** Y hair, **cuṭṭi** Tr, **cuṭṭing** W, **cuṭṭi**, *pl.* -ng Ph, **cuṭṭiṇ** (*pl.*) Ch id. [cf. DED 2184]

1347. **cuður** S-R Y small, younger, **cuður**, **cuḍḍur**, **cuḍḍol** Tr id., young, **cuḍor** W little, small, **cuḍor**, **cuḍur**, *pl.* **cuḍuhk** Ph small, **cuḍol** Ch younger (*masc.*), **huḍla** D small, **huḍlo** G younger, **huḍla koṛlaṛ** G younger brother's wife, **huḍla yāyal** G mother's younger sister, **huḍlur** (*m.*) Mu younger, **huḍila** Mu small, **huḍila ayal** Mu step-mother, **huḍilor** Mu a small man, insignificant man; younger (*m.*), **huḍuk** Mu small of quantity, a little, not many, **hiḍḍir** Mu small, younger, **hiḍla** younger (*fem.*), **uḍila** Ma small, **cuḍla**, **huḍla** M id., **huḍuk** M few, **cuḍul** Ko small, little, young [*? < IA.*; cf. Pkt. *chudda* small]
1348. **cutti** L black ant [*DED* 2208]
1349. **cuniya** Mu earthen vessel for liquor
1350. **cundi** Mand., **cundī** Ph hair
1351. **curki** G small basket, **curkī** Ph id.
1352. **cūkī** Ph small vessel for containing ghee, etc.
1353. **cūci** Mu Ma musk-rat [cf. *DED* 2190]
1354. **cūcūn** W bat
1355. **cūr̥k** Ko sucking
1356. **ceka** S-R piece [*< Te. cekka* id.]
1357. **cekkāna** Pat. to cut [*< Te. cekku*]
1358. **ceṇḍu** Y ball [*< Te. ceṇḍu*, *DED* 2275; or *< Mar. ceṇḍū* id.]
1359. **cendi** Ch(D) summit of a mountain
1360. **ceppa**, *pl.* **ceppā** S split wood [cf. Tu. *ceppè*, *DED* 2266]
1361. **cempa** Ko temple of head [*< Te.*]
1362. **cerkal** Ma goat-herd, **charkā** (*m.*), **charke** (*fem.*) Ph id.
1363. **cevḍa** S-R deaf, **evḍa** Ma id., **evḍal** Ma a deaf man, **cevṭa** Ko deaf, **cevṭal** Ko a deaf man [*< Te. cevruḍu* deafness, *ceviṭi* deaf]
1364. **cēm palaṭ** Mu far away [cf. *DED* 2306]
1365. **cokoṭ** Y good, **cokkō** Tr id., sound [*< IA.*]
1366. **cokkī** Tr a measure = 1 pai
1367. **cokkī** Tr heart
1368. **coṭe**, *pl.* **coṭē** Ph mouse; cf. **cuṭi**
1369. **conḍā** Ph, **cōṇḍā** Tr anvil
1370. **cōliṛ**, **sōliṛ** Mu sieve, **sāliṛi**, *pl.* **sālir̥iṇ** G, **jōli** Ma, **jaloṛ(a)** S id.

Ch

1371. **chaṛkā** W Ph hole
1372. **chinno** W Ph clear

1373. **chūī** W fuel
 1374. **chēthi** Mand. back of neck
 1375. **chor** W Ph end

J

1376. **jau**, *pl.* -k Tr leech [< IA.]
 1377. **jaori** Tr broth of maize, **juar**, etc., **javri** Ch cooked rice
 1378. **jagrās** **piṭṭe** S-R eagle
 1379. **jaṇo** Y moon, **jagon** Hislop (Rutluk) id. [cf. Naik. *jango* id.]
 1380. **jāṅgal** Ma, **jāṅgel** M jungle
 1381. **jaṅgo** Mu shadow
 1382. **jaḍḍa** Mu castor plant [cf. Ha. *jārā*]
 1383. **jaṇḍī** Mu spots on peacock's tail
 1384. **jatū** S-R worms
 1385. **jattā** W Ph corn-mill, hand-mill, **jāta** S-R grinding stone, **jatta** Ma Ko id. [< IA.]
 1386. **jatte** Ch shrimp, **jattē** Tr river shrimps or prawns, **jatte** Ma id.
 1387. **jaddō** Tr stiff, thick, of **jawa**
 1388. **jantar** Tr fiddle [< IA.]
 1389. **jap** S-R sleep
 1390. **japne** W quickly, **jhap** Ph id., **jappe** M early, **jappe**, **japi** Ko quickly
 1391. **jap sarana** S-R to bend
 1392. **jabba** Ma cooked vegetable, **jābi** Ma fried vegetable
 1393. **jamne** M slow
 1394. **jammō** Tr Ph meat-soup, curry
 1395. **jamriāl-pittē** Tr fly-catcher (bird)
 1396. **jamṛa** Mu jaw [< Ha. *jamrā*]
 1397. **jayk** Mu a little
 1398. **jarkī** Tr an internal membrane of animals
 1399. **jarjar a-** Ko to slip
 1400. **jaṛum** Mu Ma scaly pangolin [cf. *DED* 243]
 1401. **jaṛṇa** S, **jeṛiya** Ko leech [< IA.]
 1402. **jaṛhuttānā** Tr to shake violently
 1403. **jal-** S to strain water from boiled rice, **jal(1)-** Ko to swill with water [< Te. *jallu*]

1404. **jaloṛ** Ko sieve [cf. Te. *jalleda* id.]
1405. **jallī**, *pl.* -ng Ph W creeper
1406. **jalle** Ph Mu prawn
1407. **javukānā** S-R to kill, **havk-**, **hovk-** Mu id., to slaughter, **hev-** Mu to beat, **avk-** Ma Ko to kill, **havk-** M S id., **hewkāna** Pat. id.
1408. **jaṛṇa** S leech [< IA.]
1409. **jah-** Mu to beat, fight, strike with hammer
1410. **jahakā-jhukuṛ** Tr a black, thick, shady tree
1411. **jahk-** Ko to climb or spread (creeper)
1412. **jāk** Mu article
1413. **jāg-joṛa** Mu spices for cooking
1414. **jāṭa** S-R Ch Mu beans, **jāṭā** Tr W Ph id., **jāṭa**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma id., **jāṭa**, *pl.* **jāṭā** S ballar pulse, **jāṭa** Ko kind of beans
1415. **jāburi** Mu moss, **jabur** Mu greenish, **jaboṛ** Ma weeds growing in water, **jābur(i)** Ma moss, duckweed, **jābuṛ** Ko id.
1416. **jārānā** S-R Tr Ph to trample, tread, **jārīnā** W to tread
1417. **jāṛā mātārī** Tr the narbodh bush (*Asparagus cemosus*)
1418. **jāṛi** A Y D Ch(D) G S grass, **jāḍī** S-R id., **jārī** Ph, **jāṛī** Tr id.
1419. **jāvā** S-R liquid diet, **jāva** Y bread, Ch **pēj**, Ch(D) **ḍvāner**, **jawā** Tr porridge, or gruel, of **Kōdōṇ** and **Kuṭki** used in general sense of 'food', as Hi. **rōṭī**, **jāwā** W cooked food, **jāvā** Ph **pēj**, **jāva** G id., food, Mu Ma Ko **pēj**, M food [< IA.]
1420. **ji-** Mu to tie (in **backa jisi** having tied the baggage)
1421. **jindvā**, **jindvāl** Ph main whose hair is dishevelled
1422. **jibri** Ko(B) rheum of the eye [cf. Ka. *jibaru* id.]
1423. **jiriya** Ch(D) fountain
1424. **jirkānā** Tr to be caught of thorns, especially of clothes, **jirkānā**, **jirksānā** Ph to get stuck, cs. **jirsahktānā** Ph, **jirksānā** W to stick [DED 2060]
1425. **jirjir kiyānā** S-R to fold
1426. **jilkal** Tr likely to break
1427. **jilma pitte** (i.e. **j° pitṭe**) Pat. duck, **jilme** L duck
1428. **jillahal** Tr weak, sickly (men and women)
1429. **jilvā** Ph a small louse
1430. **jiva** A G, **jiya**, **jīva** Mu heart [< IA.]
1431. **jivā** Ma many (*non-masc.*, *pl.*), **jivator** Ma (*m. pl.*)

1432. **jīānā** Tr to strike, hit, or throw; to bewitch, **jīānā** W to beat, kill, **jī-** Ch to strike, beat, **jī-** to cut (wood), **hī-** Mu to strike, to shoot with bow, *cs.* **jih-** Mu, **i-** Ma to strike, beat [*DED* 2142]
1433. **juj-** Ko to strike (with stick)
1434. **juṭṭi** S top-knot, cock's comb [*cf.* Te. *juṭṭu*]
1435. **jutna** Mu handsome
1436. **jumḍi ki-** Mu to put at one place
1437. **juy** Ko distant
1438. **jurrela**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu cricket, **jhirra** Mu id., **juṛela** Ma, **jūrel**, *pl.* -i Ko, **jīṛōlā** Tr id. [*DED* 2254]
1439. **jurtor** L black (*m.*)
1440. **juva** A Y, **juar** Ko yoke
1441. **jū māṛa** Ko sp. ficus [*cf.* *DED* 2222]
1442. **jūjao** Tr thick, shady branches
1443. **jenye** L basket
1444. **jer**, *pl.* -i Ko centipede [*cf.* *DED* 2299]
1445. **jēk** Mu Ma M, **jēka**, **jēke** Ko distant [*cf.* *DED* 2306, and Kui *seko* Kuvi *hekkō* id.]
1446. **jēla** Mu portion of man's cloth dangling in front of him
1447. **jok** S-R upbringing
1448. **jokkānā** S-R to kill, **jak-** Y id., **jokkānā** Tr, **johkānā** W id., **jokkānā** Ph to strike, kill, **hak-**, **hok-** Mu to strike, kill, **jukānā** Pat. id.
1449. **jonna** A jowar, **jona** Y, **jōnnang** Tr id., **jannā** W Ph maize, **jandra**, *pl.* **jandrā** Mu(E) jowar, **jonā** M maize, **jonna** S juar, **jonna** Ko maize [*DED* 2359]
1450. **jopa** F-H (p. 429) door
1451. **jorni**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu large fishing net
1452. **jol** F-H (p. 200) saliva [*<* Te. *jollu*]
1453. **jol** Elwin (p. 702) leaf-cloak
1454. **jōṇ kī-** Mu to put together, mix, make ready, **jōṇḡ ā-** Mu to be ready
1455. **jōta** Ma aerial root of banyan
1456. **jōtā** Tr the neck sinews of a bullock
1457. **jōpa** Mu bunch
1458. **jōbnā** Tr the bridge of a Pardhan's guitar
1459. **jōṛve** A toe-ring

Jh

1460. **jhakkum alānā** L-H to be dead drunk [cf. *DED* 2333]
 1461. **jhaḍe mayānā** S-R to wither
 1462. **jhalka** A wave
 1463. **jhalli, jhāl** Mu (peacock's) feather, **jhaleyal** male peacock
 1464. **jhingara-jhāngara** Tr tumble down (house)
 1465. **jhiṛhūkāl** Tr a wretched starveling corpse-like man
 1466. **jhlipā**, *pl.* -loṛ Tr wild dog
 1467. **jhiṭe** Tr dried stalks of tuar
 1468. **jhulukne** S-R presently, after some time
 1469. **jhēl** Tr a while, delay, L-H time [Hi. *jhēr* delay]
 1470. **jhēlā** Tr L-H a spark
 1471. **jhokane** S-R carefully [cf. *DED* 2347]
1472. **ṭaṇiya, ṭaynga** Mu axe, **ṭangiyā** W, **ṭengeya** Ko id. [< IA., cf. Ha. *ṭangēyā*; etc.]
 1473. **ṭaṇral** Ma bald [cf. Pa. *ṭaygral* id.]
 1474. **ṭaṭṭi** Ma bund, dam
 1475. **ṭaṭṭi** Tr W adze, **ṭaṭṭi** Ma, **ṭaṭ** Mu id.
 1476. **ṭaṭṭeh pāka** Mu mat-wall bath-room, **ṭāṭi** Ch mat-door, **ṭaṭṭi** S-R mat [cf. *DED* 2464]
 1477. **ṭaṇḍi** G earthen pot of medium size [cf. Pa. *ṭaṇḍi* small pot, cup]
 1478. **ṭapla** Ma earthen vessel for cooking vegetables
 1479. **taṛ**, *pl.* -k a person, **tar** L man, being, human being
 1480. **ṭaṛnji**, *pl.* **ṭaṛsku** Ma small variety of leopard, **ṭaraṇj** F-H (p. 423) hyaena (?)
 1481. **ṭavaṛi** W kneecap, **ṭaori** Tr small saucer lamp, kneecap, bowl of a spoon [cf. Mar. *ṭavalī* a saucer-like lamp]
 1482. **ṭave** S-R a bird, **tawwē** Tr the roller, blue jay [*DED* 2407]
 1483. **ṭākra** Ma egg-shell
 1484. **ṭāṭa** Mu frying pan
 1485. **ṭāṭi** Ko plate
 1486. **ṭāḍvā** S-R chin, **ṭāḍwā** Tr, **ṭāṛvā** Ph id., **dāṛvā** W beard, **ṭāḍva** Ma chin
 1487. **ṭāpar, ṭāpur** Ph wooden cowbell, **tāpper** Hislop (Go.-S), **ṭāpur, ṭapri** Haig id. [*DED* 2405]

1488. **ṭāro** S-R scalp
1489. **ṭāli** Tr W Ph cow, **ṭāri**, *pl.* -**hk**, **ṭāli** Ch D id., **ṭāli**, *pl.* -**hk** id., G id., female of animal, **ṭālal** G cow, **ṭāli** Ma id. [cf. *DED* 2560]
1490. **ṭāhka** Y *Terminalia beherica*, behera tree, **ṭāhkā-marā** Tr, **tāhkā** M id. [*DED* 2614]
1491. **ṭika kāl** Ko shin of leg
1492. **ṭikam** Mu very cold (water, etc.)
1493. **ṭikir** Ko waist
1494. **ṭiṅgō** Mu(E) dancing bells
1495. **ṭiṭer varṇj** Mu little finger, **ṭiṭiaṛ varṇji** Ma id.
- 1495a. **ṭipun** A seed-drill [cf. Kol. *tipon*, (Kin.) *ṭipun*; Mar. *tiphaṇ* id.]
1496. **ṭipka** A spot on leopard
1497. **ṭipka ḍapka** Mu rough (of surface)
1498. **ṭira** S-R mark on the forehead
1499. **ṭiri**, **ṭiṛi** F-H (p. 408) sp. small bird, **ṭiral** Mu Ma a small bird called in Ha. *liṭi*
1500. **ṭikur viśi** S-R bee, **ṭikur**, *pl.* -**iṅ** Mu hornet, **nai-tikur** Tr a small yellow wasp
1501. **ṭuṅ-ṭaṅne** Mu quickly
1502. **ṭuṅge** Ma sp. tortoise
1503. **ṭuṭili** Ma kind of receptacle
1504. **ṭuṭṭa** Mu kind of animal living in water called in Ha. *ṭurṭa*
1505. **ṭuṭṭa** Ma grass
1506. **ṭuḍḍi** Ch chin, M **ṭoḍ**, Ko(B) **ṭoḍḍu** id. [cf. Hi. *ṭhuddi*, Ha. *ṭhōṛi* id.]
1507. **ṭuṇḍ-** Ch, **ṭuṇḍānā** Ph to stick to, be stuck, **tundānā** Tr to be stuck, or adhere to (of a burr), **ṭuṇḍ-** Mu to hold, grasp, embrace, **ṭuṇḍ-**, **tund-** Ma to embrace, **ṭuṇḍnā** M to stick, **ṭuṇḍ-** Ko id. [? cf. Kui *ṭuṇḍa* to shut, close, stop up]
1508. **ṭuponj** Mu, **tupos** Ko rump [cf. Kui *ṭumi* rump of a bird or fowl, end of the spine]
1509. **ṭuyi** Mu buttock
1510. **ṭūrāl** Ch boy, son, **ṭūṛi** Ch daughter, **ṭūrā**, *pl.* **ṭūrā** Ph boy, *fem.* **ṭūṛi**, *pl.* -**hk** Ph, **tūrāl** Tr a boy below marriageable age, *fem.* **tūṛi** Tr
1511. **ṭek(k)a** Ko seed of mango [cf. Pa. *ṭakka* pip]
1512. **ṭeṅga** Ko (large) stick [< IA., cf. Ha. *ṭhēṅgā* big stick; etc.]
1513. **ṭeṭṭe** S honeycomb, Pat. **ṭette** (i.e. **teṭṭe**) id. [< Te. *teṭṭe* beehive]
1514. **ṭeḍa** Ma leaf apron

1515. **ṭeṇḍ-**, **tēṇḍ-** A to take out, remove, **tōl ṭeṇḍ-** A to skin, **ṭeṇḍ-** Y to remove, peel off, open, **pāl ṭeṇḍ-** Y to milk, **ṭaṇḍānā** Ph to take out, remove, **ṭhaṇṛānā** W to put out, **tandānā** W to take out, **tandānā** Tr id., extract, **ṭaṇḍ-** Ch to take off (shirt, hat, etc.), **ṭaṇḍānā** Ch(D) to expel, **ṭaṇḍ-** Mu to take down a thing from above, squeeze out, peel, take off (shirt, shoes; ring from finger, etc.), **ṭaṇḍ-** G to take off clothes, **tēṇḍ-** Ma to take off (shoes), take out, **ṭeṇḍānā** M to open, **tēṇḍ-** S to take off (shirt, shoes, etc.), to open, peel, expel, extract, **ṭeṇḍ-** Ko to take off (hat, shirt) [DED 2480]
1516. **ṭēke** A teak, **ṭēkā** S-R, **tēkā-maṛā** Tr, **ṭeka**, **tēka** Ch, **ṭēkā** W, **tēkā** Ph, **ṭēka** G Mu Ma Ko, **tēkā** M id. [DED 2842]
1517. **ṭoi** Y seed of mango
1518. **ṭoka** S-R sign, hint
1519. **ṭokre** A shell of egg
1520. **ṭokli** A basket, **ṭukli** Ch id. (small), **ṭukkilli** G basket, **ṭukil**, *pl.* -*in* Mu medium-size basket, trough, **ṭukna** Mu basket [< IA.; cf. Hi. *ṭōknī*, *ṭokrī*, etc., Turner s.v. *ṭokrā*]
1521. **ṭongī** Y Ch stone, **tōngī** Tr, **tongī** W Ph id.
1522. **ṭongra** A Y knee, **tongī** A elbow, **ṭonpro** Ch knee, **ṭhaṇru** Mand., **tōṅgrā** L id. [DED 2419]
1523. **ṭoṭe** M lip [cf. DED 2698]
1524. **ṭoṭka** S-R turai vegetable, **toṭka** F-H (p. 362) turai creeper
1525. **ṭoṭṭi** A female (of birds and animals)
1526. **ṭoḍḍoma** Mu stalk of leaf, **toṛma** Ma, **ṭoṛme** Ko stalk [cf. Pa. *ḍoḍoma* handle of vessel]
1527. **ṭoḍḍi** A Ch, **toḍḍi** S-R Y mouth, **toḍḍi**, *pl.* **toṛk** Tr id., face, **ṭuḍi**, **ṭuḍḍi** Ph mouth, face, **ṭuḍi** W mouth, **ṭoḍi** G M, **toḍḍi** Mu Ma, **toḍḍi** S id., **ṭoḍḍi**, **toḍḍi** Ś id., face
1528. **ṭoḍra**, *pl.* -*ṇ* neck [cf. Kuvi *ṭoṭro* throat]
1529. **ṭonḍa** D Mu Ko creeper [cf. Pa. *ṭonḍa* id.]
1530. **ṭonḍ** Mu platform in field for watching
1531. **ṭonḍri** S-R tondla vegetable [cf. Mar. *tonḍlī* kind of plant]
1532. **ṭopli** S-R Y, **ṭopli** Ph basket [cf. Hi. *ṭopan* a big basket, etc.]
1533. **ṭoyli** Mu kind of stringed instrument [cf. Pa. *ṭoyela* id.]
1534. **ṭoṛṅge** Mu female of cat or dog
1535. **ṭohni** Mand., **tuhni** Driberg elbow
1536. **ṭōṭī** Tr the hole-entrance to the nest of the bee called mas-phukī
1537. **ṭōṇḍ** Ko butter-milk
1538. **ṭōṇḍōri** Tr a creeper, *Coccinea indica*
1539. **ṭōp** Mu flower of plantain tree

D

1540. **ḍaka** A·Ch(D) heel, **ḍākā** Tr, **ḍākā** W Ph id.
1541. **ḍagar polā** Ph man's necklace (red)
1542. **ḍagānā** M to cough, **ḍagi** M a cough, **ḍag(u)** Ko coughing, hawking, **dāginā** L to cough [cf. *DED* 2399]
1543. **ḍagur**, *pl.* **ḍaguk** Y big, **ḍagur** F-H (p. 216) great
1544. **ḍagur** Mu forest path [< IA., cf. *ḍagar* path]
1545. **ḍaḍḍa** Ko female of animals, **ḍaḍa-barre** she-buffalo [cf. *DED* 2472]
1546. **ḍand** G, **ḍand**, **ḍend** Ma fever
1547. **ḍand** Ma (small) field
1548. **ḍandāri** S-R Gond dance and song ritual, **ḍandar** Mu a dance by men accompanied by song
1549. **ḍandik** Mu instant, moment
1550. **ḍapa** Mu basket
1551. **ḍabṛi** Mu tank
1552. **ḍama vil**, **ḍamah ḍukur** Mu rainbow
1553. **ḍay-** Mu to flee, *cs.* **ḍayh-** Mu, **ḍaiyānā**, **ḍaisi handānā** W to flee, run away, **ḍaiyānā** W id. [cf. Kuvi(?) *ḍeh-* to flee]
1554. **ḍargāl** W glutton, **ḍargāl** Ph pot-bellied man
1555. **ḍāka** Ma step
1556. **ḍārī** W doe, Ph id., female of animals; cf. **ṭālī** and **ḍaḍḍa**
1557. **ḍāba** Mu upper storey, **ḍāba lōn** Mu a two-storeyed house [< Ha. *ḍhābā* id.; cf. Pa. *ḍāba* id.]
1558. **ḍāv** Ko oar
1559. **ḍāv būla** Ko backbone
1560. **ḍi'i** Ma compound
1561. **ḍik** Ko fan
1562. **ḍigānā** M to come down, **ḍig-** Ko to descend [< Te.]
1563. **ḍingānā** Tr to become erect, **ḍiṇ-** Mu to stand on one's toes
1564. **ḍiḍḍe** Mu hood of snake
1565. **ḍinda**, **ḍonda** Mu bud [cf. Pa. *ḍūḍi* id.; cf. also Ha. *ḍhūḍi* id.]
1566. **ḍipi** Mu mud-wall
1567. **ḍiri** Ma bamboo framework for catching fish
1568. **ḍuḍu** S M stick, **ḍūḍi** M cane, stick [< Te. *ḍuḍḍu* stick, cudgel, *DED* 2706]

1569. **ḍundal** Ko dust-storm
1570. **ḍuppai** A chital, **ḍuppi** S spotted deer, **ḍupī** Pat. deer, cf. **luppi** [*< Te. *ḍuppi, ḍuppi, DED 598*]
1571. **ḍuba** S-R earth, dust, **dumu** S dust [*cf. DED 2736*]
1572. **ḍumal** S-R bare-headed
1573. **ḍumir** Mu a stringed instrument, Ko sp. musical instrument, Elwin (p. 526) **dumri** a guitar †
1574. **ḍumo māra** Ko sp. tree
1575. **ḍuy-** Ko to strip (leaves of bough) [*< Te. ḍuyyu, ḍuyyu id.*]
1576. **ḍurḍa** A, **ḍurki** Mu, **ḍuḍḍo** Ma dust
1577. **ḍusi** Mu receptacle made of paddy straw for storing grain
1578. **ḍuval**, *pl. -ir* A panther, S-R tiger, **ḍuval**, *pl. ḍuvahk* Mu, **ḍuval** Ma id., **ḍū**, **ḍūal** M, **ḍū**, *pl. -k* Ko, **ḍukāl(i)**, **ḍuvāl** L id. [*DED 596*]
1579. **ḍuhkial** A wolf, **ḍuhkyā** S-R leopard [*DED 596*]
1580. **ḍūma** Ph spirit of a dead person [*cf. Ha. ḍūma* evil spirit, ghost]
1581. **ḍūmis** M humble bee
1582. **ḍengal** Ma tall, **ḍeṅ(g)** Ko id., high, **dhōṅgāl**, **dhangāl** Tr tall man, **ḍhongal** W tall, **deng** L id., **dānk** L id., big [*cf. Beng. ḍheṅgā* a tall person]
1583. **ḍema** S-R S left, **demar** L id., left hand [*< IA.; see DED 381*]
1584. **ḍeyānā** S-R to jump, **dehkānā** S-R to throb, **ḍhay-** Y to jump, **ḍalānā** Tr to leap, hop (horses, men), **ḍahkānā** W Ph to jump, leap, **ḍey-** G to jump, **ḍev-** Mu id., *cs. devih-/devh-* Mu, **ḍey-** Ma to jump, **ḍehkānā** M id., **ḍey-** S id., to dance, **deyāna** (i.e. **deyāna**) Pat. to jump, **dehekanā** L id., **deinā** L to fall upon [*cf. Kuvi(Su) ḍēv-, (S) ḍēwinai, (F) dewali* jump, leap, bound]
1585. **ḍerī** S-R pillar
1586. **ḍerka** A belch, **dēr**, *pl. -k* Tr, **der** [*sic*], *pl. ḍerk* Ph id. [*DED 2841(b)*]
1587. **ḍehka boṭṭelk** S-R a wheat-flour dish
1588. **ḍēngāl** Tr a dog-pup
1589. **ḍēṭi**, *pl. -ṇ* Mu wart
1590. **ḍēṭkē** Tr sp. fish
1591. **ḍēra** Mu spindle
1592. **ḍēra** Ko hood of cobra
1593. **ḍēv-** Ko to scratch up earth (rats)
1594. **ḍēsum** Mu cloud, **desub** Hislop (Mad.) sky

1595. **ḍoki** D kind of animal locally called kokkera
1596. **ḍokka** Ko(C) LSI(Kōi, p. 549) belly [< Te.]
1597. **ḍokke** A Ch W Ph sp. lizard, **ḍokkē** Tr a small lizard, **ḍokke** Mu Ma garden lizard, **ḍoke** M lizard [DED 2415]
1598. **ḍogali**, *pl.* **ḍogali** Mu black ant
1599. **ḍogor peṛeka** Mu backbone
1600. **ḍoggāl** Tr a chameleon
1601. **ḍogḍoga** M thin
1602. **ḍonaṛ** Mu sp. fish
1603. **ḍonga**, **ḍongal**, *pl.* **ḍongalor** Ko thief, **ḍong-** Ko to steal, **donga** M thief, **dongānā** M to steal [DED 2417]
1604. **ḍonga** Mu boat [< IA.]
1605. **ḍongur**, **ḍangur** Tr forest, **ḍongur** W Ph id. [< IA.]
1606. **ḍonge** Ma drop
1607. **ḍopong** (*pl.*) S-R leaf-cup, **ḍoppo** Tr, **ḍuppā** W, **ḍoppa**, **ḍappa** Ph small leaf-cup, **ḍoppa** G, **ḍoppa**, **ḍappa** Mu leaf-cup, **ḍopa** Ko id. [DED 2420]
1608. **ḍoṭi** Ma kind of basket
1609. **ḍoḍi** F-H (p. 429) cowpen, **ḍoḍi** Grigson (p. 332) [< Te. *ḍoḍi*]
1610. **ḍoḍḍi** Ma bamboo receptacle for storing grain
1611. **ḍoḍḍo** A Y pit, **ḍhodhur** Tr hole in a tree [cf. Te. *ḍoḍi* hole]
1612. **ḍonḍul(i)** Ma, **dhōndī** Tr a water snake
1613. **ḍona** A leaf-cup [cf. DED 2913]
1614. **ḍomar**, *pl.* **-ir** Ko conjuror [cf. Te. *dommari* a tumbler, acrobat]
1615. **ḍōyka** Mu a large variety of frog
1616. **ḍol-** Ma M Ko to die, **dolanā** L to perish, be destroyed [< Te. *dollu*]
1617. **ḍolla** S leaf-cup
1618. **ḍohkī** Ph a small drum
1619. **ḍohla**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu blunt wooden arrow, bamboo arrow
1620. **ḍōk** Ko shell of tortoise or of egg [cf. Pa. *ḍōki* shell, Te. *ḍokka* id.]
1621. **ḍōki**, *pl.* **-ṇ** D, **ḍhok** S-R crane
1622. **ḍōki** Ma hollow in tree
1623. **ḍōḍa** Ko boiled rice
1624. **ḍōḍā** Tr a bull-frog, small spider, **ḍōḍāl** Tr a poisonous spider
1625. **ḍōbāl** Tr an old bullock

1626. **ḍōbrī-kāp** Tr a soft, fibrous plant
 1627. **ḍōmiāl** Tr the black cobra
 1628. **ḍōreng (alānā)** Tr to begin to ripen (of fruit only)
 1629. **ḍōrlī** Tr sp. plant

Dh

1630. **ḍhaṛua** W, **ḍhaṛuva** Ph black-faced monkey
 1631. **ḍhār** Ph Mand. belly
 1632. **ḍhuḍḍī** Tr spine, **ḍhuḍḍi** Ch back
 1633. **ḍhulangī** Tr end of the spine
 1634. **ḍhūla** Ch biggest variety of basket
 1635. **ḍhokum**, *pl.* **ḍhokuk** A vulture
 1636. **ḍhoḍḍhal** S-R stout, **dhōdal** Tr id., *fem.* **dhōde** Tr, **dōdral-uṛum**
 Tr the very largest tick which infests cattle, **dhōdāl** L-H fat,
 stout [cf. *DED* 2875]
 1637. **ḍhoḍḍhūs** S-R wicker fish-trap
 1638. **dhōḍā**, *pl.* **-hk** Tr river, nala, **dhōḍa** Ch river, **ḍorā** Ph, **ḍōḍa**
 D G Mu Ma river, nullah, **ḍhorḡi** Mu nullah [cf. *DED* 2921]
 1639. **ḍhōl** Mu kind of dance, **ḍōl** Ma, **ḍōla** Ko drum [< IA.]

T

1640. **takkā** S-R sister, **takkā**, *pl.* **-hk** Tr elder sister, **takkṛ̃**, **takkār**, *pl.*
takkāhk Ph, **takkā** W id. ; cf. **akka** [*DED* 24]
 1641. **takhaṛī** W balance [cf. *DED* 2457]
 1642. **tagg-** A to stay, last, **taggānā** Tr to wear well, of clothes [*DED*
 2443]
 1643. **tangaḍ mangaḍ** S-R rough, obscure
 1644. **tangē** Tr Ph elder brother's wife [*DED* 2445(a)]
 1645. **tang-gōrār** Tr wife's elder sister, **taṇorār**, *pl.* **-k** Y husband's
 elder sister [*DED* 2445(b)]
 1646. **taṇmari** Y grandson, **taṇmiyaṛ** Y granddaughter
 1647. **taṭṭa** S basket of medium size [< Te. *taṭṭa*]
 1648. **tad muriyal** Y, **tay muriyal** Ch husband's elder brother; cf.
muriyal
 1649. **tanajja** S-R wolf
 1650. **tand-**, **tan-** Ma to beat, play on drum, **tan-** S to beat, shoot, play
 on drum, **tanāna** Pat. to beat, **tand-** Ko to kick [cf. Te. *tannu*,
DED 2481]
 1651. **tannā** Tr W self (*sing.*), **tanwā** Tr his own, **tanai** Ch(D) self, **tānā**
 S-R self, **tān** Mu oneself, *obl. st.* **tan-** Mu [*DED* 2612]

1652. **tannāl**, *pl.* -oṛ Tr elder brother, **tanhaṛāl** Tr id. (respectful), **tannā**, **tannāl**, **tannor** Ph elder brother, **tannāl** Driberg id. [DED 112]
1653. **tanne**, **tirne** Y two days after tomorrow, two days before yesterday
1654. **tandōri** Tr flour or mash, of green maize; a leaf-wrapper in which fish are roasted in hot sand
1655. **tannor** W Ph bracelet
1656. **tape** Ma father, **tappe** LSI (Maria of Chanda, p. 540) Ko(C), **tāpe** L id. [DED 133]
1657. **tap-tapa man-** Mu to be crowded in a small place
1658. **tapri** Mu a slap
1659. **tapla** Ko metal pot for cooking
1660. **tabilī** W axe (for defence)
1661. **tammā** Tr self (*pl.*), they themselves, Ph self (*pl.*) [DED 2582]
1662. **tammur**, *pl.* **tammur** Tr younger brother, **tammurāl** Tr id. (respectful), **tammur** Ch(D) W Ph brother, **tamur** S-R id., Y younger brother, **tam(m)or** G, **tammur** Mu id., **tammoṛ** Ma, **tammur** M, **tammun**, *pl.* **tammur** S, **tamun**, *pl.* **tamusk** Ko id. [DED 2513]
1663. **tar-** A, **tar-** (tat-) Y to bring, **tattānā**, (*imper.* **taṛā**) Tr id., **tatānā** W, **ta-** D G, **ta-/tar-/tatt-** Mu Ma S Ko id., **tattāna**, (*imper.* **taṛā**) M id. [DED 2526]
1664. **tarāl** L, **tādal** (d = ṛ) Pat. sister
1665. **tarās** W, **taras** A snake, **taras**, *pl.* -k Y, **tarāsh** Tr, **taranj**, *pl.* **tarask** Ch, **taras**, *pl.* -k id., **taras** D, **taras**, *pl.* -ī, -k Mu, **tarās** Ma, **tārs** Ma(Dh), **tārs**, **taras** M, **tārs**, **tārs** Ko, **taras(u)** S id. [DED 1949]
1666. **tari** Ch, **tarī** W beneath, **tarri** Driberg below [< IA.; cf. Hi. *tale* below, etc.]
1667. **tari-** Ch, **tarritānā** Ph to open, **taritanā** Tr to be open (door), **tarī-** Mu to open (eyes, mouth, door, etc.), *cs.* **tarih-/tarh-** Mu, **taṛi** Ma to open (*tr.* and *intr.*), **teṛ-** Ma(O) to open, **terr-** Ko id. [DED 2667]
1668. **targānā** Tr to climb, Ch(D) W Ph id., *cs.* **targsahtānā**, **tarrah-tānā** Ph, **tarr-** Ch to climb, **targ-** Mu id., *cs.* **tarih-/tarh-**, **tagih-/tagh-** Mu, **taṛg-** Ma, **taṛṅg-** Ma(Dh) to climb, **tarānā**, (*imper.* **tarrā**) M, **tarr-** Ko id.
1669. **tarṇe man-** Y to float
1670. **tarcānā** Tr to scrape, **taṛc-** Mu id., **tarsk** Ma id., **planē**, **task** D to level, scrape, G (hen) to scratch earth, **tarsk-/tarisk-** Mu id.
1671. **tarr** Grigson (p. 336) phratry, group of clan

1672. **tarrānā** Tr to root up (Hi. *ukhārṇā*), **tarr-** Ch to dig up, **tarr-** Mu to scratch or dig up earth, **taṛ-** (**taṛt-**) Ma to uproot, weed; ? **tarv-** Ma to dig; cf. **taṛānā**
1673. **tarv-** Ma to stroke [cf. *DED* 2454]
1674. **tarva kīke** Ko sp. fish
1675. **tarson** Ko mustard
1676. **tarh-** Mu to anoint
1677. **tarhutānā** Ch(D) to sacrifice, **taruhtānā** Tr, **tarahtānā** W, **taruh siāna** Hislop (Go.-S) id.
1678. **taṛaki** A liver, **tanākī**, **tanēkī** Tr, **tanēki** Ch id., **tanākī** Ph, **tarākī** W id., **taṛaki**, **taṛak** G Mu, **tāṇḍ'ki** Ma, **taṛki** S, **taṛk** Ko id. [*DED* 2546]
1679. **taṛal(i)** Ma bark-coat, **tāghali** Grigson (p. 336) a raincoat made of strips of retted bark of the tree, *Kydia calycina*
1680. **taṛay** A Mu Ma, **taria** D tank
- 1680a. **taṛānā** Tr to dig or scratch up, of pigs, etc.; cf. **tarrānā**
- 1680b. **taṛi** Y river, **thaṛi** Ch(D) side, **daṛi** Mu bank of river, side, corner
1681. **taṛuli elli** A sp. rat, **tārel** Ma id. (Ha. dhān mūsā)
1682. **taṛki** Ko mat, **tarka** Elwin (p. 707) bamboo mat
1683. **taṛmi** A, **taḍmi** S-R fire, **tarmī** Tr a glowing piece of wood ash, **taṛmi** G Ma S burning coal, ember, **taṛm** Ko id. [*DED* 2542]
1684. **talk-** A to ask, beg, **talehkānā** Tr to beg, ask for, especially bride, **talahkānā** W, **talkānā** to beg, **talahk-** Mu to beg, ask for, **tallihk** Mu marriage proposer, **tal'k-** Ma to ask, **talk-** Ma(S), **tālkānā** M beg, **tālpānā** M to ask, **talk-** Ko to beg, borrow, **talp-** LSI (Chanda-Koi, p. 545) [*DED* 2821]
1685. **talka** Mu kind of disease in the nose
1686. **talg-** Ko to strike, hit, hit the mark
1687. **talgaṛ** Ch cave
1688. **talla**, *pl.* -ṇ A Y head, **talā**, *pl.* -hk Tr, **talā** W id., **tala** Ch id., **talaṭe din** Ch noon, **talla**, *pl.* -ṇ G Mu head, **tala(i)**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma, **talla**, Ma(S) id., **tala** M, **talla** S id., **tala borse** S skull, **tala** Ko head, *pl.* **tallā**, -ṇ **tala-guḍa** Ko turban [*DED* 2529]
1689. **tallā** Tr the part of the comb in which honey is stored, **talla** Ma honeycomb [*DED* 2530]
1690. **tallur**, *pl.* **talluhk** Mu mother of animals or birds, hen which has laid eggs more than once, **tallur pēn** Mu a female deity, **tallo** Ma mother, female of animals, **talur kor** M hen, **talur** female of animals [cf. *DED* 2560]
1691. **tawēli** Tr a bush with small red berries (*Phyllanthus reticulatus*)

1692. **tawwānā** Tr to be seen, to see, **W** to comprehend, **tavvānā** Ph to be visible, be understood [cf. *Konḍa to-* used as a negative base of *sūr-* to see]
1693. **tah-** (**taht-**) **Y** to pick (fruit), **tahak siātānā** **W** to root up, **tah-kānā** Ph to uproot, **teh-** **Mu** to pull out (plant from ground), (**te'k-**) (**te'kt-**) **G Ma** to pull out, pull out (hair), pluck (feathers), **ta'-** **Ma** to pluck (feathers), **ta'k-** **Ma(S)** to pull, **tahk-** **Ko** to pull out (hair)
1694. **tahk** **Mu** near, **tahere** **G** id.
1695. **tāk-** **A Y** to walk, **tākmar** **Y** walking, **tākānā** Tr **W** to walk, *cs.* **tākstānā** Tr, **tāksahtānā** **W** id., **tāk-** **Mu Ma S Ko** to walk [DED 2571]
1696. **tāngri-marā** Tr takkal tree
1697. **tāta**, **tātal**, *pl.* **tātalur** **S**, **tāta(I)** **Ko** mother's father
1698. **tāta** Tr a shallow pan of earthen ware
1699. **tāto** **Y** fresh
1700. **tād-** **A Ch** to be raised, **tādānā** Tr id.; cf. **tāhānā**
1701. **tāda** **Y** elder brother, husband's elder sister's husband, **tāḍa** [*sic*] **S-R** brother, **tādō**, *pl.* **-hk** Tr a brother, used in invocation, **tadal** Pat. brother
1702. **tādo**, *pl.* **-rk** **Y** father's father, **tādō-bābā** Tr paternal grandfather; cf. **tāda**
1703. **tāpa** **Mu** kind of fish-trap [< *Ha. thāpa*]
1704. **tāpa** **Ko** ladder
1705. **tāmar** **Ko** sp. lotus; ? **dāmerā** **S-R** flower [cf. DED 2583]
1706. **tār-** **A** to spread, **tārānā** Tr **Ph** to spread out, **tārsi siānā** **W** to spread, **tār-** **G** to spread, **Mu** id. (cloth, mat, etc.), to build nest, **tār-** **Ma** to spread, (bird) to build nest, **tārānā** **M** to spread, **tār-** **Ko** spread out (mat) [DED 2574]
1707. **tārel** **S-R** larder
1708. **tārō** Tr the queen white-ant
1709. **tār** **G Ma Ko** toddy palm, **tāri** **S**, **tāḍi** **A** id., **tādi kal** **S-R** palm liquor [cf. DED 2599]
1710. **tāri**, *pl.* **-ng** Tr lobe ear-ring, **tāri** **W Ph** ear-ring, **tāri**, *pl.* **-ṇ** **Ma** id. (female), **tāri** **F-H** (p. 409) ear-ring
1711. **tārkinā** **W** to scratch, **tārkinā** Tr **Ph** to scratch a place where it itches, **tār-** **A Y** to scratch, **tark-** **Ch** id., **tār-** **Mu G Ko** id. [DED 2805]
1712. **tāwānā** Tr to pour jawa from a pot into a plate, **tāv-** **Mu** to skim off (cream)
1713. **tās-** **G Mu Ma** to put, (hen) to lay egg, **tāsānā** **M** to keep, **tās-** **Ko** to lay egg, **dāsānā** **Ph** to put, keep, to lay egg, **L-H** to lay (of eggs); cf. **tos-**

1714. **tāsānā** W to loose (cattle), Ph to loosen, to let go, **tās-** G to abandon
1715. **tāhānā** S-R to lift, **tāhtānā** Tr Ch(D) id.; cf. **tād-**
1716. **tike** Mu there, in that direction
1717. **tigne** M short, straight
1718. **titi varṇj** Ko(B) little finger, **tītlā tīrvīs** Ph id.
1719. **tindānā** Tr W Ph to eat, **tin-(titt-)** A Y G Mu Ma S, **tindānā** M id., **tinmuṣ** S eating [*DED* 2670(a)]
1720. **tina** S-R right, **tināṇ kay**, **tindana kay** Mu right hand, **t° kav** right ear, **t° kāl** right leg, **tina**, **cina** S right, **tināṇ kai** M right hand [*DED* 2670(b)]
1721. **tināṇ** Ko straight [< Te.]
1722. **tiptā-pōti** Tr kind of bead-necklace
1723. **tipri** Tr wooden handle of a hand mill-stone
1724. **tipli** : **kan tipli** W eyelid
1725. **tiyā** Grigson (p. 336) iron neck-ring
1726. **tiri-** A Y Ch to revolve, **tiritānā** Ch(D) to surround, **tirhutanā** Ch(D) to turn (*tr.*), **tiritānā** Tr to revolve, turn round, of bullocks in an oil-mill, or threshing, to wander, make a detour, *cs.* **tiruhutanā** to make to revolve, **tiristānā** to make to wander, **tiritānā** W to wander, **tirahtānā** to turn (*tr.*), **tiritānā** Ph to turn over (in sleep), *cs.* **tirahtānā**, **tirisahtānā** Ph to cause to turn over, **tiri-** Mu(W), **tiṛi-** Mu(E) to turn, revolve (*intr.*), *cs.* **tirih-** Mu(W), **tiri-** Ma to revolve, **tirhānā** M id. (*tr.*), **tiri-** S to wind round, revolve (*intr.*), **tirah-/tirh-** S to make to revolve [*DED* 2655]
1727. **tirtiri (ḍokke)** Ph lizard
1728. **tirḍuḍḍi** Maṛia of Chindgar (1951), **tirdudi** Grigson (p. 336) woman's dancing bamboo staff, adorned with iron pellet-bells
1729. **tirr** Ko hen-coop, cage for carrying fowls [cf. Te. **tirri** a sort of basket for catching fish]
1730. **tiṛ-** Mu (hole) to be blocked, *tr.* **tiṛh-/tiṛih-** Mu, **tiṛ²-** Ma to block up hole, **tiṛ-** M to be blocked up, **tihṛ-** Ko to block up
1731. **tiṛinj** A nail (of finger, toe), **tiṛinj**, *pl.* **tiṛisk** Ch nail of finger, **tiṛinj** Tr finger-nail, toe-nail, **tirinj** W finger-nail, **tirvinj**, *pl.* **tirvisk** Ph finger, **tiṛinj** Mu(E), **hiṛinj**, *pl.* **hiṛsk/hiṛinj** Mu(W) nail of finger, **hiṛinji**, *pl.* **hiṛisku** G id., **iṛnj(i)**, *pl.* **iṛsku** Ma id., toe-nail, **iṛsku** (*pl.*) M nail(s), **iṛnj**, *pl.* **-k** Ko finger-nail
1732. **tiṛil** A, **tiril** Ch centipede, **tiṛil** Tr a caterpillar which crawls swiftly and bites, the large-coloured centipede, very poisonous [*DED* 2299]
1733. **tirpānā** Tr to sift earth from grain in a supa, **tirpānā** Ph to sift; ? **tirpāna** (i.e. **tirpāna**) Pat. to pick up [*DED* 2827]

1734. **tilmuli** Haig bell
1735. **tiwwānā** Tr to become crooked of the fingers, or toes, in age or sickness
1736. **tih-** A to feed, **tihtānā** W, **tih-** Mu S, **ti'**- Ma id.; cf. **tin-** [DED 2670]
1737. **titur** Ch wasp
1738. **tīyaṭ** S sweet [< Te. *tiyya*]
1739. **tungānā** S-R to do, **tung-**: **ēr tung-** G S to bathe, *cs.* **tupcah-** S, **tung-** : **parkal tung-** Ko to clean teeth with tooth-stick
1740. **tuḍum** S-R drum, **turam** Grigson (p. 336) id. [< Te. *tuḍumu*; DED 2699]
1741. **tutari** A goad, **tutar**, *pl.* **-iṇ** Mu id.
1742. **tuttānā** Tr to suck at the breast; ? **tutt-** Mu (serpent) to bite
1743. **tuddur** Tr the refuse of hemp
1744. **tunkī** L a piece [cf. DED 2707]
1745. **tuppa** Ko nest [cf. Kol. *tuppa* id., DED 2724]
1746. **tum** Ko a sneeze; cf. **tuh-** [cf. DED 2740]
1747. **tum** Mu hollowed trunk of tree for draining water [cf. Pa. *tum botta*, *tum bukka* id.; cf. also Ha. *tum* id. and DED 2786]
1748. **tumma** Mu gourd, gourd vessel [cf. DED 2733]
1749. **tumaḍi** L lizard
1750. **tumari** Hislop(Ma) leopard
1751. **tumri** A Y Ch ebony, **tumrī-maṛā** Tr tendu tree, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, **tumrī** W Ph, **tumir** G Mu(W), **tumṛi** Mu(E) id., **tumeri** Ma kendu, **tumer** M, **tumir māṛa** Ko tendu [DED 2732]
1752. **tura** S-R blowing horn, **tural gotta** (i.e. **tural goṭṭa**) Pat. trumpet or pipe
1753. **turungā** (**woiānā**) Tr a marriage rite which is performed after counting the dowry and before the bride embraces the party. Soot is smeared on the bride's body
1754. **turnju** Ma kind of flute
1755. **turtel** G fish-spear
1756. **turre**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu animal called in Ha. *kebṛi*, **toṛe** Ma id. [cf. Pa. *turre* id., DED 2752]
1757. **turs-** Ko to prod, poke (fire), **turrv-** Ko to thrust into, **dursānā** S-R to push, **dursal** S-R pusher, **duriyānā** S-R to press, **dursānā** Tr to fit one thing to another, W to stir, Ph to thrust in, **durrānā** Ph id., **dorrānā** Ph to penetrate, **durs-** Mu to push [DED 2795]
1758. **tursal** S-R ear-rings

1759. **turūpstānā** Tr to rinse out a cup or vessel which has some food at the bottom, **torp-** Ko to rinse (mouth)
1760. **turmēl** Tr a tree with a milky sap
1761. **tul-** Ko to jump [< Te. *tullu*]
1762. **tullānā** Tr to be bored or pierced, *cs.* **tulhuttānā** Tr, **tullih-** Mu to scrape out or bore out the pulp of a gourd [DED 2907]
1763. **tuhkānā** Ph to sneeze, **tuhk** Ph a sneeze, **tuhkānā** Tr to cough, of cattle in the rains. It is the sign of coming rain, **tuh-** Mu to sneeze, **tuhk-** S, **tukhānā** L id. [? cf. DED 2740]
1764. **tuhkānā** Tr to be sore, of a woman's breast, while suckling
1765. **tuhkul** Mand. spit, saliva [cf. DED 2725]
1766. **tuhmelī** Ph sp. hornet [cf. DED 2731]
1767. **tūṭa** S-R peg
1768. **tūnānā** Tr to be possible, W Ph to be done, be managed, **tunvā** L bad, evil [DED 2799]
1769. **tūndām** Tr the bar of wood which secures a screen door at night
1770. **tūri** A *Cajanus indicus*, **tūriṅ** Y, **tōri**, *pl.* -ṅ Ma id. [cf. DED 2757]
1771. **tūr-** Ch to fly away, *cs.* **tūruh-** Ch to frighten away (birds), **tūr-** Y to rise, **tūrānā** Tr to fly away of dust, clothes, in the wind, **turehtānā** W to winnow, **tūrānā** Ph to fly up, *cs.* **tūrahtānā** Ph to cause to fly up, to squander, **tūr-** G to rise (dust, etc.), **tūr-** Mu to arise, be scattered (sparks), **tūrḥ-/tūriḥ-** Mu to separate dirt from grain with the help of wind
1772. **tūstana** Ch(D) to share, **tusānā** [*sic*] S-R to divide, **tūsānā** Tr (Vol. I, p. 68), **tusānā** Tr to divide into shares, **tūsī sīānā** W to distribute, **tūs** W a part, share, **tūs**, *pl.* -k Ph a portion, part, **tūsānā** Ph to divide, **tūs-** Mu divide, distribute, **tūsk-** Mu to share among oneself, **tūs-** Ma to divide, Ko to divide into portions, **tūs kī-** S to divide
1773. **tekuṛe**, **tekuṛi** Y mushroom
1774. **tepe** Ko float (of rod and line) [< Te. *teppa*, DED 2812]
1775. **teppe** S leaf-cup pin
1776. **teyvīl(i)** Ma a basket for carrying rice
1777. **ter-** A to extract (teeth), pluck (feathers)
1778. **ter-** A Y to be fierce (heat of sun), **tarītānā** Tr to be hot (of sun), **tarīstānā** Tr to heat bread over a flame after it has been cooked on iron, **tarrānā** Ph to be fierce (of sun), **taṛ-** Ma, **tar-** Ko id., **tars-/taris-** Mu to heat [DED 2832]
1779. **terāna** Pat. to repay [cf. DED 2833]
1780. **teriya** Ma luffa [< IA., cf. Hi. *taroī*, etc.]
1781. **teril**, *pl.* -i Ko sp. ant

1782. **terus-** (**terusit-**) Y to quarrel, **tarutānā** Ch(D) id., **tarhuttānā** Tr to fight, quarrel with, *cs.* **tarhustānā** Tr to embroil, **tarehtānā** W Ph to quarrel, **ter²-** Ma id., abuse, scold, **terh-** S to abuse, **terahmud** (**d = ḍ**) Pat. a dispute
1783. **terk-** Ma to warm oneself by fire; to recover from illness
1784. **tela** S sp. fish
1785. **teli** Ma a fence
1786. **telkāl** S-R squint
1787. **tellay** Mu frying pan
1788. **tehc-** A Y Ch to winnow, **tehcānā** Tr to sift in a *sūpā* with a tossing motion, not sidewise, **tahcānā**, **tahcītānā** Ph to winnow [*DED* 2827]
1789. **tēd-** A Y to rise, **tēdānā** Ch(D) id., **tedānā** Ph to rise, *cs.* **tēcahtānā** Ph, **tēḍānā** [*sic*] to rise (especially from sleep), **ṭedānā** [*sic*] W to arise, **tēd-** D G Mu Ma S Ko to rise, arise; *cf.* **tēh-**
1790. **tēne** Ko bee, **t^o nīy** Ko honey [*< Te.*]
1791. **tēr-** Ko to be finished, **tērsp-** Ko to finish (*tr.*) [*< Te. tēru*]
1792. **tēr-** Ma (water) springs from the ground
1793. **tēr²wā**, *pl.* **-hk** Tr the big stick of drum, chankār
1794. **tēl-** S to float, Ko to rise (dust) [*< Te. tēlu*]
1795. **tēle** Ma kind of apparatus for catching fish
1796. **tēh-** Mu to lift, raise from sleep, catch fish in a net, (preceded by **talla**) to dress hair, **tehtānā** Tr to build a house, to cause to rise, **tehtānā** Tr to build a house, **tehtānā** Ph to raise, lift up, **ṭehtānā** [*sic*] W arouse, **teh-** A G to lift, pick up, **tēh-** S to lift up, rouse, **te²-** Ma id., **tē(h)-** Ko to make to rise; *cf.* **tēd-**
1797. **tokenj** Mu, **tokenji** Ma feather
1798. **tog** Ko dust, dirt, rubbish
1799. **togaḍī** L blue
1800. **toṭor** Ma chin
1801. **toḍekene** L immediately, quickly
1802. **tonḍe piṭe** G owl
1803. **todo** M *Ficus cunia*
1804. **toddo** Tr hock of an animal's hind leg
1805. **topne** Ma quickly [*cf. Kuvi(S) toppe id.*]
1806. **torosk-** Mu to search
1807. **toṭer**, *pl.* **toṭehk** Mu owl
1808. **tolle** S-R first [*cf. DED 2899*]

1809. **tos-**, **dos-** Ma to pour, **dosānā** S-R to lay, to apply, **dossānā** W Ph to put, **dassānā** Tr L-H to put down, place, lay eggs, **dos-** Mu to pour (from one pot into another), **dos-** S to lay egg, apply medicine, pour, **dosāna** Pat. to put; cf. **tās-**
1810. **tosūr** L brother
1811. **tohtānā** M to tie, **dohānā** M to build, **to²-** Ma to tie, bind, **toh-** Ma(S) id., **do²-** Ma to tie, **doh-** Ma(S) id., **toh-** Ko to bind, **doh-** A to bind, Y to tie, build, **doh-** Ch(D) to bind, **dohtānā** Tr W Ph to bind, tie, build a house, **doh-** G Mu S to tie [DED 2914]
1812. **tohk-** Ko to steal
1813. **tōkār** Tr W Ph tail, **tōkor** A, **tōkar**, *pl.* -k Ch id., **tōkar** G Mu id., Mu portion of men's cloth dangling behind, **tōkaṛ(i)**, *pl.* **tōkaḥku** Ma, **tōka** M Ko, **tōkor**, *pl.* **tōkohku** S id. [DED 2916]
1814. **tōnge** Ma(S) nullah
1815. **tōc-** A to carry on head, **tōcānā** Tr to put on one's head, Ph to carry on head, **tōc-** Mu Ma id., **tōhc-** S, **tōs-** Ko id. [DED 2919, cf. also Kui *dūsa* to carry on the head, Kuvi(F) *jūchali*, Pe. *jōc-* id.]
1816. **tōnj-** Mu to dive, submerge head under water while bathing
1817. **tōtā** Tr outer skin of a gulli or mahua fruit
1818. **tōnde dōkke** Mu a kind of very slow-moving lizard
1819. **tōy-** A Y to swell, **toiānā** Tr id., of body, **toiyānā** W, **toitānā**, **toyānā** Ph to swell, **tōy-** Mu Ma S Ko id., **tōyānā** M id.
1820. **tōya** Y Ch G Mu Ma S fig, *Ficus glomerata*, **toya** A⁴ Ko, **toiā** Tr, **toyā** W Ph M id. [DED 2915]
1821. **tōrānā** Tr to pour out water, **torānā**, **torrītānā** Ph, **torsī siānā** W to pour out, **tor-** F-H (p. 319) id., **tōr-** Mu to draw water from well, to bale out
1822. **tōrel** Ko snake gourd
1823. **tōṛ(i)**, *pl.* **tōḥku** Ma large feather, **mal-tohk** Elwin (p. 710) feathers of an arrow
1824. **tōṛa** Ma(O) mud
1825. **tōṛā** Tr the blood which preceded the birth of a child
1826. **tōṛi** A Y Ch earth soil, **tōṛi** Tr W, **tori** Ph earth, **toṛi**, **toṛei** G, **tōṛi**, **toṛiy**, **taṛi** Mu id., **toṛi** Ma id., clay, **toṛyoṛ** Ma(O) earth, **toṛi** M dust, S soil
1827. **tōṛhānā** Tr to sleep (only in marriage songs)
1828. **tōl** A Y skin, **tōl**, *pl.* -k Tr skin, hide, **tol** W Ph bark of tree, leather, skin, **tōla** D G M skin, bark of tree, **tōl** Mu id., skin of fruit, **tōla** Ma skin, **tōlu** Ma bark of tree, **tōl(u)**, *pl.* **tōlku** S skin, bark of tree, skin of fruit, **tolka** Ko id. [DED 2937]
1829. **tōl-** Ko to drive, drive away

1830. **tōsa** G throat, **tōsa** Mu(W), **sōsa** Mu(E) id., **tōsa**, **tōrsa** Ma, **tosu** L id.
 1831. **tōh-** A Y Mu to show, **tō²-** Ma, **tōh-** Ko id., **tohānā** S-R L id. [DED 2942]

D

1832. **dao**, *pl.* **dauṛ** Tr father, **dhāū**, *pl.* **-rk** Ch(D) id.
 1833. **dadī** L bank, brink, brim [cf. Pa.(S) *ḍadḍi* bank of river]
 1834. **dand** A Y upper arm, **danda** G Ma Ko id. [DED 2476]
 1835. **dandōs** S-R greeting
 1836. **dadra** S-R lower abdomen
 1837. **dandai** Tr sp. fish
 1838. **dabba** S-R mirror
 1839. **damsa** F-H (p. 268) kind of dance
 1840. **day-** Mu to stink, **dayng-** Mu to be fragrant, **dayṇ-** Mu(N) to stink, **dayṇ-** Ma id., **dayng-**, **doyn-** G, **daingānā** S-R Tr Ph id., W id., to smell (*intr.*), **doinganā** M to smell bad
 1841. **darkanā** L to mix, mingle
 1842. **darkā** L fox; cf. **narkā**
 1843. **darpenj**, *pl.* **darpehk** Mu mirror [< IA.]
 1844. **darbāl** Ph a dirty man, **dōrbāl** Tr dirty
 1845. **darbe**, **davar** L soft
 1846. **daṛ** Y dew
 1847. **daṛeṇ-/daṛeṅg-** Mu to be cold, **daṛng-** Mu to be cold, cool, **daṛngi²-** Ma to make cold [cf. DED 2473]
 1848. **daṛpa** S kitchen garden
 1849^o. **darṃi** A shade, shadow, **dharmi** Ch, **dhaṛmi** Ch(D) id., **dharmi** Tr W Ph, **darṃi** G Ma, **darṃ**, **daṛam** Mu, **darṃ** M id.
 1850. **dallī** W Ph bank
 1851. **dalsānā** Tr to pound (with fists or club), to thresh with flail, **dalsānā**, **dolsānā** Ph to pound, **dālsānā** S-R id. [< IA., cf. Hi. *dalnā*]
 1852. **davḍī** S-R basket to carry cowdung
 1853. **davha** Mu path
 1854. **dasondhī** Ph a Pardhān
 1855. **dasnā** W hole
 1856. **dāti** S-R place where wood is cut

1857. **dādāl** W Ph father, **dādi** Ph father's father, **dāda**, *pl.* -lor elder brother, wife's elder sister's husband, **dādi** Mu father's father, son's son, son's daughter, daughter's daughter's husband, **dādāl** Ma elder brother, **dādi** M father's father, **dādāl**, *pl.* -ur S father's father, elder brother, **dāda** Ko elder brother, **dādo** Ko father's father [$<$ IA.]
1858. **dāri** A dal, **dārī** W Ph lentil, **dāl** [$<$ IA.]
1859. **dārī** Tr whirligig beetle
1860. **dārŋgo** G Mu Ma mahua liquor, **dārŋgo kal** M alcohol, liquor, **dārangā** W, **dārangā** Ph wine
1861. **dikri** A Y Ch cloth, **dikrī**, *pl.* -ng cloth, in *pl.* clothes, W apparel, clothes, **dikrī**, **dikrī** Ph id.
1862. **dinliya**, **dungiya**, **deynga** Mu tobacco
1863. **diŋo**, *pl.* **diŋō** Mu stilt
1864. **diŋdi** S-R lane [cf. *DED* 2631]
1865. **dippa** Mu highland for cultivation, forest field
1866. **dibaŋ pāŋa** Mu kind of Muria song
1867. **dibbe** M much
1868. **dirdo piŋe** Ko woodpecker
1869. **dibe** M heap [cf. *DED* 2641]
1870. **dir**, **dhīr**, *pl.* -iŋ Mu kind of bamboo fish-trap
1871. **dugadi** Hislop (Maria) plantain, **dugdī** L id.
1872. **duggi** Ma float of fishing rod
1873. **duŋu** Moss, **duttī** L basket, **dūtū**, *pl.* -hk Tr id.
1874. **dudo** A breast (of woman), **dudu** Ph, **dūdū** Tr, **dūdo** G Mu id., **dudar** Ko udder
1875. **dudli** Ko down (of birds)
1876. **dumul** Ko dust [cf. Te. *dummu*, etc., *DED* 2736]
1877. **dum-dum** (aiānā) Tr to be burnt of food, **dhumsī** Tr burnt bhāt, **dumdum āyānā** Ph to be burnt
1878. **dumme** W Ph necklace (men's), **domesar** S-R necklace, **dumma**, *pl.* **dummeŋ** Ma bead of necklace, **dhume** L necklace
1879. **dur-** Mu to burn trees for jhum cultivation
1880. **durār lenj** M March month, **durari** F-H (p. 310) the Gond month corresponding to February-March
1881. **durgo** Ma sp. small fish
1882. **durdur aiānā** Tr to be smashed to bits, **durdur āyānā** Ph id.
1883. **durrom** D dust, **durra** Ma, **dhurro** W id.

- 1883a. **duṛk bārī** Tr an ear-ring
1884. **duḷga kike** Ko sp. fish; cf. **durgo**
1885. **dūli** M *Embelia robusta*
1886. **deg-** Mu to break off, come to an end, **deg-** to break, e.g. rope (*intr.*), **deg-** M to burst (*intr.*), **dehānā** M to break (*tr.*), **deg-** Ko, to break (*intr.*), **deganā** L id., **dekhanā** L to tear, rend
1887. **denā** S-R story
1888. **deh-** Ko to cut hair
1889. **dai** Tr mother, **dāī**, *pls.* -ng, -sk Ph id., **dāī harī** Ph respectful form
1890. **daitur** S-R Tr Ch(D) devil, **daithur**, **dait** W Ph demon [< IA., cf. Skt. *daitya*]
1891. **donda** Ma dewlap, **dōṇrdal** Tr id.
1892. **donde kāl** Ko calf of leg
1893. **dondera** F-H (p. 346) *Bauhinia racemosa*, **donder** M *B. retusa* (*pāḍer*), **dōnderā-marā** Tr jhagaria tree
1894. **dora** Ko hole (in tree) [cf. *DED* 2911]
1895. **dorrānā** Tr to be tired, **dorr-** Ch id., **dorsutānā** Ch(D) to tire (*tr.*), **dorinā** W to be tired, **dorsahtānā** W to tire another, **durrānā**, **dorrānā** Ph to be tired; cf. **dōg-**
1896. **dork-** Ko to be found, **doroktor** LSI (Maṛia of Bastar, p. 535) he was found [*DED* 2896]
1897. **dorkānā** Ph cheeks to be shrunk, to grow old, **dōrkānā** Tr to sink or fall in (of cheeks)
1898. **dorg-** Ma (buffalo) to wallow, **doṛg-** Mu id.
1899. **dorguṛ**, *pl.* **dorguhk** Mu a piece of mat attached to two poles for carrying earth
1900. **dorba** G Ma Ko lung; ? **ḍobba** S intestine [cf. Pa. *dorba*, etc., *DED* 2898]
1901. **doṛi** Mu below, **doṛita hilvi** Mu lower lip
1902. **doṛi-** Mu to bow [cf. *DED* 2904]
1903. **doh-** Mu to cleanse (utensils)
1904. **dōg-** Mu to be tired, be defeated, Ma to be tired, be slack, be loose; cf. **dorrānā**
1905. **dōpa** S cloth for women
1906. **dōbe** Mu kind of vegetable [< Ha. *dhōbā*]
1907. **dōr-dōr (wangānā)** Tr to leak profusely
1908. **dōlam** S roof
1909. **dōlīāl dokkē** Tr chameleon

Dh

1910. **dhaniyā** W Ph plate, **dhadiyā**, **dhanva** S-R id., **daṛiya**, *pl.* -ṇ
Mu leaf-plate
1911. **dhut(t)a** Mu jungle
1912. **dhurwāl** Tr the chief or one of the chief tribal divisions
1913. **dhusir** Elwin (p. 526) kind of fiddle
1914. **dhūkā** Ph gust of wind, **duka pirr** Mu storm
1915. **dhūki** Ph cholera
1916. **dhenḍki** A, **dhenki** S-R back

N

1917. **nakkā** W Ph abundant, much, **nakan**, **nakte** Mu much, **nekkā** LSI
(Chanda-Maṛia, p. 540) very
1918. **naṭal**, *pl.* -k A intestinal worms
1919. **naḍum** S-R Y middle, **naḍḍum** Tr Ch(D) Ph id., among, **naḍum**
W among, **naḍḍum** Mu middle, **naḍum narka** Mu midnight,
naḍum Ma S middle, M id., between, **naḍ narka** Ko midnight,
naṛmita Ko internal [DED 2959]
1920. **naḍḍi** Ma bund of field
1921. **natt-** Ch to throw down, **nattānā** Tr to dash or throw down, discard,
throw away, divorce, abandon (habit), W Ph to giye birth to,
calve, **naccānā** W to cast, fling, **naccānā**, **nacchānā** Ph id., *cs.*
naccahtānā Ph
1922. **nan**, *pl.* -k Mu vein
1923. **nana** S-R I, **nan**, **nana** Y, **anā**, **annā** Tr, **ana** Ch, **nannā** W Ph,
nana D id., **nan(n)a** Mu S, **nanna** G, **nana**, **nan** Ma, **nana** M id.
[DED 4234]
1924. **nand māṭi** W a root used in the worship of Baṛā Deo
1925. **nappal** Tr snub-nosed
1926. **nammānā** S-R to cut (a rope), **namusānā** S-R to decide, **nam-**
F-H (p. 195) to be torn, **namus-** F-H to tear, **nam-** Y to cut
with teeth, **nammānā** Tr to be snapped or broken (of fibrous
articles), Ph to be broken, **namsahtānā** Ph to break (*tr.*)
1927. **nay noṛonj** Mu kind of lizard called in Ha. **jhulan ṭenḍkā**
1928. **naral**, *pl.* -ku S vein, **naram**, *pl.* **narask** Ko id. [cf. DED 2364]
1929. **narum**, **nar-uppe** Ko mongoose
1930. **narkal**, *pl.* **narkasku** Ma jackal, **nakka** Ko id.; cf. **darkā** [cf.
DED 2981]
1931. **nark-** Ch to cut (wood), **naṛk-** Ch to cut with axe, **narkānā** Tr to
cut (wood), W Ph to chop, **naṛk-** Mu to cut with axe, **naṛk-** Ma
M to cut (firewood), **nark-** S to cut (fuel), **nark-**, **naṛk-** Ko to
cut, cut down; cf. **neṭk-** [DED 3001]

1932. **narka** A Y Ch D G night, **narkā** Tr id., **narkā parri** Tr all night long, **narkā** Ph night, **n° palli** Ph whole night, **narkhāi** Ph yesterday, **narkaī** W morrow, **narkā** W night, **narkhey** Driberg early, **narka** night, **narkay**, **narki** Mu early in the morning, **nahka** Ma night, **nahkaiṇe** Ma, **nahkome** Ma(O) early in the morning, **narkā** M night, **narkom** M dawn, **narka**, **narkaṛ** S night, darkness, **narka** Ko night, **narkok** Ko morning [DED 2985]
1933. **nargi** Ko much, many
1934. **narḍe**, *pl.* **narḍē** S lung
1935. **narpal** Tr old, useless (of men and bullocks), **narpāl** Ph id.
1936. **narm-** A Y Ch to sleep, **narmānā** Tr to sleep, **nāmānā** Tr id., *cs.* **narmsuh-tānā** Tr, **narminā** W Ph to sleep
1937. **narva** Ch stream
1938. **narwānj** Tr a worm, **narvānj**, *pl.* **narvāsk** Ch earthworm, **nār-vānj**, *pl.* **-k** Ph id., **nāḍvānj** S-R water worms, **nervonj** G earthworm, **nervunji** Ma id. [DED 2367]
1939. **nars-** Ko to learn, **narsp-** Ko to teach
1940. **narhuttānā** Tr to carry, be loaded with
1941. **naṛ**, *pl.* **-k** Tr bug, **nark** W, **nar**, *pl.* **-k** Ph id., **naṛ**, *pl.* **-ku** D, **naṛ**, *pl.* **-k** Mu, **naṛ(i)**, *pl.* **-ku** Ma id. [DED 2998]
1942. **naṛāṃ** Tr penis of animals [DED 3048]
1943. **naṛumi** G sand, **nanumi** Ma, **naṇomi** Ma(O) id.
1944. **naṛga** Mu middle rib of leaf
1945. **naṛpā** W double, **naṭpā** (kiyānā) Tr to fold, **narpā** Ph double twofold
1946. **nalla**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu, **nalla** Ma L palm of hand
1947. **nalla** Ko(B) liver [< Te. *nalla* black]
1948. **nal?** Ma to strike
1949. **nawitānā** Tr to grow crooked, of a rheumatic old woman, or damaged hemp, **nāv-** Ma to bend, be flexible
1950. **navral** A bridegroom, **navri** A bride, **naurā** Tr bridegroom, **naurī** Tr bride [< Mar. *navrā*]
1951. **nas-panne** S-R toad, **nas pannē** Tr Ph toad whose body exudes water, **nas-vēlī** Tr Ph a creeper used to poison fish [DED 2955]
1952. **nākānā** Tr Ph to lick, **nākinā** W id., **nāk-** Mu Ma S Ko id., **nākanā** M id. [DED 2945]
1953. **nāg taras** A cobra, **nāṇ(g)** taras D id.; cf. **nāyam taras** [< IA.]
1954. **nāgnā** L to forget

1955. *nāngā* Tr Ph then (of past time), *nāngane* Driberg in the first place, *nangā* S-R before, *nangāda* S-R id., previous, earlier, *nanga* Ko previously
1956. *nāngyal* A S-R plough, *nāngal* Y, *nāngel* W Ph id., *nāngel*, *pl. -lɿ* G Mu, *nāngili*, *pl. nāngisku* Ma, *nāngel* M, *nāngel*, *pl. -i* Ko id. [DED 2368]
1957. *nāṭuva*, *pl. -ku* Ko(C) woman
1958. *nāno* M Ko elder sister
1959. *nānci* M *Bambusa arundinacea*
1960. *nāndānā* Tr W Ph to be wet, get wet, *cs. nāhtānā* Tr W Ph to wet, soak, *nāndstānā* Tr, *nāhānā* S-R id., *nān-* Yo to be wet, *nāh-* Y to make wet, *nāh-* G Mu to make wet, *nā[?]-* Ma, *nāh-* Ma(S) id., *nāndānā* M to get wet, *nānd-* S to get wet, *nāh-* S to make wet, *nānd-* Ko to get wet, *nā(h)-* Ko to make wet [DED 3006]
1961. *nāmum* M *Dalbergia latifolia* (Shisham), *namum* Elwin (p. 717) id.
1962. *nāyam* taras S-R cobra, *nāyum*, *pl. -i* Mu, *nay trās* S, *nay tars* Ko id.; cf. *nāg* taras
1963. *nār* Mu sp. fish (Ha. *bāmī*), *nārī* Tr the eel-like Bām fish
1964. *nār* (*obl. base nāṭ-*), *pl. nāhk* A Y Tr W Ph D G Mu village, *nār* (*obl. base nāṭ-*), *pl. nāhku* Ma id., *nār* M id., *nār*, *pl. nāhku* S, *nār*, *pl. nā(h)k* Ko id. [DED 2012]
1965. *nār ēpa* S Anjan tree (from which rope is prepared)
1966. *nārel* S-R, *nāreyal* Mu, *nārel* Ko coconut [<IA.]
1967. *nār*, *pl. -k* Tr Ph a crack in a pot [DED 2387]
1968. *nāra* Mu leather-strap used to tie yoke to the plough [<IA.; cf. Hi. *nārā*]
1969. *nārī* A Y tomorrow, *nārī*, *nārī* Ch id., *nārī* Tr, *nārī* Ph id., *nārī* W yesterday(?), *nār* D, *nārī* G, *nārī*, *nār* Mu, *nār(i)* Ma, *nārī* S, *nār* Ko id. [DED 3023]
1970. *nārītānā* Tr L-H to swim, of a fish, *nārītānā*, *nārītānā* Ph id., *nārī-* G Mu to swim, float, *nārītānā* M to swim, *nāḍiyānā* L id.
1971. *nārānā* Ph to see, look at, *nārīnā* W to see, *nādīnā* W to gaze [cf. DED 3011]
1972. *nālvir* (*m.*), *nālur* (*f., n.*) Y four, *nālur* Ch, *nālur* W Tr, *nālū* Ph four, *lālur* (*jhan*) Mand. four (men), *lālū* Mand. four (*non-masc.*), *nālvur* (*m.*) G, *nālvur* (*m.*) Mu(W), *nālvur* Mu(E) four (*m.*), *nālur* Mu four (*non-masc.*), *nālvur*, *nālur* Ma id., *nālu* M four, *nālgur* (*m.*), *nālur* (*non-masc.*) S id. [DED 3024]
1973. *nāsen* Tr Ph seed of mahua fruit
1974. *nāhk-* G, *nā[?]k-* Ma to open eyes
1975. *nikk-* Ko to stretch forward (*intr.*)

1976. **nikkā** W, **nikkhā** Ph beauty; good, beautiful [cf. Pa. *niko* good, *DED* 3096]
1977. **nitt-** A to stand, *cs.* **nittis-** A, **nittānā**, **nillānā** Tr to stand, *cs.* **nillehtānā** Tr, **nitānā** W to stand, *cs.* **nilahtānā** W, **nittānā** (2 *sg. imper.* **nillā**) Ph to stand, *cs.* **niccahtānā** Ph, **nit-** Mu to stand, *cs.* **nitih-** Mu, **nitānā**, **nilānā** M to stand, **nil-**, *cs.* **nipcah-** Sid., **nil-** (**nitt-**), *cs.* **nilsp-** Ko id. [*DED* 3043]
1978. **nind-** A Ch G Mu Ma to be filled, **nindānā** Tr Ph, **ninnatānā** W id., **nindtā** M full, **nind-**, **nend-** Ko to be filled; cf. **nih-** [*DED* 3049]
1979. **ninde kī-** Mu to weep
1980. **ninne** A Y yesterday, **ninnē** Tr W Ph id., **nine** D Mu, **ninne** Ma Ko, **nīne** M id. [*DED* 3109]
1981. **nimaro** Hislop (Gayeti) hard
1982. **nira baḍḍa** Mu kind of mushroom
1983. **niraṇṇal** Tr an internal organ, possibly sweet bread, **naṇṇaṇi** Ma an internal organ (pancreas ?) [*DED* 3110]
1984. **niril** Ph pulse in child's head, **niṛil** Tr id.
1985. **nirum** S-R pure, fully, completely
1986. **nirūṛ-maṛā** Tr the Jamrās tree (*Elacodendrum glaucum*)
1987. **nirkon** S-R strict
1988. **nirgīrī** Tr Ph shin
1989. **nirpaḷ** Ma thin (man or woman)
1990. **nirral**, *pl.* **nirrahk** D leopard, **niral**, *pl.* **nirahk** G Mu id., **niṛal(i)** Ma, **nīral** M id.
1991. **nirv-** Ch (fire) to burn (*intr.*), **nirwānā** Tr id., *cs.* **nirustānā** Tr, **nirvi²-** G to light a lamp, Ma to burn (*tr.*) [*DED* 2389]
1992. **nirsu**, *pl.* **nirsuhku** S axle [< Te. *irsu*]
1993. **niṛksi niṛksi** (āṛānā) Tr to cry out with gasps, lustily
1994. **niṛguṛ** Ch spine
1995. **niṛjaṛ** Tr spleen of animals
1996. **niṛnd-** Ma to sink into (mud)
1997. **niṛ-niṛ** (panjānā) Tr to be crammed full after eating
1998. **nilk** Tr mould on leather
1999. **nih-** A to fill (*tr.*), **nihtānā** Tr W, **nihtānā**, **nihcahtānā**, **nihcānā** Ph id., **nih-** G Mu S Ko id., **ni²-** Ma, **nihānā** M id.; cf. **nind-**
2000. **nihāli** S-R breakfast
2001. **nī** A Ch Tr W Ph oil, **neyi** S-R id., **nīy**, **ney** Mu, **nīy(i)** Ma, **nei** M, **nīy(y)u** S id., **nīy** Ko ghee [*DED* 3104]
2002. **nīṭ** S-R right, proper, **nīṭum**, **nītum** L indeed, truly

2003. **nīnd** L anger
2004. **nīr** S-R Y Ch W Ph G Mu M S Ko ashes, **nīr**, *pl.* **nīhk**, *gen.* **nītā** Tr, **nīṛ(i)**, (*obl. st.* **nīṛ-**) Ma id. [DED 3060]
2005. **nīral kanji** Tr tree called Dhayas in Hi.
2006. **nīrē** Tr, **nīre** W Ph Mu Ma, **nīre**, **nīṛe** Ch last year [cf. Pa. *nīrdi*, Ga.(Oll.) *nīrdin* last year]
2007. **nīrgull** A *Vitex negundo*
2008. **nīr vellum** S-R white ants, **nīr-allum** Tr an insect which damages the roots of chillie plants; cf. **allum**
2009. **nīṛa**, **nīṛka** S shade, **nīrā** L shadow, **nīṛka** Ko shade [DED 3046]
2010. **nīṛkāḷ** Tr blue
2011. **nungu** L bow
2012. **nuy** Ko well [< Te.]
2013. **nurne** Ph whole, complete
2014. **nulpē** Tr W Ph evening, **nulpeh bēra** D id., **nulpe** Mu id., night, **nulpehok** in the evening, at night, **nulpe** Ma evening; cf. **mulī-tānā**
2015. **nulle** A mosquito, **nullen** S-R small flies, **nule**, *pl.* **-ṇ** mosquito, **nullē** Tr Ph id., W gnat, sand-fly, **nulle** Mu Ma a small insect which bites in the rainy season, **nulle**, *pl.* **nullē** S mosquito, **nūle** M, **nulle** Ko id. [DED 3077]
2016. **nusme**, *pl.* **-k** mosquito D Ma [cf. Te. *nusuma*, DED 3077]
2017. **nūka** W broken rice, **nūkāṅg** Tr broken chironji kernels, **nūka**, *pl.* **-ṇ** G Mu broken rice, **nūkaṅ** (*pl.*) Ma husked rice, **nukā** M, **nūka** Ko id. [DED 3089]
2018. **nūṅg** A Y sesamum, **nūṅg** Tr W Ph id., tili, **nūṅg** Mu Ko, **nūṅ** G Mu S, id., **nūṅ nīy** Ma sesamum oil [DED 3081]
2019. **nūr** S-R hundred, **nūr**, *pl.* **nūhk** Tr Ch, **nur** Hislop (Go, Gayeti), **nuru** Hislop (Ma) id. [DED 3090]
2020. **nūl** Y Ch Ph thread, W string, **nūl** (*gen.* **nūda**) Mu, **nūl** M S Ko thread [DED 3087]
2021. **nūsī** Tr flour-weevil, W Ph weevil, **nusi** S-R crop rust
2022. **neīṅg** L beans
2023. **nekanā** L to insult, abuse
2024. **neṭa** Ko wall, **naṭṭa** Mu mud wall
2025. **neṭk-** A to cut (firewood), Y to cut by splitting, **naṭk-** Ch to cut (wood); cf. **nark-**
2026. **netka** Ko snail [cf. DED 2965]
2027. **nettur** A Y blood, **nattur** Tr Ch W Ph Mu id., **nattur raṅ** Ch red, **natral** Mu blackish red, **netturi** G Ma, **nettur** S Ko, **netur** M id., **netral** Hislop (Maria) red [DED 3106]
2028. no entry

2029. **nemuri** M *Memecylon umbellatum*
2030. **ney** A dog, **nay** Y, **ney**, **nay**, Ch D, **nai**, *pl.* -k Tr Ph, **nái** W, **nay** G Mu S, **nayyu**, **nay** Ma(S), **ney**, *pl.* -k Ma Ko, **nái** M id. [DED 3022]
2031. **ney** **ḍokke** A chameleon
2032. **neyp-** Ma to make smooth
2033. **neronḍa** A G Ma castor plant, **erandī** Y id., **neron nīy** Ko castor-oil [< IA.]
2034. **nersal** L leg
2035. **nela** M good
2036. **nelenj** S-R G, **lelenj** A moon, **nalēnj** Tr new moon, **nalenj** W Ph moon, **nalenj**, *pl.* **nalesk**, **lalenj**, **lelenj** Mu moon, month, **lēnj** Ma Ko moon, **lenj** M month, **nelenj** M moon [DED 3113]
2037. **nellī** A Y G M aonla tree, *Phyllanthus emblica*, **nalli** Ch, **nallī-marā** Tr, **nallī** W Ph id., **nālī** M, **nelī māra** Ko id. [DED 3115]
2038. **neh-** Ko to keep
2039. **nehar** S-R slowly
2040. **nehānā** M to clean, sweep
2041. **nehene** F-H (p. 216) well, **nahanā** W well (of health), **nahnal** Ph excellent, good, **nehnay** Mu much, **nehna** Mu(N) good, **ne'na** Ma good, **nehna** M id., handsome, **nihnā** L good, **nehna** Hislop (Go.-S) glad [DED 3096]
2042. **nēkānā** S-R to sound, **nēksānā** S-R to play on musical instruments, **nekānā** Tr to sound, of a pot, gong or bell; *cs.* **nēkstānā** Tr to play any musical instrument, **nēk-** G Mu (musical instruments) to sound, *cs.* **nēkih-** Mu to play on drums, etc., **nēk-** Ma to sound (bell), **nēkānā** M to ring [cf. Naik. *nēk-*]
2043. **nēṇ-** A to enter, **nēngānā** S-R id., **nēngusānā** S-R to thrust, pierce, **nengānā** W to intrude, Ph to enter, **necahtānā** Ph to make to enter, **nehtānā** Ph to shut in (cattle), **nēṇ-** Mu to enter, **nēh-** Mu to push in, thrust in, **nēṅg-** Ma to enter, **nēṇ-** S id., to pierce
2044. **nēng** W Ph custom [cf. Kui *nēkeri* customary, usual; usually, normally, customarily, Kur. *nēg* ceremony, rule, precept, custom]
2045. **nēc** (**talā**) Tr the crown of the head, **nēc nitta** Tr Ch noon, **neśnītā** L id. [DED 3118]
2046. **nēsk-** A to breathe, **neskānā** S-R to pant, **nēskānā** Tr Ph to breathe heavily, pant, **nēsk-** G to breathe, Mu id., (pulse) to throb, **nēnjar(ī)** Ma breath, pulse which throbs in child's head, **nēskanā** M to breathe, **nēj-** Ko id., **nēs** Ko breath [DED 3120]
2047. **nēṭ** Tr trouble, Ph a swoon
2048. **nāṭī** Tr a day; always a suffix and undeclined: **itwār-nēṭ** Ph Sunday [DED 3025; more probably going with **nēnḍ**]

2049. **nēnd** A Y Tr D today, **neṭal** F-H (p. 341) from today, **nēnd** Ch today, **nēnd**, **nēnṭ** Ph id., **nēṭa** Ph of today, **nēr** W today, **nēnd**, **nēnd** Mu, **nēndu** G Ma S, **nēnd** M Ko, **nēṭke** Ko for today [DED 2381]
2050. **nēndānā** Tr Ph to recover from illness, **nāndānā** Ph id.
2051. **nēndi** Mu Ma jamun, *Eugenia jambolana*, **lēndi** A Ch Mu, **lēndi-maṭā** Tr, **nendi** M id. [DED 2378]
2052. **nēm** M smooth
2053. **nēmānā** S-R to observe diet, Tr Ph to obey instructions regarding diet in illness
2054. **nēr** S rice seedling [cf. DED 2380]
2055. **nēru** G bead-necklace, **nērk** Mu necklace, **nērum**, *pl.* **nērk** Mu bead, **nerum**, *pl.* **nerk** Ma necklace, **mungiyā-nerk** M beads, **neṭem**, *pl.* **neṭek** Ko necklace
2056. **nēli** (*gen.* **nēdā**), *pl.* **nēlk** Tr field, **nēli**, *pl.* **nēlk** Ch, **nēli**, **nēl** W Ph, **lēli** Mand. id., **nēli** (*obl. st.* **nēḍ-**) Mu(E), **nēl** (*obl. st.* **nēḍ-**) Mu(W), **nēl** G Ma ground, M earth, ground, **nēli** S field, **nēl** Ko land, flat land, ground, plain [DED 2374]
2057. **no-** A Y G to hurt, pain, **noliyānā** Tr id., **noltānā**, **noyānā** Ph id., **nō-** Mu to pain (*intr.*), **nōyh-**, **nōh-**, **nōph-** Mu to pain (*tr.*), **nōykaṭ** Mu pain, **nōy-** Ma Ko to hurt, pain (*intr.*), **nō-** S id., **noppu** Ko pain, **nosanā** L to ache, pain, **nosī** L pain [DED 3143]
2058. **nokkānā** Tr Ph to writhe (in death or a fit), **nohkānā** S-R to writhe [DED 3139]
2059. **nondānā** Tr to spoil, make much of, pet, W Ph to kiss, **lonḍ-** Mu to caress, Ma to pet, fondle [cf. Kuvi(S) **lonḍinai** to kiss, (F) **notkali** id., Malt. **naḍre** to caress]
2060. **noni** Mu younger sister, husband's younger brother's wife, **nonal** Mu younger brother (expressing endearment), **nona** Ma younger sister's husband
2061. **nor-** A Y to wash, **norrānā** Tr to wash (hand, feet), **nurrānā** W Ph to wash, **nurānā** Ch(D) to wash (applied to person), **nor-** G S to wash (hands), **norr-** Mu to wash (face, hands, feet, pot), **noṭ-** (**noḥt-**) Ma to wash (hands), **norr-** Ko id. [DED 3136]
2062. **noska** S-R yam, root, **nōska** Tr a kind of yam called gataur in Hi.
2063. **nohk-** Mu to clean (teeth), **nohkānā** Elwin (p. 707) to massage, **nōk-** Ko to rub hard, or firmly
2064. **nōḍe** A Y rope, **nōnē**, *pl.* **-hk** Tr id., **nōne** W Ph cord, **nōne** Ma, **nōne** Ma(O.), **nōḍe** Ma (Dh, S) rope, **nōḍe** M S id., **nōṭ-** S to twine (rope), **nonde** (i.e. **nōḍe**) Pat. rope, **noṇe** L rope, string, **nōṇe** Ko id. [DED 2369]
2065. **nōr-** A to pound, Y Ch to grind, **nōrānā** Tr Ph to grind grain, *cs.* **nōrstānā** Tr to have ground, **noritānā** W to bruise (grain), **norrānā** W to grind, **nōr-** G S Ko, **nōṭ-** Ma, **nōhk-** Ma(S), **nōrānā** M, **norāna**, **nohkāna** Pat. id. [DED 3089]

2066. **nōra** Mu at the time of
2067. **paorish**, *pl.* -**k** Tr blue rock dove
2068. **pakai**, **pakka** G much, very, **phakat** Mu many, **pakay** Ma id., **pakka** Ma(S) id., S much
2069. **pakkī** Tr, **pahkī** W Ph split bamboo, **paki**, *pl.* -**ṇ** Mu thin bamboo strips for weaving basket, **pak** Ko split bamboo
2070. **pagam** M halter for cattle, Ko rope [< Te. *paggamu*]
2071. **paṇ-** Mu to split (*intr.*), (*tr.*) **pah-** Mu, **pa²-** Ma to split (*tr.*) [cf. *DED* 3154]
2072. **paṇ : paṇ vīnahk ēndkaṛ** Mu we will dance the whole night [cf. Pa. *paṇṇa* dawn, morning, *DED* 3151]
2073. **paṅga** Ko branch of tree [< Te. *paṅga* forked branch of a tree]
2074. **pacihtānā** W to stick
2075. **paccā** Tr the pollen stored by bees in a honeycomb
2076. **pacōṭī** Tr kind of grass
2077. **pacce** Mu a narrow strip of cloth put on by women covering private parts
2078. **paja** S-R Y after, **pijjā** Tr Ph id., **pijā** Ch(D) behind, W after, **paje** S at the back, **paye** Ko afterwards [*DED* 3452]
2079. **pance māra** Ko sp. tree
2080. **panj-** A D Mu Ma to be satisfied, replete, filled, **panjānā** Tr Ph id., *cs.* **panjih-** Mu [*DED* 3174]
2081. **panjī** Ph heap of earth by rat's hole, **pānjī** Tr id.
2082. **panjol** F-H (p. 368) anklet
2083. **paṭ** Mu ghost
2084. **paṭaṛ** D forest
2085. **paṭe** Ko (small) field for cultivation
2086. **paṭoṛkne** Mu spontaneously
2087. **paṭṭ-** A to lie down, **paṭṭānā** S-R to rest, of cattle, **paṭ-** to sleep, lie down, *cs.* **paṭus-** Y, **paṭṭānā** Tr to sit, couch, **paṭṭ-** Ch to sit, **paṭṭānā**, **poṭṭānā** Ph to lie down (of animals), **paṭṭīnā** W id., **paṭ-** Ko to lie down, sleep [*DED* 3190]
2088. **paṭṭa** Mu iron tyre round a wheel
2089. **paṭṭi** W Ph direction, side
2090. **paṭsiṇ** (*pl.*) Mu lower ear-rings
2091. **paḍḍa piya** A female calf, **paḍḍa** Y Ch id., **paḍḍā** Tr cow-calf, W Ph female calf, heifer, **paḍa peyya** D, **paḍḍa**, **peḍḍa**, *pl.* -**ṇ** Mu id., **paḍa piya** Ma female calf, **paḍḍa** M id., **paḍa pila** Ko calf of buffalo [*DED* 3208]

2092. **paṇi** LSI (Kōi, p. 549) work, **paṇi** Grigson (p. 322), **paṇi** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 3209]
2093. **paṇḍ-** G to build (house), Mu to make, build, repair, *cs.* **paṇḍih-** Mu, **paṇḍ-** Ma to make, construct, **paṇḍānā** [*sic*] L to make, repair [cf. Pa. *paṇḍp-*, etc., *DED* 3209]
2094. **paṇḍ-** Y Ch to be ripe, hair to be grey, **paṇḍānā** [*sic*] S-R to ripen, **paṇḍānā** Tr Ph to become ripe, **paṇḍīnā** W id., **paṇḍ-** Mu S Ko id., hair to become grey, Mu (leaf) to become yellow, **paṇḍānā** M to ripen, **paṇḍta** M ripe; cf. **baṇḍ-** [*DED* 3299]
2095. **paṇḍi** A ripe fruit, **paṇḍi** Ph ripe chironji fruit, **paṇḍiṅ** [*sic*] Tr sweet, ripe achar, **paṇḍ** Mu(W), **paṇḍi** Mu(E) ripe fruit, **paṇḍ(i)** Ma, **paṇḍi** S, **paṇḍ** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 3299]
2096. **paṇḍi** Tr a small bush with yellow flowers like jagni
2097. **paṇḍom** L a holiday, **paṇḍum** Elwin (p. 708) festival, Grigson (p. 335) a first-fruit or new-eating ceremony [cf. *DED* 3221]
2098. **pate** *pate* Ph a little, slowly, **pat(t)a**, **patay** Mu at all, even a little; (with *neg. verbs*) nothing whatsoever
2099. **patār**, *pl.* **patāhk** Tr round-worm parasite
2100. **patk-** G to writhe
2101. **patkā-padoṅ** (aiānā) Tr to be cramped, crowded to overflowing
2102. **pattar**, *pl.* **pattahk** Tr only used in conjunction with Pāri names, e.g. **Dhurwāpattar** the wife of a **Dhurwā**
2103. **patpār** S-R upbringing, care
2104. **patli** Mu cooking pot [cf. *DED* 3230]
2105. **pad** Tr W Ch(D) ten, *pl.* **patk** Ch(D), **padi** Pat. ten [*DED* 3236]
2106. **padi** Y heap of manure
2107. **padi marvah** Mu warts
2108. **padurkal** Tr thin, of soup
2109. **padurkal** Tr a harmless snake, small, lives in grass
2110. **padkund** L eleven, **pādmund** L thirteen
2111. **paddi** A Y pig, **paddi** Tr W Ph, **pad(d)i** D, **paddi**, **pad** G, **paddi** Mu S id., **paddi**, **padi** Ma id., **paddal** Ma swineherd, **paddi** M hog, **pad**, *pl.* -i pig [*DED* 3326]
2112. **paddur-kāl** Tr the under instep
2113. **padver** Ko(B) jawbone
2114. **pan ḍokke** Ma chameleon
2115. **panti** Mu(E) bowstring, **pant** Ko id.
2116. **pandi** Mu Ma lie, falsehood, **pandin**, *pl.* **pandir** Mu liar [< IA., cf. Hi. *phand*, etc.]

2117. **pannānā** W Ph to acquire .
2118. **panne** S-R D frog, **pannē** Tr W Ph, *pl.* -hk Tr id., **pangāl**, *pl.* -k Ph id., **panne**, *pl.* **pannē** Mu, **panḍe** Ma Ko id. [DED 3261]
2119. **panne** Ch Ma muscle, **penne** A Y id. [DED 3242]
2120. **panne** W Ph bead
2121. **pay-** S to break in pieces (*intr.*), *cs* **payh-/payah-** S, **paiyānā** Tr to be split, of wood, with axe, etc., **paiyānā** W to split (*intr.*), **paiyatānā** W to cleave, **paihatānā** W to split (*tr.*), **paiyānā** Ph to split (*intr.*), **paiyahtānā**, **paisahtānā** Ph to split (*tr.*), **peyānā** S-R to split, **pahitānā** Ch(D) to cleave, split (applied to wood), **payih-/pah-** Mu to split (*tr.*), **pay-** Ko to be split (*intr.*), **pah-** Ko to split (*tr.*) [DED 3247]
2122. **payal** Ko day, **piyal** A Y G Ma id., **pīal** Tr by day, **piyāl** W Ph day, **payyal** Mu daytime, **piyal** Pat. in the afternoon, **peyal** L day [DED 3151]
2123. **payur** Ko mouth, **pavuru** Ko(C) id.
2124. **para** G rice seedling
2125. **para** A kind of drum, **pharā** S-R small drum, **parra** G, **par(r)ay**, *pl.* -iṅ Mu drum [DED 3319]
2126. **parānā** S-R can (*verb*), **purrānā**, **porrānā** Ph to be able, **par-** G to be able, to be well, **par(r)-** Mu(W), **par-** Mu(E) id., **parvor** Mu ill man, **parva** Mu ill woman, **par-** Ma to be able, to be well, (*neg.*) to be ill, **par-** M to be able, **parvor** M ill, **par-** Ko to be able
2127. **parāmrām** Tr snake called in Hi. kaoria
2128. **parās** Tr W gourd, **paras** Ch gourd vessel, **parrās**, **porrās** Ph, **paras** Mu, **paṛas** Ma id. [cf. Konḍa *parasu* gourd]
2129. **parās** Tr horse-fly
2130. **pari-** A Y to fly, **paritānā** Tr id., of birds, **poritānā** W to fly, **porrānā**, **poritānā** Ph, **pari-** G id., **parri-** Mu id., **parrih-** Mu to make to fly, **paṛi-** Ma to fly, **pari-** S Ko id., *cs.* **parah-** S [DED 3311]
2131. **paring-** Mu (flowers) to open petals, **pārṅ-** Ma to open (*intr.*), (mouth) to be opened, (*tr.*) **pār²-** Ma to loosen (shoes), open (mouth)
2132. **pāreyaṛ** Y son's wife's mother, **parayaṛ** Ph id., **pari** Mu son's wife's father, daughter's husband's father, **pariyaṛ** Mu pari's wife
2133. **parēo**, *pl.* -hk Tr aerial root of a banyan tree
2134. **parēṇḍī**, **parāṇḍī**, **pharāṅgul** Tr the flying squirrel .
2135. **paraḷk** Ph husked rice, **paraḷk** W rice (in grain), **paṛēk** Tr husked **chāṅwal**, **perek** A Y husked rice, **pere** S-R rice, **paṛek** Ch husked, of rice, **paṛem**, *pl.* **paṛek** Mu grain (of rice, etc.), **pariku** S rice [DED 3286]

2136. **park** (jiānā) Tr river to overflow its banks, **parakpāet** **sondānā** S-R to overflow
2137. **parkal** G Ko tooth-twigg, **parkal**, *pl.* **parkahk** Mu, **palkār** Ph, **pelkiar** Ma id. [cf. Pa. *perkal*, *perkela* id.]
2138. **part** Ko cotton [cf. *DED* 3280]
2139. **partal** Hislop (Go.-S) arms
2140. **parbatum** D kind of snake called in the local IA. **jādara**
2141. **paryār** Ph last year
2142. **parrānā** S-R to search, **parḱinā** W to crave, wish, **parkānā** Ch(D) to seek, search, **pārḱānā** Ph id., **pirkānā**, **parkānā** Tr to search, **park-** Mu Ma to search, **per-** S id., **pāhakāna** Pat. id., **parakanā**, **parahakanā** L id., to seek [*DED* 3262]
2143. **parrānā** : **nishān** p° Tr to fix a sign or mark
2144. **pars-** Mu to put in
2145. **parsi** Mu(E), **pars** Mu(W) kind of axe with forked blade, **padsī**, **parsi** L axe [< IA.]
2146. **parhānā** M to spread [*DED* 3255]
2147. **parakne** Tr L-H at once, immediately; cf. **porkne**
2148. **paṛana** F-H (p. 204) old, **paḍana** S-R, **paṛana** G Mu, **paṛna** Ma id. [cf. *DED* 3296]
2149. **paṛa han-** Mu to break (*intr.*)
2150. **paṛiya**, **peṛiya** G comb, **peḍeya** A, **pariyā** S-R, **paṛiya**, **paṛeya**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu, **paṛiya** *pl.* **paṛiyā** S id., **paḍanā**, **paḍiyānā** L to comb, **paniyā** Ph, **panya** Ma comb [*DED* 3607; cf. also Ka. *hanige* comb, also Pkt. *phaṇaga* id., *phaṇiha-* id.]
2151. **paṛk** LSI(Kanker, p. 527) husks
2152. **paṛka** Mu Ma S dry cultivation, Elwin (p. 704) dahi cultivation
2153. **parḱinā** W to be able
2154. **paṛge** S hood of serpent, **baṛak**, *pl.* -iṇ Mu, **baṛki** Ma id., **biṛki** F-H (p. 429) id. [cf. *DED* 3180]
2155. **paṛdi**, *pl.* -lur Mu(E) a man of the basket-maker caste, *fem.* **paṛdiyo**, *pl.* -h(k) Mu(E)
2156. **paṛsa** A cold, catarrh, **paṛsek** Ma a bad cold, **poṛsa** Kc(B) rheum of nose, **parsā**, **parsum** L a cold [*DED* 3189]
2157. **paṛsp-** Ko to rock child
2158. **paṛhukkal** Tr a small snake which puffs poison
2159. **pal**, *pl.* -k A Y Tr tooth, **pal**, **vai** Ph, **pal** W G Mu M S_Ko id. [*DED* 3288]
2160. **pal** Y lizard, **bal ḍok(k)e** Ko house lizard [cf. *DED* 3294]

2161. **palārī-maṛā** Tr akaua tree, *Calotropis gigantea*, **palārī** Ch id.
2162. **palor ēte** Mu kind of crab
2163. **palne** Mu good
2164. **palla** Ma plain, maidan, Hislop (Gayeti, Rutluk, Maria) plain, **palāte** LSI (Chanda, p. 538) outside, **palate** Pat. id., **palla** L meadow, plain
2165. no entry
2166. **pallī : narkā** **pallī** Ph the whole night, **parri : narkā p°** Tr all night long, **palvi viyinta (wiytu)** Elwin (p. 705) dawn, **pall atta** Ko it has dawned
2167. **pasar** Y bank of river [cf. *DED* 3163]
2168. **pahandi** F-H (p. 106) shrub with a red flower
2169. **pahaṛ siṭṭi** Mu kind of snake
2170. **pahāpuṛ** Tr the inner flesh of the mahua fruit
2171. **pahur** Tr the camel's foot creeper, *Bauhinia vahlii*, **pāhuṛ** Ch a creeper having large leaves used for plates, **pāūr** W Mahulain creeper (*B. vahlii*), **paur**, **paurjap** Mu sihāri tree, **pāūr** M *B. vahlii* (siyāri) [cf. Kui *paeri* a climbing plant the leaves of which are used for making cups, and the runners and tendrils for ropes, Kuvi(F) *pa'eri* id.]
2172. **pahna** G Mu unripe, green, fresh, **pāhnāl** W raw, wet, Ph wet, **pāntā** M green, **pahna** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 3161]
2173. **pahpṛi** Ko leavings of food, **phasphaṛā** Tr crumbs of bread which fall in eating
2174. **pākī**, **pahkī** Ph heap, **pakī** W rick, **pukki kiyānā** S-R to heap, **pākī** Ch D G heap of paddy, stack, **pākī**, **pāk** Mu, **pāki** Ma id.
2175. **pānguḍ** S-R cloth
2176. **pānge** L light
2177. **pānjevāl** S-R anklet
2178. **pānjhar-maṛā** Tr ghiria tree, or satin-wood
2179. **pāṭā** S-R song, **pāṭānā** S-R to sing, **pāṭa** Y Tr Ch W Ph G Mu Ma M S Ko song [*DED* 3348]
2180. **pāṭa** Mu cloth for women; lap [< IA.]
2181. **pāṭi**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu plank, beam of a house, **pāṭi** Ko beam [< IA., cf. Mar. *pāṭi* a board]
2182. **pāṭo** Tr wooden peg to stretch the hole bored in the ear, Ph id.
2183. **pāṇḍ** Mu month of agraḥāyana [< Ha. *pāṇḍ* id.]
2184. **pānal** Ch a Pardhan man, *fem.* **pāne** Ch, **pānāl** W Ph Pardhan (caste), *fem.* **pāne**, *pl.* -hk Ph, **pānal**, *pl.* -ur Mand. a Pardhan [cf. *DED* 3351]
2185. **pānem** Ko iron ring (e.g. at base of pestle, on shaft of knife, etc.)

2186. **pā nōre** Ko waist-string
2187. **pāpa** S father's elder sister, **pāpal** S mother's brother's wife, mother-in-law
2188. **pāpe** A Ch Mu uvula, **pāpē**, *pl.* -ehk Tr id., **pāpe** Ma throat, uvula, Ma(S) throat, Ko id., windpipe
2189. **pāpe** A Y Ch butterfly, **pāpē**, *pl.* **pāpehk** Tr id., **phāpe** W id., grasshopper, **pāpe**, *pl.* -hk Ph butterfly, **phāphe** Ph locust, **pāpe** Mu kind of insect, Ma grasshopper, S butterfly [DED 3360]
2190. **pāy-** A to beat, **pāyānā** S-R id., **pā-/pāy-** Y G to beat, strike, shoot, **pāy-** Ma to beat, strike, **pānā**, **pāinā** L to strike [cf. Kuvi (F) *paiyali* to beat, Pe. *pāk-* to strike, kill]
2191. **pāyā** Grigson (p. 335) parting of the hair
2192. **pār**, *pl.* -k Ko step
2193. **pār** Tr completely, wholly
2194. **pār-** G S to sing, **pār-** Ma, **pārānā** M, **pār-** Ko id.; see **vār-** [DED 3348]
2195. **pāra** A spade [cf. DED 3367]
2196. **pāraṇ pāṭi** Mu wooden plank
2197. **pārum**, *pl.* **paru³ku** Ma rock, big stone, boulder
2198. **pāre**, **pāghāi**, **pāgh** Grigson (p. 335) a village site, **pār** Elwin (p. 702) a deserted village site
- 2198a. **pārenda** S-R twelve, **pārend** L id.
2199. **pāreva** A Mu Ma pigeon, **pārvā** S-R, **pārevā** W Ph id. [<IA.]
2200. **pār** M desert [<Te. *pāḍu* id.]
2201. **pār** Mu kind of tuber [cf. Ha. *pār* id.]
2202. **pār** Ko(B) waist
2203. **pāri** G D bund of ricefield, **pār** Ch, **pār**, *pl.* -iṇ Mu id.
2204. **pāri** Y surname, clan, **pāḍi** S-R family, pedigree, **pāḍitor** S-R relative, **pāri** Tr tribal division, W tribe, **pāri**, *pl.* -sk Ph clan, **pāri**, **pāri** Ch id., **pāri** Mu Ma(S) S id.
2205. **pārum**, *pl.* **pāruhu** G ploughshare, **pārum**, *pl.* **pāruhk** Mu, **pārum**, *pl.* **pāru** Ko id. [<IA.; cf. Skt. *phāla*, etc.]
2206. **pāl** A Y Ch milk, **pāl** (*obl. st. pād-*) Tr id., **pāl** W Ph id., Mu id., breast, **pāl** Ma M S Ko milk [DED 3370]
2207. **pālā** Tr Ph green tobacco
2208. **pālimunḍo** Ko sp. snake
2209. **pālonḍi mara** S-R rai tree
2210. **pālor** M *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (kuḍai)

2211. **pālcā** Tr the creeper, one of many called dūdhī in Hi.
2212. **pāve** L frog
2213. **pās** S saliva
2214. **pāsk-** A to dislike, **pāskānā** Tr L-H id., hate [DED 3344]
2215. **pāhṛā** Tr the place where the fingers are pressed on a Pardhan's guitar
2216. **picā** L penis
2217. **pici** M paddy-straw, **picil**, **pisil** Ko id.
2218. **pitte** A Ch W Ph G Mu Ma bird, **pitte** [sic] Tr id., **piṭe** D Mu M Ko id. [DED 3418]
2219. **piṭṭā** W Ph tube in oil-press
2220. **pindī** A Y Ch D flour, **pindī** S-R Ph, **pindī** [sic] Tr W id., **pindī** Mu id., powder, **pind** G Ko, **pindī** Ma M flour [DED 3424]
2221. **pitagurṁ** Ko back of neck
2222. **pittā** W Ph flea
2223. **pittānā** Tr to break wind backwards, **pītānā** Ph to break wind, **pīt** Ph fart [DED 3428]
2224. **pitwanj** Elwin (p. 710) a spring trap
2225. **pidūkānā** Tr to strain at stool, exert oneself violently [DED 3426]
2226. **pidding** (**baittānā**) Tr to be contracted, of the skin of a healing boil
2227. **pidri ḍokkē** Tr house lizard
2228. **pin**, *pl.* -k Tr human ordure; cf. **pīṇ**
2229. **pinkā**, **piṛak** W broken tile, **pinkā**, **piṛkā** Ph id., earthen pan (*maṭṭi kā tavā*), **pinka** Se a towa [cf. Te. *peṅku* tile, etc., DED 3597]
2230. **pinkānā** Tr to break up, of stiff things like hard bread or sweets, Ph to chew [DED 3453]
2231. **pipri** S-R butterfly, **pipiṛ** Mu kind of small insect, **pīplī** butterfly [DED 3360]
2232. **pir-** A Y Ch to be extinguished, **pirtānā** S-R to close (to be blind), **piṛānā** W to be extinguished, Ph id., eyes to lose sight, **piṛānā** Tr to be quenched, **piv-** G Mu (fire) to be extinguished, **pir-** Mu to be blind (*subj. koṇḍaṇ* eyes), **piṛ-** (**piḥt-**) Ma to be extinguished, **koṇḍa pirta** M blind; cf. **pih-**
2233. **pirk-ḍōrlī** Tr a sty in the eye
2234. **pirki**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu(W) fried and parched rice, **perki** Mu(E) id., **paḥkiṇ** (*pl.*) Ma id.
2235. **pirkev** Ko(B) ear-wax

2236. **pirne** W third day after tomorrow, Ph id., third day before yesterday, **pirne** Mu two days after tomorrow, **paṛne** Ma id., **pirne** S day before yesterday, **perniṭi** Ko second day after tomorrow [cf. Pa. *pidne* day after tomorrow, *DED* 3452]
2237. **pirporne** Mu abruptly
2238. **pirr** Mu wound
2239. **pirr** Tr W Ph Mu rain, **pir** A Ch(D) G S id., **pīr** S-R id., **paṛ** Ma, **peṛ** Ma(Dh), **peḡh** L id. [*DED* 3610]
2240. **pirr-** Ch to sprout from ground, **pirānā** Ch(D) to grow (as plant), *cs.* **pirsuhtānā** Ch(D), **pirrānā** Tr to push forward, grow (of young wheat), Ph to sprout, **pirinā** W to grow of plants, **pir-** F-H (p. 339) to sprout (seeds)
2241. **pirrānā** Ph to burst, parch rice, **pirr-** Mu(W) (boil) to burst, *cs.* **pirrh-** Mu(W), **paṛ-** Ma (fire) sparks, **pirr-** Ko (boil) to burst [cf. Pa. *piḍ-* (boil) to burst, (fire) to crackle, explode, *DED* 3446]
2242. **pirrānā** Tr to be cooked in oil or ghee
2243. **pirānā** Tr to burst, of cotton balls, or an ant-eaten mud-wall, or of boil, **piṛkānā**, **piṛānā** Ph to burst (of cotton balls), **piṛus-** F-H (p. 320) to parch grain, **piṛ-** G to split, crack, **piṛh-** Mu to fry *lāja*, **piṛi²-** Ma to parch grain [*DED* 3446]
2244. **piṛi-** A to boil (*intr.*), **piḍitānā** S-R to boil over, **piṛitānā** Tr to boil furiously, to boil over
2245. **piṛiṅg-** Mu(E), **piṛiṅ-**, **puṛiṅ-** Mu(W) to pull, pull fish net, *cs.* **piṛiṅgh-/piṛiṅgiḥ-** Mu(E), **piṛiṅg-** G, **piṛiṅg-** Ma, **piṛiṅgānā** M, **piṛiṅgānā** L to pull, draw
2246. **piṛki** Mu mole (on body)
2247. **piṛkuli** Ma wild cat
2248. **piṛpi** F-H (p. 411) sleeping mat, **piḍpī** L chatai, platted bamboo
2249. **piṛs-** A Ch G (hair) to become grey, **piḍcānā** S-R, **piṛcānā** Tr, **piṛcānā** Ph, **piṛc-** Mu, **piṛc-** (**piṛ²t-**) Ma id. [*DED* 3549]
2250. **piṛhuttānā** Tr to wish to vomit
2251. **pilivi** Hislop (Ma) lips, **pīlvī** L id. [*DED* 3609]
2252. **pilp** S-R thatch
2253. **pilla** A young of animal, **pila** Y id., **pillal** Driberg id., **pīla** Mu girl, young one of animals, **pīla** Ma child, **pilla** Ko id., **pīlā** L id., young of animals [*DED* 3449]
2254. **pis-** A to live, **pisusānā** S-R to save, **piśsānā** Tr to be saved, to live, to earn one's living, **piśānā** Ch(D) to live, **pisutānā** Ch(D) to save, **piśsānā** W to live, to escape, **pistal** W alive, **piśehtānā** W to rescue, **piśsānā** Ph to live, escape, *cs.* **piśehtānā** Ph, **pis-** Mu to live, be saved, be left over, be saved (of time), *cs.* **piśh-** Mu to save (life, money, etc.), **pis-** Ma to live [*DED* 3442]
2255. no entry

2256. **pisal**, **pisol** S-R mad, **pisal** Hislop (Go.-S) id., **pise** Hislop (Go.-S) madness, **pisa** L mad [cf. *DED* 3407]
2257. **pise** Ma L chicken, **pōnj** **pise** Mu, **kor pise** M id. [cf. Naik. *piyote* id.]
2258. **pisk-** A to squeeze, crush, **puskānā** S-R to knead, **pisk-** Y Ch(D) id., **piskānā** Tr W Ph id., **pisk-** Mu press, rub, massage (limbs), Ma to press, rub, knead, **piskānā** M to knead, **pisk-** S id., Ko id., to press, **piskānā** to choke, strangle [*DED* 3404]
2259. **pisva** Mu kind of bamboo box
2260. **pih-** A Y to extinguish, **puhānā** S-R id., **pihtānā** Tr to shut the eyes, wink, **pihtānā** W to extinguish, Ph id., to close the eyes, **pih-** G Mu to extinguish, **pi²-** Ma id., to close eyes, **pihānā** M to extinguish, **pih-** Ko id.; cf. **pirr**
2261. **pīō** Tr steam rising from wheat cake, cooking in oil
2262. **pīng** Ch excrement, **pīng** W Ph, **pīngu** G Ma, **pīṅ** Mu S Ko id.; cf. **pīn** [*DED* 3455]
2263. **pīngānā** Ph to burst (of boil)
2264. **pīngur** Ph pus
2265. **pīc**, **pīcī** Ph oilcake
2266. **pīckāt** L difficult
2267. **pīto** G Mu Ma M story, tale, fable, **pīto** L id.
2268. **pīdanā** L to snatch
2269. **pītūr** M *Combretum decandrum* (dhobela)
2270. **pīni** S-R Y Mu S cold, **pīnī** Tr W Ph, **pīn** G, **pīn(i)** id. [*DED* 3322]
2271. **pīnī kāta** Tr a thorny bush
2272. **pīpa poṅga** Mu a cylindrical basket made of leaf and bamboo
2273. **pīr-** A Ch to milk, **pīrānā** W id., Tr Ph to squeeze, wring, milk, **pīr-** Mu S id., G to milk, **pīṛ-** Ma to wring, squeeze, milk, **pīrānā** M to squeeze, **pīr-** Ko to milk [*DED* 3474]
2274. **pīr** S-R stomach, Y belly, Tr id., stomach, **pīr** (*obl. st. pīt-*) Ch belly, **pīr** W Ph id., stomach, **pītāl āyānā** Ph to be pregnant [*DED* 3445]
2275. **pīrī** Ph straw, **pīṛī** Tr W, **pīrī** D Ma S id., **pīr** Mu(W), **pīṛī** Mu(E) id., fodder [*DED* 3468]
2276. **pīrpīho** Tr the Koel cuckoo, **pīr pīhu** S-R cuckoo
2277. **pīvsī** L bag
2278. **pīhā** L shin
2279. **pīhk-** Ma(S) to pluck
2280. **pīhk-**, **pīk-** Mu to break wind
2281. **pugtā** L hard

2282. **pungar** A flower, **puṇar** Y id., **pungār**, *pl.* **pungahk-** Tr, **pungār** W Ph id., **pungar** D G, **pungar**, *pl.* **pungahk** Mu, **puṇar** Mu, **pungar**, *pl.* **pungahku** Ma id., **puṇar**, *pl.* **puṇahku** S, **pungar** M, **pungar** Ko id. [DED 3564]
2283. **puc-** Ko to pull off, remove (skin of fruit) [cf. DED 3513]
2284. **puckānā** Tr to become loose, of a shoe, lid of box, etc. [DED 3513]
2285. **punjā** W Ph rick, small heap [< IA.]
2286. **puṭay** Mu separate
2287. **puṭkī-pittē** Tr a small bird which makes its nest by sewing teak leaves together
2288. **puṭko** L clever
2289. **puṭṭ-** to be born, **puṭusānā** S-R to acquire, **puṭ-** (**puṭt-**) Y to be got, **puṭṭ-** Ch to be born, be found, *cs.* **puṭsutānā** Ch(D) to earn, **puṭṭānā** Tr to occur, be found, be met with, W Ph to be found, got, *cs.* **puṣahtānā** Ph to get, **pursahtānā** W to meet, **puṭ-** G Mu M S Ko to be born, be got, found, *cs.* **puṭih-/puṭh-** Mu to give birth to [DED 3501]
2290. **puṭṭi** S-R short [cf. DED 3498]
2291. **putti** (i.e. **puṭṭi**) Pat. khandi, i.e. a measure of corn [< Te. *puṭṭi*]
2292. **puḍra** Mu female calf of buffalo
2293. **punḍri** : **nūda punḍri** Mu artificial flower of thread used to decorate head
2294. **put kūhk** Mu kind of mushroom
2295. **put**, **puttī** Tr an affix to relative pronouns, e.g. **bōl-put** some man, **bad-put** some woman
2296. **putkī marā** Tr a tree from which cowherds make their sticks
2297. **putga** Mu feather, **putgā** Ph id., wing
2298. **putti** A Y D Mu Ma S ant-hill, **puttī** Tr Ph, **puttu** Ko id. [DED 3556]
2299. **putrinj**, *pl.* **putrisk** Tr pupil of the eye [< IA.]
2300. **pun** A S boil, **punḍ** Ko wound [cf. DED 3506]
2301. **puna** S-R new, **pūna**, **pūn** Y id., *masc.* **pūnal**, *pl.* **-ir** Y id., **punō** Tr new, **pūnāl** W Ph id., **pūna** Mu id., **pūnor** Mu a new man, **puna** D new, **pūna** Ma Ko, **pūna**, **pūne** S id., **puhnā** M fresh, new [DED 3511]
2302. **pund-** (**putt-**) A to know, **pundānā** Tr W Ph id., **punḍānā** [sic] Ch(D) id., **pun-/pund-** (**putt-**) Mu Ma, **pundānā** M, **pun-** (**putt-**) Ko id. [DED 3563(a)]
2303. **puyānā**, **pūlānā** W to blossom, bloom, **puiyānā** Ph, **pōlānā** Tr, **pōy-** A, **pūy-** Mu, **puy-** Ma Ko, **pūy-** S id. [DED 3564]

2304. **puyil** Mu ploughshare [cf. Pa. *puyil*, Ga.(Oll.) *puyul* id., *DED* 3514]
2305. **pur-** A Y Mu to get wet, **puh-** A Mu to make wet [*DED* 3731]
2306. **purāḍ** S-R pigeon, ground-dove, **purār** Tr the small speckled ground-dove, **purral**, *pl.* -or Ch dove, **purraj** W Ph id., **purrar**, *pl.* **purask** Mu, **puṣar**, **poṣar(i)** Ma id., **pogaṣ** pitte L id., pigeon [*DED* 3555]
2307. **purka** A Y gourd, **purkā** Tr id. (of which Pardhans make their guitar), **purka** Ch gourd vessel, **burrka** G, **burka** Mu M Ko, **bohka** Ma gourd, gourd vessel [*DED* 3553]
2308. **purranā** W to contain
2309. **puṣ-** A Y to drive, drive away, **pūnānā** Ch(D) id., **puṣ-** G Mu id., Mu to outcaste, **punḍ-** Ma to drive away, **puṣānā** M to pursue, **puṣval** M driver, **punā** L to chase
2310. **puṛi**, *pl.* **puṛk** A Ch worm, **puṛi**, *pl.* **puṛk** Tr worm, **puṛi** W insect, worm, **puṛi**, **puṛi** Ph worm, **puṛi**, *pl.* -hk D id., **puṛi**, **puṣuy**, *pl.* **puṛk** Mu id., **puṛiyi**, *pl.* **puṛku** Ma id., **puṛi** M insect, S Ko worm [*DED* 3537]
2311. **puṛi-** Ch to be wormeaten, **puṛitānā** Tr to breed worms, **puṣ-** Mu id.
2312. **puṛpul** A urad, black gram, *Phaseolus radiatus*, **purpul** S-R, **puṛpuṛ**, *pl.* -k Y, **purpur** Tr, **pulpul**, *pl.* **pulpuhk** Ch id., **puppul** G, **puplī** (*pl.*) Mu, **pupul**, *pl.* -ku Ma, **puṛpul** S, **pupul** Ko id.
2313. **puli** S-R tiger, **pulli** Y lion, Ch tiger, **pulli**, *pl.* **pulk** Tr id., **puliyā**, **puliyāl**, **pulli** Ph id., **pul** Ma id., **sih-pul** Ma lion [*DED* 3532]
2314. **pulu** Grigson (p. 90) iron digging stick or crowbar; cf. **pusulī**
2315. **pulla** G sour preparation of vegetables, **pulla** Ma, **puḷla** Ma(Dh) sour, sour preparation of vegetables, **pulā** M, **pulla** S Ko sour [*DED* 3546]
2316. **puḷā** L feather, **bulo**, *pl.* **bulō** G id., down, **bubla**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma(O), **būla** Ma small feathers, down; cf. **būra**
2317. **puvrālī** L yellow
2318. **pusi** S-R stream
2319. **pusulī** L crowbar; cf. *pulu*
2320. **puṣṛum** Mu cloud
2321. **puhtānā** Tr to weigh heavily of a burden, **pūhtānā** Ph to be heavy, **puhtānā** Ch(D) id., **pohṭā** [*sic*] W heavy, **puh-** G to be heavy [cf. *DED* 3396]
2322. **puhs-** D to collect at one place (*tr.*), **puhc-** Mu to heap up
2323. **pūki**, *pl.* -ṇ D bee, **phukī** Tr, **phūkī** wisi W id., **phūkī** Ch id., **phūk** ras Ch honey, **phūkī** Ph id., **phūkī** wisi Ph bee, **phūphnei** M bee, honey [*DED* 3564]
2324. **pūj-** (**pūct-**) Mu to sacrifice [< IA.]

2325. **pūrāl-kāṭā** Tr a kind of thin, poor grass
2326. **pūri** (*pl.*) Ko tail of peacock, **pūr mal** Ko male peacock [cf. Pa. *pūril*, etc., *DED* 3581]
2327. **pūsāl(i)**, *pl.* **pūsasku** Ma cat, **pūsāl** M, **pusal** Pat. id. [cf. *DED* 3572]
2328. **pūh-** A to yoke, **puhānā**, **pohānā** S-R to plough, yoke, **puhtānā** Tr to plough, **pūhtānā**, **pohtānā** Ph to yoke, **pūh-** Mu id., to plough, **pū²-** Ma to plough, **poh-** S to yoke, **pū(h)-** Ko id. [*DED* 3577]
2329. **penjrā** S-R spotted snake
- 2329a. **peṭṭa** Ko heap of earth (thrown up by rat)
- 2329b. **peṭṭi** A, **peṭṭi** Haig belly
2330. **peṇḍul** M Ko marriage [< Te. *peṇḍi* id.]
2331. **petveṛki ar-** Ma, **peṭvedken** S-R to fall on back
2332. **pette** A Y Ma Ko ant, **patte** Tr W Ph Ch Mu id.
2333. **ped an-** Ko to be lost, destroyed
2334. **peddal**, *pl.* **peddar** Ko headman of village [< Te. *pedda*]
2335. **penda** Elwin (p. 704) hillside axe-cultivation, **penda** Ma hill-field for cultivation of millet [Pa. *penda* id.]
2336. **pendo** S-R riddle
2337. **pepre** S-R musical instrument, F-H (p. 217) trumpet
2338. **peyya** D G Pat. Ko calf, **paiyā** Tr Ph, **pāiyā** W, **paiya** Ch, **piya** A, **payya** Mu M, **piyya** Ma id. [*DED* 3248]
2339. **per-** A S to pick up, **perrānā** S-R to gather, **parrānā** Tr to pick up from the ground, to gather (mahuas), **parr-** Ch to collect, **paṛ-** Ma to pile up grain in stack [*DED* 3623]
2340. **pera bhukki** S-R big beehive, **pher phūki** Ch sp. bee, **phēr phukī** Tr the large bee, **parm pūk** Mu bee, **per(e)n]** oṛve Ma kind of bee, **permūki** M bee [cf. *DED* 3614]
2341. **pereka**, **peroka** S-R back, **perk** F-H (p. 319) id., **perrke** G at the back of, **pare** Mu backwards, **par(r)eyk**, **parke**, **parēk** Mu back, **parrek**, **parreyek** Mu behind, afterwards, **pehke** Ma behind, **perke** M after, back (*adv.*), Ko behind, later [cf. *DED* 3452]
2342. **perma**, *pl.* **-lar** Ko priest, **permā** Grigson (p. 335) religious headman of a village [cf. *DED* 3613]
2343. **permāv** M bison, **parmāv** Mu, **parmā** Elwin (p. 709), **perma** Ko id., **permāv** L sambhar
2344. **permi** Ko kind of pulse (Or. *kādul*)
2345. **permil** Ma kind of snake

2346. **pers-** Ko to grow, grow up, *cs.* **persp-** Ko, **bers-** A to grow, **borsānā** W Ph Ch(D) id. (as child), increase, *cs.* **borsutānā** Ch(D), **bars-** Mu(W) to grow, (water) to rise, *cs.* **barsih-** Mu(W), **bars-** Mu(E) to grow, **bers-** Ma to grow up, grow big [cf. *DED* 3613]
2347. **persā** S-R Y big, **phera** Y elder, big, **paṛōl** Tr L-H great, **poṛol** Ch elder (*m.*), **paṛor** Ch(D) id., **paṛa** Ch great (*non-m.*), **baṛor** W Ph big, **bariyār** pen Ph Baṛā Deo, **behra** D big, **behera** G id., elder, senior, **barhor** marr Mu eldest son, **berhor** Mu big man, **be'ra** Ma big, **borsā** M broad, **biriyā** M big, **persa** pēn F-H S highest god of the Gonds, **pehara** Pat. big, **pehro** L big, great, **pergupā** L high, big, **permā** L great, large, **beriya** Ko big [cf. *DED* 3613]
2348. **persānā** M to extend
2349. **persānā** Pat. to gather
2350. **peṛēṇḍu** Ma, **parrēṇḍ** Mu next year
2351. **peṛe**, *pl.* -ku S seed (of orange, etc.), grain (of rice, etc.), **peḍe** S-R seed, **pannē** Tr small seed of any plant, **pane**, *pl.* -k Ch seed (of orange), **paṛe**, *pl.* -k Mu seed of fruit, **penem(i)**, *pl.* **pene'ku** Ma id., **peṛem**, *pl.* **peṛek** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 3417]
2352. **peṛeka**, *pl.* -ṇ Y bone, **panēkā** Tr bone, hard seed inside a fruit, **paneka** Ch(D) rib, **peṛka** G, **peṛeka** Mu bone, **pen'ka** Ma id., **peṛeṇka** Ma(O) id., **peṛekā** M backbone, rib [*DED* 3619]
2353. **pesi-** A to come out, (sun) to rise, **peṣiyānā** S-R to start, come out, **pāss**, rise, **pesi-** Y to come out, **pasitānā** Tr Ph to come out, go out, pass by, **pasi-**, **pesi-** G to come out, rise, appear, **pasī-** Mu id., *cs.* **pasih-** Mu, **pēs-** Ma to come out, **peys-** S to come out, **pecah-** S to expel, turn out, to open (eye), **pesanā** L to come forth, go forth, start out, depart, **pēy-** Ko to come out [*DED* 3594]
2354. **pesel**, *pl.* -k Y *Phaseolus mungo*, **pešel** A, **pessel** S-R id., **pesel** G, **pasel** Mu, **pesel**, *pl.* -ku Ma, **pesel** S, **pesli** Ko id. [*DED* 3250]
2355. **pehkānā** Tr to pick up, **pahkānā** W to glean, **pahkānā** Ph to choose, **pehekānā** Ch(D) id., **pe'k-** Ma to pick up (e.g. fruits off the ground, **pehkānā** M to lift, pick, **pehk-** S Ko to pick up, **pehenā** L to lift up, pick, **pehetānā** L to pick up, lift up [*DED* 3623]
2356. **pehc-** Mu to gather, collect; cf. **pehkānā**
2357. **pēkur**, *pl.* -k Y boy, **pekur** S-R children, **pēkoṛ**, *pl.* -k Tr marriageable boy, *fem.* **pēkī** Tr, **pekur**, *pl.* -k Ph boy, **pekī**, *pl.* -sk Ph girl, **pēko**, *pl.* -r/-ṛ Ch boy, **pēki**, *pl.* -ṇ Ch girl, **pēkal**, *pl.* **pēkor** Mu(W), **pēkoṛ** Mu(E) boy up to 12, son, **pēki**, *pl.* **pēkī** Mu(E) girl, **pēkal**, *pl.* **pēkor** G boy, **pēkal**, *pl.* -or Ma boy, **pēki**, *pl.* -sk Ma girl, **pēkā** M boy, **pekī** M girl, **pēkur** S children (*m.*), **pēkal**, *pl.* **pēkor** Ko boy, **pikir** Ko girl [cf. *DED* 3248]
2358. **pēking-sang** Tr a creeper with large fruit
2359. **pēnc-** Ko to strike (drum)

2360. **pēdal** Y son, boy, **pēdi** Y girl, **peḍal** S-R boy, **peḍgi** S-R girl, **pēḍgāl** Tr boy, **pēḍgi** Tr girl, **pēḍga** Ch boy, **pēḍgi** Ch girl, **pergāl** W, **pergā**, **pergāl** Ph boy, **pergi** W Ph girl, **pēdi** G girl, daughter, **pēd**, **pēdi**, **pēḍdi** Mu girl, **pēdi** Mu wife's younger brother's wife, **pēdi** Ma, *pl.* -sku girl, **pēdal**, *pl.* -ur S boy, son, **pēgrī** S girl
2361. **pēṇḍa** Ma Ko, **pēṇḍā** M cow-dung [*< Te. pēṇḍa*]
2362. **pēṇḍā** Tr Ph female organ, **pēṇḍa** Mu id., Ko buttock
2363. **pēṇḍra vandin** Mu highest god of the Murias
2364. **pēn** Y god, **pen** S-R id., **pēn**, *pl.* -k Tr id., **pen**, **ven** Ph id., **pen** W deity (idol), **pēn** D Mu god, goddess, **pēnvor** G priest, **pēnu**, *pl.* **pēnk** Ma god, **pēn** S id., **peṇ**, *pl.* **pēṇḍku** L idol, god [*DED* 3635]
2365. **pēpi**, *pl.* -rk Y father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband, **pepi** S-R uncle, great grandfather, **pēpī** Tr father's elder brother, **pēpi** G Mu Ma M Ko id., Mu mother's elder sister's husband [*DED* 3613]
2366. **pēri** Y mother's elder sister, father's elder brother's wife, **peri** S-R aunt, great-grandmother, mother's elder sister, **pēri**, *pl.* -hk Tr mother's elder sister, **perī** Ph id., father's elder brother's wife, **pēri**, *pl.* -hk G Mu id., **pēri** Ma M father's elder brother's wife, **pēri** Ko id. [*DED* 3613]
2367. **pēru** S necklace
2368. **pērke dāda** Mu eldest brother [*cf. DED* 3613]
2369. **pēru** Y cotton
2370. **pēlānā** Tr W Ph to ease oneself, **pēl-** Mu to defecate, **pēlh-** Mu to cause to defecate, **pēl**, **pēlkle** Mu excrement [*DED* 3636]
2371. **pēhc-** Mu to strike, to play on a drum, clap (hands), **pehc-** G to strike, shoot
2372. **poi**, *pl.* -ng Driberg plant
- 2372a. **poucha** Driberg arm (from elbow to wrist)
- 2372b. **pogo** M tobacco, **pogā** L id. [*DED* 3483]
2373. **pogrī** Ph capital (Hi. mūla-dhana)
2374. **pong-** A Ch to float, Ch(D) to float, **pongsutānā** Ch(D) to spread, **pōngānā** Tr to flow, of water, to be washed away, drown (*intr.*), *cs.* **pōhtānā** Tr to drown a man, cause a thing to be washed away, **pongānā** W to float away, **pongitānā** W to spill, **pongānā** Ph to flow, *cs.* **pongsahtānā** Ph to cause to flow (water, blood, etc.), **poṇ-** G Mu to flow (saliva, etc.), **pong-** Ma to flow, **pongānā** M id., **poṇ-** S id., drop (tears) [*DED* 3658]
2375. **pocā** S-R morsel
2376. **poce** S-R bracelet
2377. **pocca** Ko big intestine, Ko(B) stomach, **paccā** Tr the offal of a ruminant's large intestine [*? cf. DED* 3665]

2378. **poṭ kike** Ko sp. fish (rohita)
2379. **poṭa** Mand. intestine, **M** Ko belly, stomach, **poṭṭa** G Ma id., **paṭṭa** Mu id., **potā** Ch(D) womb [*DED* 3677]
2380. **poṭer** Ko river, name of a river
2381. **poṭra mara** S-R forest tree
2382. **poṭrī** Ph bundle [< IA.]
2383. **poṭla** Ko kind of gourd (paṭola) [< Te., *DED* 3491]
2384. **pot-** A to blaze, **potusānā** S-R to light, **pot-** Y to burn (*intr.*), **potus-** Y id. (*tr.*), **pattānā** Tr to burn with a bright light, to blaze, *cs.* **pacānā** Tr Ph to make a bright light, **patt-** Ch fire to blaze, **bottānā** to burn (as a lamp), **pat-/patt-** Mu to blaze, burn (*intr.*), *cs.* **patih-** Mu, **pot-** Ma(Dh) to burn (*intr.*), (fire) to blaze, **M** to burn (*intr.*) [*cf.* *DED* 3691]
2385. **pota** Mu sack, **po'ta** Ma id., **bota** Ko bag [< IA.]
2386. **potke**, *pl.* **-ngu** Ko(C) bush [*cf.* Ta. *putar*, etc., *DED* 3658]
2387. **podum** Ko(B) navel
2388. **podur**, *pl.* **poduhk** A Y intestine(s), **paddum**, *pl.* **padduhk** Tr entrail, **padduhk** Ch intestines, **paddūh** W bowels, **paddur**, *pl.* **padduhk** Ph intestine, **podori** G id.
2389. **podela** A bush, shrub, **podela** G S, **podela**, **padla** Mu plant, shrub, **podla** Ma shrub, **podela** M Ko id. [*cf.* Ta. *putar*, etc., *DED* 3686]
2390. **poddānā** W Ph to contain, **podḍānā** [*sic*] W to have space, **paddānā** Tr to be contained in, **pad-** Mu to have enough space to contain, **podnā āyo** M narrow
2391. **popanj** A, **popos** G lungs
2392. **popoṭa** A bubble, **papel** Mu id.
2393. **poppul** A blister
2394. **poy-** Ma Ko to seize, take hold of, **poyānā** M L to catch, **pay-**, **poy-** G id., **pay-** Mu to take, catch, seize, buy, **pey-** Mu(N) id., **piy-/pī-** A S to catch, hold, trap, net, **baiānā**, **boiānā**, **baittānā** Tr to seize, catch, **baiyānā** W Ph id., **boitānā** Ch(D) to seize
2395. **poy-** G to touch, **boy-** Mu Ma id.; *cf.* Ko **moy-** id.
2396. **poy-** Ma (water) pours, flows, **poidānā** M to fill, **poy-** Ko to be spilled, to flow [*cf.* *DED* 3610]
2397. **poy-** G to be sharp
2398. **poya** A S smoke, **poyo** G Mu Ma id., **poy-** Mu to smoke (*intr.*) [*DED* 3483]
2399. **poya** Mu an inferior section of the Markam clan of the Murias
2400. **poy-paṭlaṭ** S-R village headman, **poiur** F-H (p. 408) patel
2401. **por-** G to load

2402. **poranā** L to abuse, insult
2403. **porāṛ**, *pl.* **porak** Y mother-in-law, **porāḍ** S-R id., **poṛaṛ**, **porar** Ch id., **pōṛāl**, *pl.* **poṛāhk** Tr id., **pōraṛ** Tr (Vol. I, p. 59) wife's mother, **poyāṛ** W Ph mother-in-law, **pōyaṛ**, **pōy** Mu wife's mother, **porāṛ**, *pl.* **porasku** Ma wife's elder sister, **poye** Ma father's sister, **pōye** Ko id. [*DED* 3685]
2404. **poriaṛ(1)** Ma weeds, grass
2405. **poriyā** L loin-cloth
2406. **porum** : **kaṛal porum** Mu honeycomb
2407. **porro** D above, on, **phoro**, **phoroḍa** S-R above, **pharo** Y on, upon, **parrō** Tr on, top, **parro** Ch W Ph on, above, **parro** Mu top; on, above, **poṛo** Ma top, upper part, **poṛota** Ma upper, **poṛon** Ma on, above, **poro** M above, **porro** Ko on, **porrota** Ko upper [*DED* 3730]
2408. **porol** A name, **phorol** S-R id., **pharol** Y, **paṛōl** Tr, **paṛol** Ch(D) W id., **parol** Ph, **porol** G id., **paddur**, *pl.* **padduhk** ; **pador**, **padur** Mu(E), **parol**, **parrol** Mu(W) id., **peri**, **perei** Ma, **pediri**, **perili** Ma(S), **porol** S, **pediri**, **poral**, **poroy** L, **peder** Ko, **pallo**, **parol** Hislop (Go.-S) id. [*DED* 3612]
2409. **porkne** Ph quickly; cf. **paṛakne**
2410. **porne** L completely, wholly
2411. **porpanā** L to nourish, cherish, **porp-** Ko to bring up, to foster (child) [*DED* 3515]
2412. **pormi**, *pl.* **por'ku** Ma intestine
2413. **pors-** G to plough
2414. **pors-** Ma Ko to vomit
2415. **pōrskeng** Grigson (p. 335) rings or plugs worn in the lobe of the ear
2416. **poṛi-** Ma to be filled (belly)
2417. **poṛitānā** Ph nits to breed in the hair, **paṛitānā** Tr to swarm, of lice in the hair; cf. **poṛki**
2418. **poṛiya** Ko place
2419. **poṛki**, *pl.* -ṇ D louse, **purki** A Y S, **paṛki** Ch, **paṛki** Tr W Ph, **porki**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma, **pork**, *pl.* -i Ko id.
2420. **poṛd** A G Ma M L sun, **phoṛd** Y id., **poṛd** Mu id., time, hour, **poṛd(u)** S sun, day [*DED* 3724]
2421. **pors-** Ma(Dh) to fry, Ko to burn (*tr.*), set on fire, roast, **poṛsānā** M to burn, **boṛsānā** M id., **boṛs-** Ma to fry, **borsānā** S-R to light, roast flesh, **boṛs-** Y to fry, **bōrsānā** Tr to roast, **bursānā** W Ph id., **boṛs-**, **baṛs-** Mu to fry, roast, **paṛs-** Mu to scorch, **poṛs-** Mu(N) to fry, **boṛs-** S to burn, char, **bodsāna** (i.e. **boṛsāna**). Pat. to bake

2422. **polo** S-R story, **pallo**, **palloy** Mu word, speech, **polo** G word, advice, **pola** Ma language, speech, **polo** S answer, matter, **pollo** **kī-** S to converse, **pallo** Hislop (Go.-S) name
2423. **polo** Grigson (p. 335) taboo
2424. **polle** G Ma S Ko chaff [*DED* 3726]
2425. **pov-**, **pav-** Murto fall, drop, **pov-** Ma to fall, **povanā** L id.
2426. **povṛa** Ma lotus, **povuṛ** Mu kind of water-plant
2427. **posa** Ko lungs
2428. **poharā** W bucket (of leather)
2429. **pohānā** M to throw, **poʔ-** Ma to throw away, leave, abandon, **poh-** S to throw away, **pohtānā** W Ph to abandon [*DED* 3737]
2430. **pohk** Mu Ko intestines
2431. **pohcī** Ph wrist
2432. **pohpī** Tr W Ph chisel, **poʔpi** Ma id.
2433. **pōī** Ph a male member of the fisherman caste, *fem.* **paltār** Ph [cf. *DED* 3750]
2434. **pōku** Ko(C) buffalo
2435. **pōc** āmma S a mother goddess of the Gonds
2436. **pōnj**, *pl.* **pōsk** Tr pullet, **poī**, **poīnj** W Ph id., **pōnj** Ch Mu Ma id.
2437. **pōṭ(i)** Ma boil, wound
2438. **pōṭ-pōṭ** Tr slightly
2439. **pōṭri** A Y G shank, calf of leg, **poṭrī kāl**, **poṭrī** Ph shin, shank, **photarī** W calf of leg, **poṭarī** W leg [< Mar.]
2440. **pōṇḍ-**, A Y Ch to wear (dhoti, loincloth), *cs.* **pōnsutānā** Ch(D), **pōṇḍānā** Tr to put on dhoti, **ponṛānā** Ph to wear, **pondānā** [*sic*] W to dress (of men), **ponṛsahtānā** W to attire, **pōṇḍ-** G S to wear, *cs.* **pōṇḍcah** S [*DED* 3577]
2441. **pōt** S Ko male of animals, **pōtal** Ma id. [cf. *DED* 3747]
2442. **pōtar** Ph (Hi.) rāmdātun; ? cf. **pōtur**
2443. **pōti** A Y bead, **pothī** W id., **potī** Ph bead [< IA.]
2444. **pōtur**, *pl.* **pōtuhk** Tr a large forest tree, *Hymenodictyon encelsum*
2445. **pōnaṛ** A green pigeon, **pōnaṛ**, *pl.* **pōnahk** Ch D Mu id., **pōnāṛ**, *pl.* **pōnāhk** Tr, **pōnaṛ** Ma M Ko id. [*DED* 3647]
2446. **pōpe** M father's sister
2447. **pōpcī** Tr the hinder half of the hand where it is thicker
2448. **pōpliāl** Tr an old person with no teeth
2449. **pōra** Mu month of śrāvaṇa, harvest month, **porā** S-R id., **pōramsu** S the Pōla festival when bullocks are worshipped, third month of the Gonds [< IA., cf. Mar. *pōlā*]

2450. **pōri** Mu Ma hive, **pūri** A id. [cf. Pa. *pōri*, said to be < Ha.]
2451. **pōri**, *pl.* -**hku** S young of pig, **pori** F-H (p. 349) chicken, **pitteng poring** Pat. young of birds
2452. **pōrka**, *pl.* **pōrkā** S sapling
2453. **pōrānā** Tr to swell of dough, to grow of big, **poṛānā** Ph to swell, **porille** Driberg to swell of grain
2454. **pōṛpōṛ** (**aiānā**) Tr of jaori, to be so nicely cooked that every grain is separate
2455. **pōl karra** Ko shaft of cart
2456. **pōsānā** Tr W Ph S-R M to wait, stay, **pōs-** Mu Ma id., Ma to watch field
2457. **prindeli** M *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (bhātsiwnā)

Ph

2458. **phasengānā** Tr to slip, slide, of the foot
2459. **phiskī** Tr a chinkara, gazelle
2460. **phundā** Tr riddle
2461. **phunaī** Ph top (of tree, etc.)
2462. **phūndan** Ph akaunā tree
2463. **phūsra** W Ph small owl
2464. **phēḍrī** (**weānā**) Tr to be over-cooked, of meat, dāl, etc.
2465. **phokral** S-R hollow
2466. **photoṭphoto** S-R uneasy

B

2467. **bakari** Ma rice-beer; cf. **barkar**
2468. **bakairo** L bone
2469. **bakoval**, *pl.* -**ī** Mu male cat
2470. **bakkī** Tr S-R fat which sticks to the skin after flaying
2471. **bagā**, **bagge** S-R where, **bēgā** Tr, **bagge** Ch(D) id., **baggātāl** Ch(D) whence, **baggane** W everywhere, **baggā** W where, **baggā-harā**, **baggāṭāl** W whence, **bagā**, **baggā**, **bagne**, **baggāne** Ph where, **bagā** Mu id., whither, **bagāḍa** Mu from somewhere, **bagḍaha** Mu somewhere, **bagga** Mu where, **bagāḍor** Mu one who is where (*m.*), **bagga** Ma, **bege** M where, **begāy** M anywhere, **bagā** S, **bagā** Ko where [DED 4228]
2472. **bagre kiānā** W to expand (*tr.*)
2473. **baci** Mu sister's daughter, **baccl** Ma id., **bacco** Ma sister's son [< IA., cf. Ha. *bhācā*, *bhācī*]

2474. **baccon** S-R how many, **baccor**, **bacvir** S-R how much, **bacđom** S-R how long, how far, **bacle** S-R how much, **bacor** Y id., **bacnal**, **bacco** Tr how many, how much, **bacco** Ch how many, how much, **bacco**, **baccor**, **baccō**, Ph how much, **bacāle** W Ph how many, **bacco** Mu how much, **baccon jek** Mu how long, **bace henor** Mu(E) how big a person, **bacor** M how much, how many, **becor** M how much, **baccor** S id. [*DED* 4228]
2475. **baṭkur** Ph organizer of a marriage-feast
2476. **baṭrā**, **vaṭrā** Ph bird's nest
2477. **baṭṭa** Mu stone of fruit
2478. **baṭṭa** Ko dewlap
2479. **baḍgolā** S-R wooden bar placed across a closed door
2480. **baḍḍa** : **nira baḍḍa** Mu kind of mushroom [cf. Pa. *boḍḍa* sp. edible fungus]
2481. **baṇṭī** Tr S-R when [*DED* 4228]
2482. **baṇṭī pohānā** S-R to thresh grain with bullock
2483. **baṇḍ-** Ma (leaves) to turn yellow, **bhaṇḍānā** Tr, **bhāṇḍānā** S-R to wither (leaf); cf. **paṇḍ-**
2484. **baṇḍa** A Ma S stone, M rock, A S hail [cf. *DED* 3224]
2485. **baṇḍa** Mu, **bāṇḍal** M naked
2486. **baṇḍa** G short, **baṇḍa vaṇṇj** Mu thumb, big toe
2487. **baṇḍah-** Mu to take out (from hole) with hand.
2488. **baṇḍi** S-R tailless, **bāṇḍa** Mu id. [< IA.]
2489. **baṇḍorā** S-R shed
2490. **batal** S-R Y what, **batai** S-R whatever, **battī** Tr what, **batti**, **batī** Ch, **battī** Ph id., **bātal** Ph what sort of (*fem.*), **bātor** id. (*m.*), **bāta** G Mu id., **bātātun** Mu why, **bātay** Mu something, **bāta** Ma M what, **batal** S id. [*DED* 4228]
2491. **batārī** Tr Ph a 'what do you call it', **batālē** Tr what is his name [*DED* 4228]
2492. **bad**, *pl.* **bau** Tr Ph who (*fem.*), **bad** S-R who, **bad**, *pl.* **bav** Mu who (*fem.*), what, **badu** Ma who, what, which (*fem.*), **bedu** M which, what, **bad**, *pl.* **bav** who, what (*fem.*), **bedu** Ko who (*fem.*) [*DED* 4228]
2493. **baḍaṇ** Mu why [cf. *DED* 4228]
2494. **badam** Mu how [cf. *DED* 4228]
2495. **baḍayī** (*pl.*) Mu large variety of urad pulse
2496. **baddī** W high
2497. **badren** L dew
2498. **bandīpoṭ** L robbery

2499. **babul**, *pl.* **babli** Ko bat
2500. **bambe māyānā** Ph to bellow
2501. **bayānā** L to fear, be afraid
2502. **bayul** Ko open space of ground, **bail** M plain [cf. *DED* 3249]
2503. **bayok** Ko wild cat [cf. *DED* 3378]
2504. **barai** W Ph kid
2505. **barka** Ko membrane
2506. **barkaṛ** Mu rice beer; cf. **bakari**
2507. **barkē** Tr why
2508. **barbuṭa**, *pl.* -ṇ Ch red ant
2509. **bars-** Mu to yoke (a cart); ? cf. **pors-** to plough
2510. **baḍḍe** A Y stick, **baḍḍi**, **baḍḍa** S-R id., **baḍḍa**, **baṛiya** Ch, **waṛiyā** W id., **baṛga** G Mu Ma id. [cf. *DED* 4272]
2511. **baṛaṅge** Ch something
2512. **baṛānjā** Grigson (p. 323) son-in-law, **baṛja**, **baṇja** Ko mother's younger brother, **baṇji** Ko sister's son, sister's daughter
2513. **baṛsāne** W suddenly
2514. **bala kāl** Ko(B) foot
2515. **ballahk** Mu why, **bala** S how
2516. **baske** S-R Y W Ph Mu Ma S when, **baskē** Tr id. [*DED* 4228]
2517. **bahān**, **bahin** S-R how, **bāhun** Ch(D) id., **bahbā** W, **bāh**, **bāhbā**, **bāhun** Ph id., **bah** M what, something, **bahna** Mu how, why, **bahun** how, **bohun** Mu why, **bābā** Tr why, how, **bāh** Tr what [*DED* 4228]
2518. **bahke mayānā** S-R to go wrong
2519. **bāki** Mu how much
2520. **bāko** Ko goose
2521. **bāko** Ph good, well, **bhākō** Tr very
2522. **bāgāna** L to tire, be tired, **bāgānā** L id.
2523. **bāṅ** Ch(D) what, **bāṅge** Ch(D) anything, **bāṅ** G what, **bāṅgun** Mu something (with *neg. verb*, nothing), **bāṅ** Mu what, **bāteṅ** Ko why
2524. **bāṭi** Mu small clay ball
2525. **bāṇṭur** Ph many
2526. **bāḍ** Mu a raised platform in the field for watching paddy
2527. **bāḍiyal** Mu Ma castrated pig, **bāṇḍāl**, *pl.* -or Driberg boar [cf. *Kui bade* a castrated pig, said by Winfield to be < Or.]

2528. **bāna** Mu sign
2529. **bānk** Mu why, what, **bān**, **bānku** Mu why, **bā** Mu why
2530. **bāpi** Ko father's mother
2531. **bābo**, **bābal**, *pl.* **bābalir** Y father, **bāboi** Ch id., **bāba** (haral), **bābo** G, **bāba**(1), *pl.* **bābalor** Mu id., **bābal** Ma, **bābo** M, **bābu**, *pl.* -r S, **bāl**, *pl.* -ur S, **bābal** Ko id. [< IA.]
2532. **bārāṅ** S-R Tr what, **bārā** Ph what, **bāraṅ** G why [DED 4228]
2533. **bāri** Mu upper ear-ring, **bārī**: **duṛk-bārī** Tr ear-ring [< IA., of. Ha. *bārī*, Mar. *bālī*, etc.]
2534. **bāringā** Tr a very high coarse grass
2535. **bāl** W Ph what, **bālek** M how, why
2536. **bāle**, *pl.* -r Mu a man of the Nahar caste, *fem.* **bālṭe**, *pl.* -hk Mu
2537. **bālo** Ko spider
2538. **bighvāl** Ph wolf, **bighal**, *pl.* -or Driberg wolf, **bigal**, *pl.* **bigahk** Mu hyaena
2539. **bicco**, **bicca** S-R silver rings for small toes of foot
2540. **bijandār** Mu dense (forest)
2541. **biḍa** G kind of fish
2542. **biḍākī** S-R chewing leaf, **bīrākī** Tr a leaf of pān
2543. **bidarkānā**, **vidarkānā** Ph to scatter [cf. DED 4426]
2544. **bidde māyānā** Ph to be despondent
2545. **bidbid** L clean, clear
2546. **bidrī** S-R a Gond agricultural festival, Tr Ph a festival in June
2547. **bindāl** Ph whence
2548. **birandā**, **birandār** Ph household, **birṇḍā** Tr family, **biḍindā** S-R id., **birid** Elwin (p. 712) a clan, sept
2549. **birām** W Ph spark
2550. **birjāl koṭnī** S-R, **bījal kōtnī** Tr a pretty little bag for what-nots
2551. **biṛsk-** Mu Ma to slip, slide, **biṛskānā** M to slide, **biṛs-** Ko to be slippery, **bhisurkānā** S-R to slip, **bhisurkānā** Tr id., slide, **bisurkta** Driberg slippery [cf. Kol. *pīrs-*, DED 3443]
2552. **biṭo** Ma broad-headed arrow for shooting birds, **miṭṭa** Ko id., **miṭṭom** Ko(B) id. [cf. Pa. *biṭṭa* id.]
2553. **bīndā** L a clearing for a fireplace on a mandā
2554. **bīrōlī-maṛā** Tr a jungle bush, with yellow and red flowers eaten as bhāji
2555. **biṛa** Mu raised ground around the verandah
2556. **bisā** S-R door

2557. **buke eṭe** Mu kind of crab
2558. **bukka** G Mu Ma Ko cheek, **buka** M, **bugga** S, **bhuka/phuka** Hislop (Ma), **phukā/bhukā** L id. [DED 3485]
2559. **bukku**, *pl.* **bukkū** Mu(E) nest inside ant-hill
2560. **bukṛam** Ko hump (of cow)
2561. **buṅgur vīsi** Ko sp. large insect, **bhūngrā** W beetle, **ḥūngārā** L bee
2562. **bucchī** W moss, **bucchī**, **bocchī** Ph id., **bacchī** Tr green slime on stones in water
2563. **buṭarā** W pea
2564. **buṭul** Ko basket with lid
2565. **buḍal**, *pl.* **buḍahk** Mu bull; cf. **boṛum**
2566. **buḍḍi** S-R earthen vessel [< Te.]
2567. **buḍruka** Ma bubble
2568. **butī** L a knot in a tree or wood
2569. **bunsārī** W morning, **bhunsāre**, **bhunsāro** Ph early morning
2570. **bubri** Ko bubble
2571. **bumul** Mu whirlpool
2572. **bumkal**, *pl.* -or Mu ryot, **buṅkal**, *pl.* -or S a man of the Naik tribe, *fem.* **buṅkaḍ**, *pl.* **buṅkahku** S
2573. **bumriya** Ma(S) highest god
2574. **burkal**, *pl.* **burkahk** A Y D Mu tiger, **burkā**, **burkāl** Ph, **burkāl** W, **burrkal** G S id. [cf. Pengo *burka* id.]
2575. **burgal** Ma a Maṛia god
2576. **burda** Ko mud [< Te.]
2577. **burrānā** S-R Tr Ph to kiss, to nose, caress, **boṛ-** Ma id. [DED 3527]
2578. **bursunḍi** Mu mosquito [< Ha.]
2579. **buṛk-** A to spring up (water), **buṛkum** A spring, **bulkum** S-R id.
2580. **buṛgal** Mu old bull, **buṛgal(i)** Ma bison
2581. **bulka** Mu hole, **bulla** A hole in tree
2582. **busānā** M to lie [DED 3702]
2583. **buska puṛuy** Mu caterpillar; cf. **bhursā purī**
2584. **būiyā** W down (of birds), **buiyā** Ph hair, feathers, **buiyā** Tr down, small feathers
2585. **būka** D G Mu Ma hole [cf. DED 3646]
2586. **būṭa** Ko knot in tree; cf. **butī** id.
2587. **būḍ** S-R below, **būḍna sivilī** Y lower lip, **būṛ** Y below [< Mar. *būḍ*]

2588. **būbal** Mu Ma father
2589. **būrā** A fine feathers, down, **bura** Y S down, **burā** L-feather [cf. *DED* 3575]
2590. **būri** Mu big and strong (of animals)
2591. **būrai** Ph anything
2592. **būlā** M bone [*DED* 3700]
2593. **būsā** M rough
2594. **būsīr bāke** M *Pavetta indica*
2595. **beke** Ch(D) whither, **bek**, **bikke** W id., **bēkē** Tr where, **beh**, **bikke** Ph where, whither, **bakke** Ph where, **beke** Mu whither, **bēke** G Ma S where, whither [*DED* 4228]
2596. **bekṛal tikṛal** Y zig-zag
2597. **beṅk** Ph custom, habit
2598. **beḍa** S sod [cf. Te. *peḍḍa*, *DED* 3606]
2599. **beḍḍi** S-R rope tied round a bullock
2600. **bepuṛ** when, (with *neg. verbs*) never, **bappoṛ** Tr, **bappor** Ph when, **bappore** W ever
2601. **bebre** S-R Ph tomato
2602. **berel**, **berer**, *pl.* **berehk** Mu river, **berlaṛ**, **berer** Ma flood, river in flood, **bered**, *pl.* **berehgu** (*obl. st.* **beret-**) S river [cf. Pa. *pered*, *DED* 3613, 4233]
2603. **beral vīsi** A sp. bee
2604. **berel** G Mu Ma banyan, **berelī** W, **berelī**, **birelī** Ph, **barēlī** Tr id.
2605. **beṛnda** Ma broad
2606. **behe** L jackal, **be'e** Ma fox
2607. **bēṅg-** G to crawl, **beng-** F-H (p. 201) id., **bensere sondānā** S-R to creep, **bhēṅgānā** Tr to be stretched out, fall flat on one's back
2608. **bēnc-** Ko to press down
2609. **bēdānā** Tr Ph to pour water on thick **pēj**, **beḍānā** S-R to pour
2610. **bēla** Ko how
2611. **bēlā** Tr trouble, annoyance
2612. **boka** M near, **bokator** M neighbour, **boked** Ko near
2613. **boker** Mu gum [cf. *DED* 3159]
2614. **bokka** Ma hole [cf. *DED* 3646]
2615. **bokkā** S-R bone, **bokā** L id. [*DED* 3700]
2616. **bokkā** S-R heart, **bōkā** Tr heart
2617. **bokkānā** S-R Tr Ph to itōh, Ph to scratch

2618. **bokra** Mu Ko he-goat, **bokreyal** Y id. [< IA.]
2619. **bogri**, *pl.* -ŋ Mu flying fox
2620. **boŋa** S hole [cf. *DED* 3646]
2621. **boŋo minda** Ko knee, **boŋumenda** Ko(C), **boŋmīdā** M id.
2622. **boŋka** D bubble, **boŋtā** S-R, **boŋta** G, **boŋka** Mu blister, **bottā** [*sic*] Tr id.
2623. **boŋta** S-R finger, big toe, **boŋa** Y finger, **bottā** [*sic*] Tr big toe [cf. Te. *boŋa-vrēlu*, *boŋana vrēlu* thumb, big toe]
2624. **boŋte** S-R specimen of fish, **boŋte** Ph jimta fish, **bōttē** [*sic*] Tr kind of fish, **boŋte** G Mu Ma id. (Ha. *koksi*), **boŋe kīke** Ko id. [cf. Te. *boŋta cēpa* a sort of fish]
2625. **boŋdi** G small tank, **boŋdī** W tank
2626. **bondaŋ vaŋj** Mu thumb, big toe
2627. **bondka** Ko coral bead
2628. **botta** A bug, **batte** Ch louse, **bottā** W Ph id., **bota** Ko bug
2629. **bodelā** F-H dwarf cucumber, **bodelā** S-R wild gourd, **bodēlā**, *pl.* -ng Tr small, wild field-gourd, **bodelā** W Ph kacharia (*Hedychium spicatum*)
2630. **bondā** L narrow
2631. **bom**, *pl.* -k A cow's udder, **bomi**, *pl.* **bo'ku** Ma breast, **bomā** M, **bommu**, *pl.* **bomku** S, **bomo** L, **boma** Ko id. [*DED* 3246]
2632. **bommul** D foam, Mu bubble, **bomoli** Ma foam [cf. Kui *pumbeli*, Kuvi *pomboli*, Pe. *pumel* foam]
2633. **bomli** Y navel, **bommi**, *pl.* **bo'ku** id.
2634. **boyāl** L deaf
2635. **boyul** Ko foam; cf. **bomul** id. [cf. Pa. *poŋor* id., *DED* 3655]
2636. **boyli** S-R hemp, **boyal**, **bāyal** Tr sunn hemp, **baiyāl** W Ph flax
2637. **borilā** L broad
2638. **boru jādi** S-R sp. grass
2639. **boronja** Mu kind of tuber
2640. **borl-** S to be upturned, *cs.* **borlah-** S
2641. **boŋum** F-H (p. 430) bull, **bhoḍūm** S-R id., cf. **buḍal**
2642. **boŋga** : **putti boŋga** Mu hole in ant-hill
2643. **bol-** Ko to lie, speak falsehood [< Te.]
2644. **bosa** Ko hole
2645. **boho** L man's breast
2646. **bōkā** Moss jungle cat, L-H cat [< Mar.]

2647. **bōṭānā** Tr to touch, **bōṭānā** Ph, **botānā** L id.
 2648. **bōḍe** M pigeon, Ko L dove
 2649. **bōdal** D bison, **bodāl** W Ph buffalo, **bode** Se female buffalo
 2650. **bōdhāl** W wolf
 2651. **bōr** S-R Ch(D) who (*m.*), **bōl**, **bōr**, *pl.* **bōṛ** Tr, **bōr** (*obl. st.* **bōn-**) W Ph id., **bōrū** (*obl. st.* **bōn-**) G, **bōr** Mu(W), **bōṛ** Mu(E) (*obl. st.* **bōn-**), **bōṛ** (*obl. st.* **bōn-**) id., **bōr**, **benor** M, **bōn**, *pl.* **bōru** S, **benonḍ** (*obl. st.* **benon-**) Ko id.
 2652. **bōrkānā** Tr to swell into blisters, of ground after rain, **borkānā** S-R id., Ph earth to crack
 2653. **bōriyār** S-R Tr younger brother's wife
 2654. **bōṛkal** A bald, **bhoḍkal** S-R id. [cf. *DED* 3761]

Bh

2655. **bhangarrā** Ph hornet, **bungara** Hislop(Ma) humble-bee
 2656. **bhāto** S-R Y elder sister's husband, **bāṭō** Tr sister's husband, **bhāto** W brother-in-law, **bhāto**, **bāto** Ph elder sister's husband, **b(h)āto** G, **bāto** Mu Ma S id., Ko father's sister's son, sister's husband [cf. Ha. *bhāto* elder sister's husband]
 2657. **bhitōṛī** Tr the common bulbul
 2658. **bhīṇa**, *pl.* **-ng** Ch(D) altar, **bhīnā** Tr Ph the god's little altar where lamps are lit in ceremonies
 2659. **bhīmin vil** M rainbow, **bīmun vil** Ko id. [cf. Pa. *bimcen vil* id.]
 2660. **bhunkā-māṭī** Tr yam
 2661. **bhurrne** S-R suddenly
 2662. **bhursā purī** Ph kind of caterpillar (*kammal kīṛā*)
 2663. **bhus**, **bhusvāl** Ph an ignorant person, a simpleton, a fool
 2664. **bhūk** Tr comb of a white ant's nest
 2665. **bhūti** S-R work for wages [cf. Pa. *būti*, Ha. *bhūti* id.]
 2666. **bhūtur** Mu whirlwind [cf. Pa. *būt* in the same sense]
 2667. **bheli** A Y jaggery, **bellī** (*pl.*) Mu(E), **bela** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 4523; also Mar. *bheli* id.]
 2668. **bhēbrī maṛā** Tr the Bēkal tree
 2669. **bhēla** Mu head of a ladle
 2670. **bhongal** Se cat
 2671. **bhongal** S-R yellow
 2672. **bhōkkē** Tr male langur monkey
 2673. **bhōndiyāl** Tr nipple, **bondiyāl** S-R id.

M

2674. **mauṛ**, *pl.* **mauhk** Mu cock's comb
2675. **maka** Hislop(Ma) leaf
2676. **makk-** A to hide, **makkānā** Tr to escape notice, W Ph to hide (*intr.*), (*tr.*) **maksahtānā** W Ph, **makānā** Ch(D) to hide, **maksu-tānā** Ch(D) to conceal, **mak-** Mu to be hid, *cs.* **makiḥ-/makh-** Mu, **makk-** Ma to hide (oneself), **makānā** M to conceal [*sic*] [DED 3897]
2677. **maggur** A crocodile, **mogral** D, **magral**, **magral** Mu, **magori** Ma id., **mogral**, **mogur** M alligator, **magur** S crocodile [< IA.]
2678. **mang** S-R then, **maṇ** Y again, **maṅ** LSI(Basim, p. 502) then
2679. **mangānā**, **mēngānā** Tr to be broken up, of the floor of the ground, **mangānā** Ph to split, crack (*intr.*)
2680. **mangi marā** S-R *Terminalia arjuna*, **maṇṇi** Y id., **mangī-marā** Tr Kōhā tree, **maṇ** mara Ma *Terminalia arjuna*, **mangī** M id.
2681. **maṇṭa** Mu weaving instrument (Hi. tāt)
2682. **mac** W Ph dew, **mach** Ch id., **macc(i)** G, **mac** Mu id., M snow, **mac ēr** Ko dew [cf. DED 3792]
2683. **majiā** W Ph razor, **majiya** G M, **majiya**, **majeya**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu, **majja** Ma Ko, **majji** S id.
2684. **manja** Mu man, human being [cf. Pa. *manja*]
2685. **manja(l)** Mu then, after that
2686. **manjkan** Ma sp. fish
2687. **maṭkā** Tr L-H leprosy
2688. **maṭṭa** wrist G
2689. **maḍā** M, **maḍa** Ko Hislop (Maria) root
2690. **maḍeka** Mu, **maḍe kāl** Mu(N) heel; cf. Ma **mān'ka** [cf. DED 3800]
2691. **maḍa** A Ch machan, Mu id., marriage booth, courtyard, Ma raised platform for watching, marriage pandal, **māndā** L machan
2692. **maḍa** M kind of bird
2693. **maḍay** Mu annual religious festival [< Ha.]
2694. **maḍul** Ko earth, ground, soil [cf. DED 3817]
2695. **maḍom** Ma dust
2696. **mat** A W Mu M Ko medicine, **mat**, **mattl** G, **matt(i)** Ma, **matta** S id. [DED 3863]
2697. **mati** S-R Mu but [cf. DED 3903]
2698. **matka** Mu(W) sand
2699. **matkōci** (aīānā) Tr to be insufficient, usually of food
2700. **madi pēn** Mu a village deity

2701. **maddol** Mu a plant, shrub
2702. **mangaṭ** A G wrist [< Mar.]
2703. **mandānā** S-R Tr W Ph to remain, abide, be, **man-** D G Mu Ma S id. [*DED* 3914]
2704. **manda** F-H (p. 436) Ma S herd, flock [cf. *DED* 3847(a)]
2705. **manni** Ch(D) nō, **minne** W, **manī**, **minī**, **minnī** Ph not (used with prohibition, as Hi. mat)
2706. **manne** A day after tomorrow, Y id., day before yesterday, **mannē** Tr day after tomorrow, **manne** W day after tomorrow, Ph day before yesterday, **manne diā** D day after tomorrow, **manne** Mu id., **monne**, **munne** Mu id., day before yesterday, **manne nēnd** Mu 3rd day, **manne** Ma day after tomorrow, **manned diā** S id., **maniṭi** Ko id.
2707. **mamok**, **amok** Y we, **namoṭ** S-R, **ammaṭ** Tr, **mammāṭ**, **mam-mār** W id., **mammāṭ**, **mammār**, **ammāṭ**, **ammoṭ** Ph id., **māṭ** G, **mamma**, **mammoṭ** Mu, **māṭ**, **mammaṭ** Mu(N), **māṭ** Ma, **mām** Ma(S), **māṭ**, **mammaṭ** M, **mommōṭ(u)** S id. [*DED* 4231]
2708. **may-** A to win, **maitānā** S-R to conquer, **maittānā** Tr id., surpass, **maitānā** Ph to surpass, win, **maiyanā** Ph id.
2709. **mayali** G big
2710. **maiānā** Tr to be; cf. **mandānā**
2711. **mar māṛa** Ko banyan tree
2712. **mara** A Y tree, **maṛā**, *pl.* -k Tr, **maṛa** Ch, **marā** W Ph, **mara** G Mu(W), **maṛa**, *pl.* -k Mu(E), **mara** Ma, **marnu** Ma(Dh), **mārnu** Ma(S), **mara** M S, **māṛa** Ko, **māra** Ko(B) id. [*DED* 3856]
2713. **mari**, *pl.* **mark** Y G son, **marī** S-R, **marri**, *pl.* **mark** Tr W Ph, **marri**, *pl.* -ṛ Ch, **marri** D, **marri**, **marr**, *pl.* **mark** Mu, **maṛi**, *pl.* **maḥku** Ma, **mar**, **marri** M, **marri** S, **marr**, *pl.* -k Ko id. [*DED* 3901]
2714. **mariā** W reed-pen, **maṛiā-jāṛi** Tr reed used for pens
2715. **mariyā**, **maraiyā** Ph afternoon meal
2716. **mariyur** G mother's brother's son, **mariyoṛ** Ma father's sister's son
2717. **maruṇ** Mu(W) ribs of mat, **marṇgi**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu(W) rib; vein of leaf, **maṇṇgaṛi** Mu(E) rib, **maṛgi**, *pl.* -ṇḡ Tr rib bone, **marṇgi**, *pl.* -ṇ Ma rib, **marṇḡ**, *pl.* -i Ko side [*DED* 3861]
2718. **maruṇḡ-** A to forget, **marangānā**, **marengānā** S-R id., **marēngānā** Tr id., **marangtāl** W astray, **margīnā** W to err, **maruṇḡ siānā** W to forget, **marangānā**, **maruṇḡnā** Ph id., **maruṇḡ-**, **mareṇ-** Mu, **maṇṇḡ-** Ma, **mar(u)ṇḡ-** Ko id. [*DED* 3807]
2719. **marum** S-R stealthily, behind
2720. **maruṇkānā** Tr of dāl, to be not quite cooked
2721. **maruvā**, **maruvāl** Ph eunuch

2722. **maruhcānā** Tr Ph to come into bud (tilli, cotton, etc.)
2723. **marū** W Ph sāj tree, *Terminalia tomentosa* [cf. DED 3862]
2724. **marehtānā** W to rub, **marahhtānā**, **marehtānā** Ph to smear, **marehtālle** Driberg to apply
2725. **maronj**, pl. **marosk** Ph bark, **maṛōnj** Tr a strip of bark, **marōj** Ch fibre for rope, **moros** G rope, **moros**, pl. **-k** Mu(W) kind of rope prepared from the fibre of paur tree, **maṛos** M̐(E) id., **moros** Ma, **moroli** Ma(Dh) rope, **moras** M id. [cf. Kui *māsu* and DED 4079]
2726. **marol** Mu stalk of paddy plant
2727. **marka** Y Ch mango, **markā** S-R Tr W Ph id., **marka** D Mu M, **maḥka** Ma id. [DED 3907]
2728. **markānj** Tr sp. fish, **maḥkānj** S-R fish
2729. **markohk ki-** Mu to caress by taking on hip
2730. **marndaṛ ṭonḍa** Mu kind of creeper
2731. **marndu** Y father's sister's son, mother's brother's son, **marndeyar**, pl. **marndeyak** Y father's sister's daughter, mother's brother's daughter, **marndaṛi** G mother's brother's daughter, **mandare** Ma(S) father's sister's daughter [cf. DED 3899]
2732. **martal alānā** Tr of a woman, to have borne a child
2733. **mard** A dhāman tree, S-R sāj tree, **maṛḍ-maṛā** Tr id., **mard** Mu ādan tree, Ma id., sāj tree, **mardi** M *Terminalia tomentosa* (Adan) [DED 3862]
2734. **marma** A vegetation, **maṛam(i)** Ma sp. tall grass or weeds [DED 3869]
2735. **marmiṇ** A marriage, **marmi**, **marmiṇ** Y, **marming**, pl. **marmihk** Tr id., **maṛming** Ch(D), **maṛmī** W, **marmi**, pl. **-ng** Ph, **marmi** G S, **marmiṇ** Mu Ma id. [DED 3818]
2736. **marra** A, **mara** Y medicine
2737. **marror**, pl. **marrohk** Ch black mole, **marrō**, pl. **-ng** Tr id., wart [DED 3905]
2738. **mars** A Y Tr Ch W Ph D G Mu axe, **maṛsu**, pl. **maṛsku** Ma, **marsu** S, **maras**, **maḡsu** L id. [DED 3889]
2739. **marsānā** S-R to visit again and again, **maṛsānā** Tr to visit frequently, **marsānā** Ph to be used to, to be in the habit of, **mars-** Ch Mu id. [DED 3865]
2740. **maṛ(i)** Ma mat, **miarr** Ko mat door; cf. Ma *ke'mar*
2741. **maṛa nay** Mu(E) kind of animal living on trees, **māṛ nēy** Ko wild dog [cf. Pa. *mar netta*; Kui *bōde marne* a kind of wild cat]
2742. **maṛī-maṛī** Tr in various ways
2743. **maṛūstānā** Tr to cook in oil
2744. **maṛom(i)** Ma sp. fish

2745. **maṛg-** Ma to burn (*intr.*), **maṛgānā** M to blaze [*DED* 3829]
2746. **maṛpānā** M to fold, **maṛp-** Ko id., **maṛta ki-** Ma id. [*DED* 3796]
2747. **maṛsur** F-H (p. 212) husband, **maṛso**, *pl.* -rk Y id., **mai-mansāl** Tr man and wife, male and female, **māṛsāl** W Ph man, **māṛsālor** W Ph mankind [cf. Kui *mṛeha*, *mṛehenju* a male, man, Kuvi (F) *mṛēha* man]
2748. **maṛhuttānā** Tr to paint cattle for a festival
2749. **mal**, *pl.* -k A Y Tr Ch W Ph D Mu Ma M Ko peacock, **mallu**, *pl.* **malku** S id. [*DED* 3793]
2750. **malanj(i)** Ma eel-like fish, **malāj** Tr Tambu fish [cf. *DED* 3877]
2751. **malol** A hare, **molor**, *pl.* -k Y, **malōl**, *pl.* **malōhk** Tr, **molol** W, **malol**, **mulol** Ph, **malol**, *pl.* **malohk** Ch, **molol**, *pl.* **molohk** D, **molol**, **malol** Mu(W), **malor**, *pl.* **malohk** Mu(E), **molol**, *pl.* **molosku** Ma, **molol** M, **malor**, *pl.* -i Ko id. [*DED* 4071]
2752. **mall-** A to return, **maltānā** S-R to turn, **mallānā** Tr to return, *cs.* **malluhtānā** Tr, **mallānā** W Ph to return, **mallahtānā** W Ph to turn back, **malsi vāwānā** Ch(D) to return, **mal-** G Mu id., **malī-** Mu to turn oneself, **mal-** Ma to return, *cs.* **mahl-** Ma, **maldānā** M to return, **mal-** S Ko id. [*DED* 3874]
2753. **malva** S-R kind of grass
2754. **mallā** W pitcher (red) for water, **malla** Mu water pot [cf. *DED* 3884]
2755. **maṇṇ** Mu bedstead
2756. **mal bilai** Mu wild cat
2757. **mal menḍaṇ** Mu kind of mushrooms
2758. **mal huṛiyal** Mu eagle (Ha. manjur suriyā)
2759. **masa** Mand. mole, wart
2760. **masi** G soot [cf. *DED* 4187]
2761. **maṣur** W masur pulse, *Cicer lens*, **masūr**, *pl.* -k Ph, **masur** Mu id. [*< IA.*]
2762. **masoṛa** Mand. gums
2763. **maskā** Ph scrotum
2764. **mahala dā-** Mu to go to ask for bride
2765. **maḥk-** Ma to be stiff (joint)
2766. **maḥk-** Y to search, **mahak-** F-H (p. 215) id., **mahakkānā** S-R to fish, **māhakkānā** Tr to grope, to grope in a pool for fish, **maḥk-** Mu to search, grope, **mehkānā** M to search, **mehk-** Ko id. [*DED* 4512]
2767. **mahcum** Tr G, **ma'cum** Ma fish-hook [*DED* 3916]
2768. **mahta** Mu hole of a blade of spade in which handle fits

2769. **mahtānā** Ph to take out
2770. **mahthur yetānā** W to begin
2771. **māk** Ma medicine
2772. **māc** A G Mu dirt, **mācu** Ma id., **māc** M dirty [DED 3927]
2773. **mācānā** S-R to plaster, Tr Ph to smear, plaster mud, **māc-** G Mu Ma to plaster, to plug, **mācānā** M to smear [DED 4169]
2774. **mānj-** Ma to glitter, **mānjo puḍi** S-R glow worm, **mānja puḍi** Y id.; cf. **mur mānjo**
2775. **māṭa** Ko word, speech [< Te.]
2776. **māṭā** Ph red ant
2777. **māṭi** S-R Tr Ch Ph Mu(E) Ma M Ko tuber, edible root, **māṭ** Mu(W) id.
2778. **māṭyal** Y whirlwind, **māṭiyal** Ch, **maṭiyā**, **maṭiyāl** Ph id.
2779. **māṭe** W Ph parrot
2780. **māḍi** S-R upper storey, **māṛi** Y a storeyed house [cf. DED 3930(a)]
2781. **māḍo māra** Ko gambār tree
2782. **māṇḍānā** Tr to like, approve of, **mande vayānā** [sic] S-R to like, **māṇḍ-** Ch, **mārānā** Ph id., approve of [cf. Kui *māṇḍa* to intend, desire, etc.]
2783. **māṇḍi** S-R thigh, lap, Y thigh [< Mar.]
2784. **māṇḍo** Tr L-H hole
2785. **mātrāl** S-R old man, **mātral**, *pl. -or* S id., *fem. mātri*, *pl. -hku* S
2786. **mātla** Ma kind of citron [cf. DED 3940]
2787. **māṇḍi** S-R story, Ch word, speech, **māṇḍī** Tr word, matter, affair
2788. **māṇḍī** Ph a visit
2789. **mānvāl** Ch(D) W man, **mānyal** S-R, **manyal**, *pl. -ir* Y, **mānwal** Tr, **mānai**, **mānvāl** Ph, **māne** G, **māney** Mu, **manval** Ma, **mankal**, *pl. -ur* Ma(S), **māni** Ma(S), **māne**, **mānkai** M, **mankal**, *pl. -or* S, **mānkai**, **mānval**, *pl. -ur* L, **māne** Ko id.
2790. **mān'ka** Ma heel, **māṛka** Ma(S) id.; cf. Mu **maḍeka**
2791. **māma**, *pl. -lir* Y mother's brother, father's sister's husband, **māma** Ch id., **māmi** Ch father's sister, mother's brother's wife, **māmal** G mother's brother, father-in-law, **māma**, *pl. -lor* Mu mother's brother, wife's father, father's sister's husband, **māma** Ma mother's brother, M father's sister's husband, **māmal** S mother's brother, father-in-law, father's sister's husband, **māma** Ko id. [< IA.]
2792. **māy-** Mu Ko to be lost, *cs.* **māyih-** Mu, **māyāl āyānā** S-R to disappear [cf. DED 3946]
2793. **māy-** G Mu Ma to be healed

2794. **māy(i)** Mu very big
2795. **māyi** Mu peahen
2796. **māyo** Ch mother, **māi** W female, **maijū** W wife, **māyi** Mand. wife woman
2797. **mār-** A Y Ch to be finished, **mārānā** Ph, **mār-** Mu(W) id., **mārḥ-/mārih-** Mu(W) to finish, **mār-** Mu(E) to be finished, **mār-** Ma S id., **mārḥānā** M to complete, **mārānā** M to exhaust
2798. **mārānā** M to lose
2799. **mārānā** Tr to annoy, tease, **mārusānā** S-R to tease
2800. **māril** Hislop(Rutluk) chest [cf. *DED* 3947]
2801. **mārel**, *pl.* -k A wing, **mārel**, *pl.* **mārehk** Ch feather, **māre**, *pl.* -hk Tr long feather, **māre** W down, **māre** W feather, **māre**, *pl.* **mārē/mārehk** Ph id., **mārek**, *pl.* -iṅ D wing, **mareṛi**, **mārek** G id., **marahk** (*pl.*) Mu feathers, **mārek** (*pl.*) Mu wings, **māre**, *pl.* -ṅ Ma wing [*DED* 3861]
2802. no entry
2803. **māṛ** Ma plateau [< IA., cf. Mar. *māl*, etc.]
2804. **māṛ-** Ko to make [cf. *DED* 3931]
2805. **māṛon** Grigson (p. 323) smith
2806. **māṛum** Mu kind of fish (Ha. *maṅri*), **marpo kīke** Ko sp. fish (Or. *māgur*)
2807. **mārḥkānā** Tr to turn the head and glance quickly, crane, **mārḥkānā** Ph to look, peep, glance, **mārḥ-**, **mārḥ-** Ch to crane, **maḥkānā** S-R to glance, **mārḥ-** Mu to peep, bend down, Ma to look, peep, glance
2808. **māloṛ(i)** Ma juice of fruit
2809. **mālki**, *pl.* -ng Tr a small earthen platter [*DED* 3884]
2810. **māl pāt(i)** Mu rafter
2811. **māv** A sambhar, S-R wild goat, **mav**, *pl.* -k Tr, **māv**, *pl.* -k Ph sambhar, **māok** (*pl.*) W deer, **māv** Ch D Mu Ko, **māv(i)** Ma sambhar [*DED* 3917]
2812. **māsānā** Tr to burn (*tr.*), to light a lamp, burn a corpse, wood, etc., W Ph to burn (*tr.*), **mās-** Ch G Mu Ma S Ko to kindle fire, **māsānā** M id. [*DED* 3935]
2813. **māsul** A python, S-R snake, **māsul** Tr rock python, **māsul**, *pl.* **māsuhk** D python, **māsul**, *pl.* **māsuhk** Mu (W), **māsul**, *pl.* -ī Mu (E), **māsul(i)**, *pl.* **māsusk** Ma, **māsoṛ tārs** Ko id. [*DED* 3928]
2814. **māh-** A Y Mu S to finish, **māhtānā** W Ph id.; cf. **mār-**
2815. **māh-** Mu to fit shaft to arrowhead, **māʔ-** Ma to fit into (*tr.*), to fasten (button)
2816. **māhka** A Y Ch Mu Ma bel (*Aegle marmelos*), **māhkā** Tr W Ph id. [*DED* 3949]

2817. **māgi kiyānā** S-R to approve
2818. **ming-** A, **miṅ-** Y to swallow [cf. *DED* 3985]
2819. **micuk** Tr without, **mucuk** S-R except, without
2820. **miccho** Ch scorpion, **miccho** W, **micco** Ph S id. [< IA.]
2821. **minjānā** S-R to bury, Tr to bury itself in the earth (snake), to be covered with crop (of field), M to hide, **mits-** Ko id.
2822. **minjānā** Tr to bend low, bow down
2823. **miṭānā** S-R to apply
2824. **miḍurkānā** Tr to be dirty in one's clothes and person
2825. **miḍḍing-miḍḍing** (**aiānā**) Tr to wander about at a loss as a Gond in court precincts [*DED* 3976]
2826. **miṇḍānā** S-R to sleep, **miṇḍānā** Tr to lie on one side, L-H to lie down, **mindānā** (i.e. **miṇḍānā**) Pat. to sleep, **mendaṇā** L id., **mīṇḍ-**, **mīṇ-** S id., **mīṇānā** W to fall, Ph id., to sleep on one's side
2827. **miṇḍa** G Mu Ma knee, **mendā** L id. [*DED* 3828]
2828. **mitwanj** Elwin (p. 710) a cage-trap for porcupines and hares
2829. **minangānā** S-R to taste sweet, **miṇungta** S-R taste, **mingānā** (3 *sing. nt. minugtā*) Tr to taste sweet, **ming-** Ch to taste sweet, **mingānā** (not **ming-**) Ph id., **miṇta** G sweet, **miriṇt** Mu sweet, **mirṅgul burka** Mu sweet gourd, **miṇṅ** Mu sweet, **ming-** Ma Ko to be sweet, cs. **miṇgi**? Ma, **mingānā** M to be sweet, **mirṅgul** L sweet
2830. **minōrāl** Tr Ch tortoise, **mīn mīnoral** A id.
2831. **mindī** A Ch Ma eyelash, **mindī** Tr W Ph id., **kondā-mindī** M eyebrow, **kondā-mindī** Ko eyelid, eyelash
2832. **miyād** S-R girl, **miyaṛ**, *pl. miyak* Y daughter, **miār**, *pl. miāhk* Tr id., **miyaṛ**, *pl. miyahk* Ch, **miyar** Ch(D) id., **miār** W id., **miyār**, *pl. miyāhk/miyask* Ph id., girl, **miyaṛ**, *pl. miyahk* Mu, daughter, **miar(i)**, *pl. miasku* Ma, **miyaṛ**, **meyar** M, **miar**, **miahku** S, **miyālī** L id. [*DED* 3768]
2833. **miyānā** S-R to come out (of the corn), **miānā**, **miittānā** Tr to emerge from pod (e.g. *juar*), **miānā** Ph id.
2834. **mirag** S-R advent of rainy season
2835. **mirih-** Mu to crack knuckles, **moṛ-** Ma to snap (fingers), **moṛhk-** Ma(S) to crack knuckles, **muhr-** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 3972]
2836. **mirusānā** S-R to spray, **mirstānā** Tr to scatter or splash earth or water over another, **mirstālle** Driberg to scatter, **mirsuhtālle** Driberg to spread (*tr.*), **mirṣānā** Ph to be scattered, **mirsahtānā** Ph to scatter
- 2836(a). **mirkūt** S-R chillie powder
2837. **mirṅgul** Mu, **mirṅgoṛ** Ma spark [cf. *DED* 3994]

2838. **mirtē**, *pl. -ng* Tr a small black ant, **mirte**, *pl. -ng* Driberg flea
2839. **mirrānā** Tr to swarm, of insects in the rains
2840. **mirrānā** M to run, **mirānā** M to flee, **mirr-** Ko to run
2841. **miṛk-** Mu to be startled
2842. **miṛko**, *pl. -ṇ* Mu firefly, **miṛkom** Mu star, **miṛko** M id., Ko firefly, Ko(B) ^{*}star, **min²konj(1)**, *pl. min²kosku* Ma star, firefly, **mīnkō** Tr stars (in front of eyes), **mīnko** W Ph firefly [DED 3994]
2843. **miṛc-** Mu to attach, suspend (*tr.*), **mṛic-** Mu to paste
2844. **miṛc-** A to lighten, **miḍcānā** S-R to flash, **miḍstānā** Tr to flash, of lightening, **mirsānā** W to lighten, **mirsīlānā**, **mirsīltānā** Ph, **miṛs-** Ma id., **miṛkānā** M lightening [DED 3994]
2845. **miṛnd-** Mu to turn round, turn back, **miṛnd-** Ma to be turned over, inverted (eyes), *cs. miṛ²-* Ma to turn over, invert, **miḍīnā**, **miḍiyānā** L to overturn [cf. DED 3988]
2846. **miṛhuttānā** Tr to seek or hunt for, **mirahkānā** W Ph to search, **mireh-** Ch to search, **miḍusānā** S-R, **miṛih-** Mu id.
2847. **miṣṭār** (*gen. miṣṭādā*), *pl. miṣṭāhk* Tr the cord or creeper which a porcupine bites through at the opening of his burrow, thereby releasing the weight of the trap which falls and crushes him
2848. **mis būla** Ko hip-bone
2849. **missānā** S-R Tr W Ph to bury, **mistānā** Ch(D), **mis-** Mu, **miss-** Mā Ko, **misānā** M id.; cf. **mīnj-**
2850. **mihc-** Mu to plait (hair)
2851. **mīnjānā** Tr to rub or wring the hands in chagrin
2852. **mīn**, *pl. -k* A Tr Ch(D) W Ph Mu Ma fish, **mīn**, *pl. -ku* S id. [DED 3999]
2853. **mīna** Ch, **mina** Mu cream
2854. **mībo** Mu your father, **mīva** Mu your mother, **mīval** G id., **mīmal** Ma your father, **mīyal** Ma your mother
2855. **mīy-** G to bathe, **mīy- : ēr mīy-** Mu id., *cs. mīh-* Mu, **mīhitānā** Tr to wash somebody else's body, **mī- : eṛ mī-** Ma to bathe, **mī-** Ko id., **mīyānā** L to bathe, wash, **mīcanā** L to bathe another [DED 3995]
2856. **mīrcuk** L devil
2857. **mīsiṇ** Y moustache, **misa** G, **mīsaṇ** Mu(W), **mēchaṇ** Mu(E) id., **mīsaṇ** Ma beard, **mīsaṅg** M id., **mīsal**, *pl. -ku* S moustache, **mīsok** Ko id. [DED 3996]
2858. **mīhtānā** Ph to cause to fall, fell, **mīhitānā** Tr to throw down violently
2859. **mīhpi** Tr kind of caterpillar

2860. **muldo** Ch S husband, **moidō** Tr W Ph id., **mudiyal** Mu old man, **mudiyo**, *pl.* -r Mu, **mudiyāl** M, **mujo** G, **mujjo** Ma, **mudpal**, *pl.* -or Ko husband [cf. *DED* 4057]
2861. **mukam** G Ma face, **mukum** M id. [*DED* 4003]
2862. **mukā** LSI(Basim and Wun 502, 505) kiss
2863. **mukur** Ko point of knife
2864. **mukur** W Ph comb of cock
2865. **mukur** W, **mukkar** Ph surely
2866. **mukkara** G nose-ring, **mukkero** S-R, **mukera** A id. [< Te. *mukkara*]
2867. **mugṛāl** W crocodile, **mugrā**, **mugrāl** Ph id. [< IA.]
2868. **mungī** S-R ant
2869. **mungur** Tr Ch eaves, **muṅgoṛ(i)** Ma id., **mungur** M roof, **muṅgul** Ko eaves
2870. **muṅgus** Y, **muḡus** A, **muṅsi** S mongoose
2871. **muṅg sāṅg** (yētānā) Tr to be more angry than sulky
2872. **mucc-** A Y to cover, **muccānā** S-R to hide, Tr to wrap blanket, etc., round one's body, to put new skins on drum, **muccī** Tr lid, cover, **muccānā** Ph to cover, **mucce** Ph lid, **mūcānā** W to bar, **mucce** a cover, lid, **muc-** G to cover, Mu id., close a box, shut eyes, **mucānā** Mu wrapper, covering, **mucce**, *pl.* -ṅ Mu lid, **mucce** Ma cover of pot, lid, **mucānā** M to cover, **muc-** S id., *as.* **mucāh-** S to cover (another), **mus-**, **muc-** Ko to cover, to put on outer cloak [*DED* 4025]
2873. **munji**, **mundi** Ma forehead, **munj** Ko id. [cf. Kuvi *munju* id.]
2874. **muṭ** Mu hammer, **muṭka** Mu a blow, **muṭiya** Ko hammer [cf. *DED* 4041]
2875. **muṭis** W near, **muṭṭis**, **moṭṭis** Ph, **moṭras** LSI(Chanda Maṛiā, p. 540), **motas** (i.e. **moṭas**) Pat. id.
2876. **muṭonji** Ma(O) buttock, backside [cf. Pa. *muṭus* lower back]
2877. **muṭṭ-** Mu to fall, be overturned, Ma to fall, **mutānā** L id.
2878. **muṭṭe** Ko snout (of pig)
2879. **muḍis-** A to fold, **muḍhuttānā** Tr to fold a blanket in many folds [*DED* 3796]
2880. **muḍḍānā** Ph to crouch (tiger), lurk, hide
2881. **munḍa**, *pl.* -ṅ Mu(N) small, **monḍo** Ko short, **mūnḍa wirinj** Tr thumb [cf. *DED* 4047]
2882. **munḍa** Mu tank [cf. *DED* 4051, cf. also Ha. *munḍā* id.]
2883. **munḍā** S-R pillar, **munḍa** G Ma post, pillar, **munde** Ko id.
2884. **munḍār** M abuse, quarrel

2885. **mundsuh-** Ch to strain water of boiled rice, **mursānā** Tr Ph to strain (water of cooked food)
2886. **mutte** G woman, **Mu** old woman, **mutte**, *pl.* **-sku** Ma (S) woman, **mūte**, **mūti** M female, **mute** M wife, **mutto**, *pl.* **-hku** S id., **muṭo** L old woman, mother, wife, **mutte** Ko woman, wife [cf. *DED* 4057]
2887. **mudda** A finger-ring, **mudā** S-R ring, **muda** Y Mu Ma Ko finger-ring, **muddā** W ring, **mudde** G finger-ring, ear-ring, **muddā** M finger-ring, **mudda** S id. [*< IA.*]
2888. **munum**, *pl.* **munuhk** Tr the share of a field which is given to a weeder to work in
2889. **mundī-maṛā** Tr kind of tree (Hi. *kallam*), (*Stephegyne parvifolia*), **mundī mārā** S-R a tree growing lead-like fruits, **mund** M *Adina cordifolia* (Haldu)
2890. **mundur**, *pl.* **munduhku** G beak, **mundori** G snout, **mundorī** Ma id. [cf. Pa. *muydur*, etc., *DED* 4129]
2891. **munnur** Mu kind of mushroom
2892. **munne** S-R before, forward, front, **munnevāl** S-R leader, **munne** Y Ch(D) Mu Ma S Ko in front of, previously, **munne** Tr W Ph before, in front of, Tr next year, **mune** D G front, in front of, M first, **mūne** M ahead [*DED* 4190]
2893. **muya**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu wooden cow-bell, dancing bell, Ma dancing bell [cf. *DED* 4123]
2894. **muytor** G Mu old man, **muytaṛ**, *pl.* **muytahk** G Mu old woman, **muyta**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu woman, old woman, **muiānā**, **mutānā** Ph to grow old, **muv-** Ma id., **muytor** Ma old man, **muitor** M id., *fem.* **mutār** M, **muytonḍ** Ko old man [cf. *DED* 4057]
2895. **mur-** A to be blocked up, **mūrānā** Tr to be blocked (of a bamboo or gun barrel); cf. **muh-** (*cs.*) [*DED* 4042]
2896. **mur** A Y palas tree (*Butea frondosa*), **mur-maṛā** Tr, **mur** W Ph, **murraṛ** Mu, **muraṛ**, *pl.* **muraku** G, **mughori** M id. [*DED* 4084]
2897. **mur**, *pl.* **muhk** Ko bracelet, bangle [cf. *DED* 4082]
2898. **mura**, *pl.* **-ṇ** A Y cow, **mūrā** Ph, **mūṛā** Ch(D), **mure** G id., **mure ponda** Ma milch cow, **murri** L cow [*DED* 4137]
2899. **muraḍi** S-R grain store, **muraṛi** F-H (p. 340) id.
2900. **murānā** S-R ripen (of a boil), **mūrānā** Tr Ph id., to grow old (of a woman) [*DED* 4072]
2901. **murung** S-R *see gap murung*
2902. **murung** S-R cold, **murungusānā** S-R to cool, **murungānā** Tr to become cold, of the body, *cs.* **murhuttānā** Tr, **murangānā** W to become cold, **murungtāl** W Ph cold, **murungānā**, **muran-gānā** Ph to be cold
2903. **murungā** Mu kind of tree [? cf. *DED* 4085]

2904. **murum** A gravel [< Mar.; cf. also *DED* 4074]
2905. **murk** Ko dirt [< Te.]
2906. **murku** G root of tree
2907. **murgul** Ph pej
2908. **murcul** Ch(D) W Ph back, **muřcul**, **murcuř** Tr id., **mursul**, **musul** Mu waist, **muccur** (*obl. st. muccuř-*) Ch upper part of back, **mursul** M waist; cf. Ma *man'koř* back [*DED* 4058]
2909. **mur-jupnī** (aiānā) Tr to be crooked
2910. **muřtolā** W knee
2911. **murtař**, *pl. murtahku* S woman, **murtađ** (i.e. **murtař**) Pat. id. [cf. *DED* 4072]
2912. **murdāř** Ph eunuch
2913. **murde uppe** Ko field rat
2914. **murmānjo**, *pl. -ŋ* Ch firefly, **murmajō** Tr id.; cf. *mānjo puđi*
2915. **muryal** S-R father-in-law, **tad muriyal** Y husband's elder brother, **muriyal**, *pl. -ir* Y father-in-law, **muriyāl**, **māmuriyāl** Tr id., **tai-muriāl** Tr wife's elder brother, **taymuriyal** Ch id., **muriya**(1) Ch father-in-law, **muryā** W father-in-law, **tai muriya** Ph husband's elder brother, **muriyal**, **muriyāl**, *pl. -or* Ph father-in-law, **muriya**(1) Mu husband's elder brother
2916. **murr-** Ma to growl [cf. *DED* 4113]
2917. **murre** S-R fried gram, **mureng** F-H (p. 425) puffed rice, **murrē** Tr roasted gram
2918. **murlā-mařā** Tr a large forest tree
2919. **murva**, **muřva** Ch ankle, **muřuā** W Ph wrist, **moor wing** Hislop (Go.-S) heel [< Hi. *murva*]
2920. **murs-**, **muřs-** Ch to be dried up and hard
2921. **mursānā** Tr to stoop forward, W Ph to bow, stoop, **murrānā** Ph to stoop, *cs. mursahtānā* Ph, **murs-** Ch to bend down, Ch(D) to bow, stoop, **murs-** Mu to bow, *cs. mursh-/mursih-* Mu
2922. **muri** Ma end, termination [cf. *DED* 4031]
2923. **muřitānā** Tr to be dislocated [*DED* 4080]
2924. **muřung-** A to dive, **muđsānā** S-R to sink, **muđūsānā** S-R to drown, **muřungānā** Tr to dive, sink, be drowned, *cs. muřhuttānā* Tr, **muřuř-** Ch to dive, **murangānā** W to sink, **murahci siānā** W to dip, **muřisānā** W id., **muřitānā** Ph to sink, *cs. muřisah-tānā*, **murahtānā** Ph, **muřp-** G to be drowned, **muřuř-** S id., *cs. muřah-* S, **muřnd-** Mu to be drowned, **muřih-** Mu to drown (*tr.*), **muřnd-** Ma to be immersed, **muřund-** Ma (S) id., *tr. muřh-* Ma (S), **muřndānā** M to sink, **muřnd-** Ko be immersed, *tr. muřh-* Ko [*DED* 4096]

2925. **murkstānā** Tr to cram achar berries into a pot, to rot them before extracting the chironji (kernels)
2926. **muṛtēlī** Tr very old, of trees only [*DED* 4072]
2927. **muṛhuttānā** Tr to cover up, **muṛutānā** Ch(D) to conceal, W to cover, **muṛihtānā** W to shut down, **muṛtānā** Ph to cover, **muṛih-** Mu to cover, cover basket, **muṛ²-** Ma to cover, put on (hat)
2928. **mul** Mu all persons, **mulnahk** Mu all day, **mulu** L people
2929. **mul** L shore, bank, brink
2930. **mulitānā** Tr to set (of the sun), **din mulital** Tr at sunset, **mulitānā** Ch(D) to set (as sun), **mul-** G Mu Ma to become evening, Mu (sun) to set, *cs.* **mullih-** Mu to make it night, to come late at night, **mult** Mu evening, **mulpe** Mu evening, night, **mulan heṛa** Mu evening time, **mula hanoṛa** Mu in the evening, **mulpe** M evening, darkness, **mulhānā** M to delay, **mulpe** Ko evening; *cf.* **nulpe** [*cf.* *Koṇḍa mili* night, *mili mili* twilight, *Po. mṛi-* (*mṛit-*) to become evening, dusk, *mṛika* dusk, twilight, *Kuvi mil'ora* evening, *Kui bilarāṅga* evening (from about 4 o'clock onward), *biluṛi* evening, *biluṛi* evening, (*P*) *miḍuni*, *miḍuṛi*]
2931. **mus mus** (kowwānā) Tr to smile or half laugh
2932. **musk-** A to smell, **muskānā** S-R to inhale, enjoy perfume, **musk-** Y (dog) to sniff, **muskānā** Tr to smell at, e.g. flower, Ch(D) to smell, **maskānā** [*sic*] id., **muskānā** Ph id., sniff, **mūsk-** G Mu Ko id., **muskānā** M to smell [*DED* 4000]
2933. **musar** M Ko(B) rain, **musuṛ** Ko id. [*< Te. musuru*]
2934. **muske** F-H (p. 439) bullock's muzzle
2935. **muh-** A to block up, **muhānā** S-R to plug, **muhtānā** Ph to block with earth, **mūhtānā** W to fill in earth; *cf.* **mur-**
2936. **muhc-** A Y Ch Mu S to bark, **mohcānā** Tr, **muhcinā**, **muhcānā** Ph, **muhcīnā** W id., **muhcānā** M, **bu²c-** Ma, **buhc-** Ko id. [*DED* 4113]
2937. **mūnj**, *pl.* **mūsk** Tr langur monkey (female), **mūs**, *pl.* **mūsk** Ch black-faced monkey, **mūnjāl** W ape, **mūnjāl** 1) Mu black-faced monkey, **mūnji** Ma, **munj** M, **mūnju** S, **mūnj** Ko id. [*DED* 4020]
2938. **mūṭa** M a pack, Ko bundle [*< Te.*]
2939. **mūter** Mu Ko, **mūteṛ** Ma mucus of the nose
- *2940. **mūncānā** (*imper.* **mūndā**) Ph to snatch, take by force
2941. **mūnd** A Y Ch three (*non-masc.*), **mūṇ** S-R id., **muvvir** S-R all three, **mūvir** Y three (*masc.*), **mūnd** Tr Ph three, **muhk muhk** Ph three each, **mūṇ** W three, **mūvur** G three (*masc.*), **mūṇ** Mu three (*non-masc.*), **muhk-muhk-ṭan** Mu three each, **mūṇ** Ma S three (*non-masc.*), **mūvur** Ma S Ko three (*masc.*) [*DED* 4147]
2942. **mūṛ** Mu beginning
2943. **mūṛam** S mist [*cf. DED* 4131]

2944. **muṛe** Ma, **muṛgonji** Ma(O) marrow [cf. *DED* 4146]
2945. **mūla** S-R horizon, **M** Ko corner [cf. *DED* 4140]
2946. **mūlī** S-R handle
2947. **meka** S-R stump
2948. **mekto** L strong, **mektonān** L I am strong
2949. **meṭṭa** A hill, **meṭa** Y id., **maṭṭā** Tr W Ph mountain, **maṭa**, *pl.* -ng Ch(D), **meṭṭa**, *pl.* -k D, **maṭṭa**, *pl.* -ṇ/-hk Mu id., **meṭa** Ma M hill, **meṭṭa** Ko hill, mountain [*DED* 4131]
2950. **meṇḍ** Tr Ch full, whole, entire, complete, **mēṛ** W Ph id., **meṇḍ**, *pl.* **mehk** Mu id., e.g. **ḡappa meṇḍ** Mu basketful, **ḡappa-mehk** Mu basketfuls, **meṭaṇ** Mu having the total of, **nāṛ meṇḍu** Ma the whole village, **nāṛ meṭor** Ma all the people of the village
2951. **meṇḍe** Ko again
2952. **meṇḍha** Y sheep, **meṇḍhāl** Ch(D) ram, **meṇḍa** Mu, **mēḍa** Ko sheep [< IA.]
2953. **metī** L insult
2954. **medur** A brain, **vedur** Y id., **maddur** Tr Ph id., marrow, **maddur** Ch brain, **medur(i)** G id., marrow, **madur** Mu, **meddoṛ** Ma, **meddur** S, **medur** Ko brain [*DED* 4153]
2955. **mersk-** Ma to feel, grope with hands
2956. **melihānā** : **talla m°** Elwin (p. 714) to shake head in trance, **mel-hānā** M to shake
2957. **mes** S-R beehive, **mesnayi** S-R honey, **mesi** Ma kind of small bee, **mas phukī** Tr the smallest bee of all, **mas phūki** Ch sp. bee, **mas** Mu kind of small bee
2958. **mesi-** A to sharpen, **masitānā** Tr, **massitānā** W, **massitānā**, **masitānā** Ph, **masī-** G, **masī-** Mu, **mēs-** Ma M, **mēy-** Ko id. [*DED* 3779]
2959. **mesel baṇḍa** A Y whetstone, **mesi-val**, *pl.* -īr A id., **masol ṭōngī** Tr, **masel ṭōngī** Ch id., **masān** W hone, **mesel kal** G whetstone, **mesel** Mu id. [*DED* 3779]
2960. **mehānā** S-R to pluck flower
2961. **mēkā** M, **mēka** Ko goat [*DED* 4174]
2962. **mēnj** A egg, **mēs**, *pl.* -k Y, **mēnj**, *pl.* **mēsk** Tr Ch Mu, **mēnj**, **mēs**, *pl.* **mēsk** Ph, **menju**, *pl.* **mesk** G S, **mēnj(i)**, *pl.* **mēsku** Ma, **mēsk** (*pl.*) Ko id. [*DED* 4175]
2963. **mēndul** A Y body, **meṇḍol** S-R, **mēndur**, *pl.* **mēnduhk** Tr, **mēndul** Ch W M, **mēndul**, **mēndol** Mu, **mēndul(i)** Ma, **mēndur** S id. [*DED* 4185]
2964. **mēy-** A Y, **mēiānā** Tr to graze (*intr.*), **mēānā** Ch(D) id., **meitānā**, **meyānā** Ph id., *cs.* **mehtānā**, **mesahtānā** Ph, **māy-** Mu to graze (*intr.*), **mēy-** Ma S id.; *of.* **mēh-** [*DED* 4179]

2965. **mēṛā** Ko large house, bungalow [< Te. *mēḍa*]
2966. **mēlā** Tr time, i.e. occasion
2967. **mēlta** Ko good, **mēlo** Ma LSI (Kōi p. 549) bad, **melo** Elwin (p. 707) taboo, used of places, actions and relatives [cf. Te. *mēlu* good, excellent]
2968. **mēh-** A Y D to graze (*tr.*), **mehtānā** Tr id., **mehtārī**, *pl.* -ṛ Tr a grazier, **mehtānā** Ch(D) W Ph to graze (*tr.*), **meh-** Mu S, **mē**[?] Ma, **mēhānā** M id.; cf. **mēy-**
2969. **mainam** M wax [< Te. *mainamu*]
2970. **moko** L offering, oblation
2971. **mokonda** Ma ear-ring (male)
2972. **mokom** A S Ko face [cf. *DED* 4003]
2973. **mokcul** L waist
2974. **mogliya** Elwin (p. 705) dancing shield
2975. **mongā**, **monghā** Tr hole in the dam through which they take out water, **monghā** Ch(D) fountain, **mongā** W bank, dam
2976. **moṭ** Ko log of wood [cf. *DED* 4039]
2977. **moḍ** A Ch navel, **maḍḍ** S-R id., **maḍ**, *pl.* -k; **muḍ** Tr navel string, **moḍḍ** Mand. navel, **budrī**, **boḍḍī** Ph id., **muḍ**, **muḍḍ** Ph navel, navel string, **moḍḍī** G Ma, **maḍḍī** Mu navel, **boḍum** Kō id. [cf. Te. *boḍḍu*, *DED* 3652]
2978. **moḍa** M penis [cf. *DED* 3504]
2979. **mothur** Ch(D) beginning, **mohtur** Ph id.
2980. **modol** L beginning [*DED* 4053]
2981. **modol** Mu Ko, **modal** S trunk of tree [*DED* 4054]
2982. **modol kev** Ko lobe of ear
2983. **mon[?]koṛ** Ma back, **monkoṛ(i)** Ma(O), **morkul** Ko, **morkuṛu** Ko(B) id.
2984. **moy-** Ma to throw
2985. **moy-** Ko to touch; cf. **poy-**
2986. **moyānā** S-R to kill, **moiānā**, **moitānā** Tr to rush at, close with [*DED* 4128]
2987. **moyol**, *pl.* **moyosk** Ma cloud, **moyol** M id., Ko(B) id., **muyol** L sky [*DED* 4006]
2988. **mora** G Elwin (p. 702) leaf-cloak
2989. **moṛos** Ma roof
2990. **moṛī**, *pl.* -ṇ G elbow [cf. *DED* 4093]
2991. **moṛia** Ma (spinning) top

2992. **moṛiyānā** M, **maṛi-** Mu (seeds) to sprout [*DED* 4100]
 2993. **moṛk-** S Ko to salute, bow down, worship, **moṛkānā** M to pray, **morkanā** L to worship, offer [*DED* 4208]
 2994. **molā** L brass
 2995. **molki** L back
 2996. **mosor** S-R nose, **mussōr** A, **masor**, *pl.* **masol**; **mosor** Y, **massōr**, **massor** W, **massor**, **mussor** Ph, **maṣsor** (*obl. st.* **massoḍ-**), **mosar** G, **mosor** (*obl. st.* **mosoṭ-**) Mu, **mosor(i)** (*obl. st.* **mosoṭ-**) Ma, **mosor** M, **mosor** S Ko id. [*DED* 4129]
 2997. **mohā** L face [cf. *DED* 4129]
 2998. **mohori** Mu flute, **muyir** Ko id.
 2999. **mōja** Mu pulp of fruit, pulp of gourd
 3000. **mōta** M load [< Te.]
 3001. **mōdārī** Tr a plant (Hi. **mākā**), **modārī** S-R id.
 3002. **mōritānā** Tr Ph to gurgle in the throat, in sleep, **muri-** F-H (p. 204) to snore, **muḍiyānā** S-R to chatter in sleep, snore, **muri-tānā** W to snore, **mōr-** Ma to snore
 3003. **mōrsē-mānāl** (**tindānā**) Tr to eat to vomiting point
 3004. **mōṛ-** Ma to bend
 3005. **myote** (= **myoṭe**) Pat. year before last

Y

3006. **yādi** S-R cave, ditch, well
 3007. **yāyāl** S-R Tr mother, **yāyal**, *pl.* **-ir** Y mother's elder sister, **yāya**, *pl.* **-hk** Mu mother, mother's younger sister, **yāyal** Ma mother, **yāyo** M, **yāval** S, **yāyo** Ko id. [*DED* 308]

R

3008. **racca** A enclosure, compound, **raccā** Tr Ph courtyard, **racā** W id., **recca** Ma maidan, open ground [cf. Te. *racca* court, hall; < Skt. *rathyā*]
 3009. **raccānā** Tr to lose one's way, especially in the dark, **racchānā** Ph to lose, **racchtāl** Ph lost, **ractāl** W astray
 3010. **rac nai** M wild dog, **rasi ney** Ko id. [*DED* 417]
 3011. **ranjivānā** Ch(D) pregnant
 3012. **raṭua** W red-faced monkey
 3013. **raṇḍ** Y S-R Tr W Ph two (*non-masc.*), **rahk rahk** Tr Ph two each, **raṇṭe**, **raṇḍe** W both, pair, **raṇḍ**, **raṇṭe** Ch two (*non-masc.*), **raṇḍ**, **reṇḍ** G id., **raṇḍ** Mu id., **rahk-rahk-ṭan** Mu two each, **reṇḍ** Ma Ko, **raṇḍu** S two (*non-masc.*); for *masc.* see **irvur** [*DED* 401]

3014. **rāgo** S-R Y G Ma parrot, **rāgho-sīrī** Tr id.
3015. **rāngānā** S-R to abuse, Ph to be angry, Tr to be angry with, or abuse a person, to quarrel, **rāngīnā** W to abuse, **rāṅ-** Y Mu id.
3016. **rācānā** Tr to strip or peel, e.g. a stick, or tree, or cucumber, S-R to strip, of bark
3017. **rānjānā** S-R to milk
3018. **ranjānā** Tr to be mixed of ingredients
3019. **rānji** S-R bamboo
3020. **rāpi** S-R cobbler's needle
3021. **rāmi** Ko sp. bird [cf. Ha. *rāmī* kind of maina]
3022. **rām kiyānā** M to husk or pound
3023. **rāy** S kind of tree, **rāv** Ko id. [cf. Te. *rāvi* = *aśvattha*]
3024. **rāy-** Ko to rub [< Te. *rāyu*]
3025. **rāyal** S-R vulture
3026. **rāyi** Ma post
3027. **rāl-** Ko to fall [< Te.]
3028. **rāvi** Ma spirit dwelling in the mountain, **rāv pēn** Mu a forest deity [< Ha.]
3029. **rāsānā** M, **rās-** Ko to write [< Te.]
3030. **rāsā māṭi** Ko sp. tuber
3031. **rāhrī** Tr red-hot ashes
3032. **riḡharī** W backbone
3033. **ringdī** Tr naughtiness
3034. **ric-** Ma to cut with saw
3035. **riṭṭi, riṭvāl** Ph lean, emaciated
3036. **rikānā** W Ph to spread out (grain)
3037. **rīch-butte** Tr a large plover, stone-curlew
3038. **rītī** Tr a sow
3039. **rīyor** L guest
3040. **runḡa** Mu sling, **runḡil(i)** Ma, **ruar** Ko id.
3041. **rucwal-hinnā** Tr unshaven, or with uncut hair
3042. **rūsi** A a large knife [cf. *DED* 4248]
3043. **rūṭ, pl. -ka** Ma camel [< IA.]
3044. **reki** G leaf hat, **rek** Elwin (p. 702) id., **reki** Ma leaf umbrella, **erek, pl. -i** Ko id.
3045. **rekka** S wing-feather, **reka** M feather, Ko wing [< Te.]

3046. *rengal* D G Ma red, Mu medium or light red, *raggal* A red
3047. *rengānā*, *rengīnā* Ph to be loose, *rengīnā* W id., *rēngānā* Tr to be open, *cs. rēngstānā* Tr, *leh-* Mu to untie, loosen, *le²-* Ma, *lehānā* Pat. id., *lēng-* Ko to become loose, *cs. lēh-* Ko
- 3047a. *reppa*, *pl. reppā* : *kand r°* Ma eyebrow
3048. *rebka* Ko fin
3049. *rey-*, *ray-* A to descend, *reyānā* S-R id., *reh-* F-H (p. 418) to distil, *ray-* Y to descend, *raitānā*, *raiātānā*, *raggānā* Tr id., *cs. rehtānā*, *ragstānā* Tr, *raiānā*, *raggānā* W to descend, *cs. rehtānā* W, *raitānā*, *raiānā* Ph to descend, *cs. rehtānā* Ph, *raigānā* Ph to descend, W to camp, *rai-* Ch to descend, *ragānā* Ch(D) id., *cs. rehtānā*, *rey-* D G to descend, *rey-*, *ray-* Mu id., (flood) to subside, *cs. reh-* Mu, *rey-* Ma S to descend, *cs. reh-* S [DED 426, 439]
3050. *rey-* Ma to be afraid, *reīnā* L to fear, *repīh* L fear
3051. *reyke*, *pl. reykē* S upper garment
3052. *reh-* Mu to shave, *rehvāl* Mu barber
3053. *rehānā* S-R to open
3054. *rehī* Ph, *rehī* Mu churning stick
3055. *rehtānā* S-R to leave
3056. *rēō* Tr fenco, fish-trap across a stream made of bamboo, stones, etc.
3057. *rēngā* A Y Ch G Mu Ma S plum, *Zizyphus jujuba*, *rēngā* Tr, *rengā* W M id. [DED 402]
3058. *rēḍāl* Tr hyaena, *reḍhāl*, *pl. -or* Driberg id.
3059. *rēti* Mu small saw for making the teeth of a comb
3060. *rēyi kīke* Ko shrimp, prawn [cf. Kuvi(S) *rēja* (*j = y*) id.]
3061. *rēṛā-maṛā* Tr Jhagriya tree
3062. *rēlā* Ph M *Cassia fistula*, *rērkā* Tr id. [cf. DED 404]
3063. *rēvul* Mu Ma Ko soot (on ceiling)
3064. *rēskō-maṛā* Tr the 'bhulan-bel', by which if a man passes, he forgets his home and kindred and wanders lost for ever
3065. *rēh-* Ko(B) to beat, *rē-* Ko to shoot (with bow)
3066. *raiōl*, *pl. raiōṛ* Tr adult boy, *raiā* Tr adult girl, *raiōr* Ph boy, *raiā* Ph girl, *ṛia* F-H (p. 420) id., *ṛiur* F-H (p. 420) boy, *ḍiyūr* S-R young man, *ḍiyān* S-R young woman, *riya*, *pl. -ṇ* Y young (*non-masc.*), *riyork* (*pl.*) Y young (*masc.*), *leya*, *pl. -h(u)* D young girl, *leyon*, *pl. leyor* D young boy, *raiya* girl, *raiōr*, *pl. -k* Ch(D) youth (*masc.*), young, *fem. raiā* Ch(D), *leya* G girl, *leyor* G young boy, *leyya* Mu girl, *leyyo* Mu young boy, *leyōṛ* Ma young man, *leya*, *pl. -sk* Ma young woman, *layor* M young, *leyya* S young woman, bride, *leyyon*, *pl. leyyor* S young man, young, *leyonḍ*, *pl. leyor* Ko young man, *lēydar* Ko young woman [DED 436]

3067. **ro[?]** Ma to drive, **roppānā** Pat. id., **rosnā** L id.
3068. **rokk-** A to be digested, **rokkānā** Tr id. [*DED* 267]
3069. **ronjānā** S-R to grieve, cry [*DED* 557]
3070. **ronda** Mu grass, weed, Ko(B) grass, **ronḍā** L id.
3071. **ropo** S-R in, **ropodol** S-R from inside, **ropo** Y inside, **rōpā** Tr within, **ropā**, **roppā**, **roppāṭe**, **rappor** Ph inside, **ropā** W id., within, **lopo** G S inside, **lappa** Mu, **lopa** M id. [*DED* 600]
3072. **romānā** S-R Ph M to rest, **rōmānā** Tr to rest after labour, **rom-** Mu to rest
3073. **roy-** Mu Ma Ko to lean, *cs.* **royh-/royih-** Mu
3074. **rosk-** A Y to bale out, **rōskānā** Tr, **roskānā** Ph, **roskinā** W, **losk-** G Mu Ma Ko, **locc-** S id. [*cf.* Pe. *ronj-*, Pa. *olc-* id., etc., *DED* 3140]
3075. **rohānā** S-R, **roh-** Y Ch to send, **rohtānā** Tr W Ph, **roh-**, **ruh-**, **loh-** Mu, **lo[?]-** Ma, **lohānā** M, **lohāna** Pat. id.
3076. **rōkal** A S-R Y S pestle [*DED* 572]
3077. **rōn**, *pl.* **rohk** A Y Tr Ch(D) W Ph house, **lōn**, *pl.* **lōhku** (*obl. st.* **lōt-**) D G id., **lōn**, *pl.* **lōhk** Mu id., **lōta** Mu wife, **lōn** (*obl. st.* **lōt-**) Ma Ko, **lōn** M, **lōn**, *pl.* **lōhku** S id., **lōtad**, *pl.* **lōtav** S female member of a house, **lōtur** S male member of a house [*DED* 600]
3078. **rōpānā** Tr W to swallow, gulp down, **lōp-** Mu Ma Ko id.
3079. **rōm**, *pl.* **-k** Mu, **romi** Elwin (p. 709) a long bamboo with a catch on one end used to pull down fruit
3080. **rōsānā** Tr to lay flat things one on top of another

L

3081. **laonḍa** Ma(S) chin
3082. **lakka** Ma sticks, stones, etc., carried down by river and deposited on banks after flood
3083. **lakkānā** Tr to behave according to a relationship
3084. **lang**, **lak**, **luk** S-R distant, far, **laṅ** Y distance, **lak**, **lakka** Tr Ph far, **lakh** Ch(D) W id., **lek** G distant, **lakku** S far
3085. **lanj-** Ma taste of salt to be felt: **ovor lanjta**
3086. **laṭā-lōmur** Tr lavishly
3087. **lanḍ** M idle
3088. **lanḍa** Mu excreta of goats, etc., **lōṇḍiāṅ** Tr goat's dung
3089. **latsā** Tr thick gruel of kodon
3090. **lad(i)** Ma mud
3091. **landa** Ko rice beer [*cf.* Ha. *landā* id.]

3092. **lapsā** W Ph khichaṛi (Hi.)
3093. **labukāl** Ko, **labba kāl** Ko(B) foot
3094. **lamgā** S-R nose-ring
3095. **lamgōrial** Tr a bride newly wedded
3096. **lamsaḍa** A son-in-law who lives in father-in-law's house, **lamjanal**, *pl.* -or Tr a boy who serves a term of years for a wife, **lamjana-watar** (*gen.* -watadā) the girl who is betrothed to **lamjanal**, **lamjene**, **lamjane**, *pl.* -r/-r Ch prospective bridegroom working in the father-in-law's house, **lamjavatar** Ch daughter betrothed to **lamjene**, **lamjanā** W son-in-law on probation, **lamjanā(1)**, **lamsenā(1)** Ph id.
3097. **lay** Y many, **ley** Y very much, many
3098. **laṛiyāl** Ph jackal, **laṇḍial**, *pl.* -or Driberg id.
3099. **lavni** A, **lavḍi** S-R river, **lavni** Y streamlet [*DED* 4250]
3100. **lasun** A Ch Ma garlic [< IA.]
3101. **lahanḡa** Mu malo dog
3102. **lahkorī**, **lohkorī** Ph fox
3103. **lākāna**, **lākānj** Elwin (p. 710) the sacrifice after a successful hunt [cf. Kui *lāka* to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice, worship, Kuvi(S) *lāk*-to worship]
3104. **lāṭa** Mu grass (Ha.)
3105. **lāṭi** S-R trap, noose, **lāṭ** Mu kind of bamboo fish-trap
3106. **lāṭi** G Ko long, **lāṭ** Ma, **lāṭ**, **lāṭi** M id. [cf. Pa. *lāṭi* id.]
3107. **lāṭi kavvi** Ph lobe of the ear, Tr **lāthī** id.
3108. **lāḍād** S-R bridegroom
3109. **lāṇḍor** A peahen [< Mar.]
3110. **lāmā** S-R Tr Ph child born to a woman who has no courses
3111. **lāṇi** Mu hut in a field
3112. **lāv** Mu Ko strength, M force [cf. Pa. *lāv* id., *DED* 248]
3113. **liti pitte** Tr a small bird [cf. Pa. *liti*, < Ha.]
3114. **luk-** Mu to be lost
3115. **lukka** Mu kind of bird
3116. **lundē** Tr small bush quail
3117. **luppi** Ko chital, spotted deer, **lūpi** M spotted deer; cf. **ḍuppal**
3118. **lubur** Mu kind of fish
3119. **lumi**²- Ma (pig) roots up earth, **lum-** Ko id.
3120. **lumrāl**, **lumrā** Ph clever man, *fem.* **lumrī** Ph

3121. **lek-** Ma Ko to count, **lekānā** M id., account, **lakkānā** W Ph to count, **lakk-** Mu id.
3122. **leket** Ko good
3123. **lekhā**, like Ch(D) according to, **lekha**, **lihke** G like, **lekha**, **lehka** Mu id.
3124. **leṇ-** Mu to be destroyed, demolished, **leṇ-** Mu to destroy, demolish
3125. **lehmī** S-R youth
3126. **lēki** Ma silk cotton tree, **leke** M id.; cf. **walēki-marā** [DED 421]
3127. **lēṅ** Tr M voice, W Ph id., noise, **lēṅ** S-R id., sound, **lēṅgi** Ma voice, **lēṇ** Ch Mu S, **lēṅg(u)** Ko id. [DED 711]
3128. **lēṅ(g)-** Mu to leave a place, desert a village
3129. **lējō** Tr tall grass
3130. **lēnjō-marā** Tr a bush used as a cure for dysentery
3131. **lētōṅ koṭṭānā** Tr to flatter
3132. **lēś-** Ma to get lost, **lēcanā** M to wander, **lēsihc-** Mu to make to forget; cf. **rēskō-marā**
3133. **lēśānā** Tr to hunt hares
3134. **lēśānā** Tr to caulk a crack in a pot
3135. **lēsk-** Mu to tremble; be possessed by gods, **lēske**, *pl. -r* Mu medium through whom gods speak (he always shakes his head), **lēś-** Ma to cast out evil spirits by means of spells, **lēske**, *pl. -r* Ma priest, shaman
3136. **lodanā** L to measure
3137. **lohrāl** Ph second eldest brother, **luhrāl** LSI (Mandla, p. 489) younger of two brothers
3138. **lōnā** Tr a weal
3139. **lōnā** Tr a kind of fish

V

3140. **vak-** Mu to bend (*intr.*), *tr.* **vakih-** Mu, **vakta** Mu crooked, zigzag, **vaṅg-** Ma to bend (*intr.*), **vaṅgānā** M to be bent [DED 4371]
3141. **vakkur** A harrow, **wakkur** Tr, **vakir** Mu id. [< IA.; cf. Mar. *vakhar*]
3142. **vakkoḥṭan** Mu one each, **wakko wakko** W each; cf. **oko**
3143. **vage**, **vagge** Ph some, certain
3144. **vaṅkor** S bent, crooked, **vaṅko** Ko crooked [cf. DED 4371]
3145. **vanc-** Ma Ko to strain off water from boiled rice
3146. **vanji** A paddy, **vanjiṅ** (*pl.*) Y, **wanji** Tr id., W rice (in field), **vanji**, *pl. -hk* Ph paddy, **vanj**, **venj**, *pl. -ipk* D, **vanji**, *pl. -ṅ* Mu Ma Ko, **vanji** S id., M id., grain [DED 4306]

3147. **vaṭakai** M palm (of hand)
3148. **vaṭaskā** Ph gizzard
3149. **vaṭarrka** Mand. Adam's apple
3150. **vaṭiya** Mu strong rope made of paddy-straw
3151. **vaṭṭa** S-R threshold
3152. **vaṭṭe** W Ph eyebrow
3153. **waṭṭe** Tr the waist-fold of a dhoti in which money, etc., is tied
3154. **vaṭṭāl** W damp
3155. **vaḍiy-** Mu to keep
3156. **vaḍūyānā** S-R to twist a rope, **vaḍḍānā**, **vaḍitānā** Ph to spin, **waditānā** Tr to twist or twirl fibre into thread
3157. **vaḍe** Ko magician
3158. **wadēktānā** Tr to be thirsty, **vāḍektānā** Ph id., **vaṭk-** A (**nana ēr vaṭkton**) id., **vaṭka vas-** Y thirst to be felt, **wutkee** Hislop (Go.-S) thirst
3159. **vaḍka** L wood
3160. **vaḍke māyānā** S-R to recognize
3161. **wadḍā** Tr neighbourhood
3162. **vaḍḍī** Ph disease causing swelling, **waddī** Tr disease which swells the sinews
3163. **vandīnā** W to taste, **vandānā** Ph id. [cf. *DED* 4284]
3164. **vanḍo** Ma younger sister
3165. **vatt-** A Y Ch to dry up, **wattānā** Tr to be dry, **vattānā** W Ph to dry, *cs.* **vacahtānā** Ph, **vatt-** G Mu to dry up, *cs.* **vatth-/vattih-** Mu, **vat-** Ma S Ko to dry up, **vatānā** M to dry [*DED* 4355]
3166. **vaddi** M net
3167. **van** Ma vapour, mist
3168. **vanne** Ph one day
3169. **vamm-** to sell, see **omm-**
3170. **vay-** Mu to remove from fire
3171. **vay-** A to come, **vāyānā** S-R, **vā-/vāy-/vaṛ-** Y, **walānā** Tr (*imper.* **waṛā**), **vāy-/vā-** Ch, **vāyānā** W, **vaitānā** (*imper. sing.* **varā**) Ph, **vā-** D G, **vā-/va-** Mu, **vā-** Ma S, **vāyānā** M id. [*DED* 4311]
3172. **vayuk** (*pl.*) A, **vayuhk** (*pl.*) Ch yawn, **wai** Tr, **vahī** W, **vai**, **vaiyah**, **vahī**, *pl.* **vaiyahk** Ph, **vayuh** G, **vay**, **vayv(i)** Ma id., **vayṇ-** (**vayt-**) Ma to yawn
3173. **vayend** Mu year after next

3174. **vayko** Y wife
3175. **vayya** G kind of basket
3176. **var-** A, **varr-** Ch to cross, **warrānā** Tr to traverse, cross, ford,
varh- S to take across
3177. **var**, *pl.* **-k** Mu irrigation channel
3178. **varai** Ph kind of grass
3179. **varangānā** Ph to be stripped off (skins), *cs.* **varahtānā** Ph
3180. **arangur** Ph the mālākāgni tree (*Celestrus paniculata*), **warāngur**
Tr id.
3181. **varia**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu small basket for keeping rice
3182. **vari kiyānā** S-R to extract
3183. **variyanā** S-R to bend, **varah-** S id. (*tr.*)
3184. **varendānā** Ph to bud, blossom
3185. **warendānā** Tr to shrivel, shrink
3186. **varor** S-R alone, **warrol** Tr id., **wārsānē** Tr all at once, together,
wōrul Tr a certain one (*masc.*), **varol** Ch one (*masc.*), **varror**
Ch(D) alone, *fem.* **varrai** Ch(D), **varor** W alone, **varrāle** Ph id.,
varror, **varrore**, **varrur**, **varur** Ph one, alone, **varor** G alone,
fem. **varay** G, **varor**, **varor** Mu one (*masc.*), **varonay** Mu alone,
varay Ma one (*non-masc.*), **varor** Ma one man, **varol** S one
(*masc.*), **varore** S alone, **verond** Ko one man [DED 4538]
3187. **vark** Mu pounded rice, **varḥu** Ma id.
3188. **varge kiyānā** Ph to wait for
3189. **varṇg-** Ma to be burnt, charred, scorched, *cs.* **vars-** Ma to scorch,
burn, brand, **warsānā** Tr to brand, to blister, **varsānā** Ph to
burn, brand, **versānā** S-R to blister, **vars-** G to fry (fish)
3190. **varre koy** S a man of the Darve Gond tribe
3191. **varsānā** Ph to puncture (with the point of a sickle), L to write,
varsaval L writer [DED 4304]
3192. **varsul** Mu(W) shin, **varṣul**, *pl.* **varṣuhk** Mu(E) id., **varsul**, *pl.*
varsusk Ma calf of leg
3193. **varānā** W to leak, **varānā** Ph id., drip, **varānā** Tr to leak (of a
house), **var-** Ch Mu Ma Ko to leak, drip [cf. DED 4334]
3194. **varanj** A finger, **wirinj** Tr id., toe, **warenj** Tr id., **viṇinj** Ch finger,
varnj, *pl.* **varsk**, **varenj**, *pl.* **varṣku** S, **varnj(i)**, *pl.* **varṣku** Ma,
verenj, *pl.* **viṣku** M, **varnj** Ko id. [DED 4436]
3195. **varī** A Y Ch wind, **varī** Tr id., **varīstānā** Tr to blow (of wind),
varī W Ph wind, **var(i)**, **verī** G, **varī** Mu Ma M S id. [DED 4347]
3196. **varī**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Mu kind of cake
3197. **varī anjar** Mu kind of snake (Ha. rukvarī)

3198. **waṛlā** (aīānā) Tr to be wilful, perverse
3199. **vaṛiyā** Ph basket
3200. **vaṛk-** A Y to say, speak, **wankānā** Tr to speak, talk, **vank-** Ch to speak, **vankīnā** W to say, speak, **vankānā** Ph to say, **vaṛk-** Mu to speak, *cs.* **vaṛkih-/vaṛkh-** Mu, **vaṛk-** Ma to say, S to speak, ask [*DED* 4498]
3201. **vaṛk-** Ko to spin
3202. **vaṛk-** Ko to tremble, **vaṛka** Ko trembling
3203. **vaṛka** Mu division, part, **vaṛgā** M part, **vaḍgā** L half, portion
3204. **vaṛp-**, **veṛp-** G to fan [*cf.* Kui *vaṛpa* to shake, shake out]
3205. **vaṛs-** Ko to beat
3206. **val-** Mu to be hid, **valtānā** Ph id.
3207. **vala** Ko net [*< Te.*]
3208. **valēkī** Ph silk cotton tree, (*Bombax malabaricum*), **walēkī-marā** Tr, **vallek** Mu id.
3209. **wallāh** Tr the afterbirth of animals
3210. **vallih-** Mu to call, invite
3211. **vas-** Ko to dry up, wither, *cs.* **vasp-** Ko, **vahcahtānā** W to dry (*tr.*) [*cf. DED* 4355]
3212. **vasrī** Ph turn, time
3213. **vassānā**, **assānā** Ph to be felt (hunger, cold, etc.), **wassānā**, **assānā** Tr id., **vas-** Y G Mu (hunger, thirst, cold, etc.) to be felt, **vah-** Ko (thirst) to be felt
3214. **vah-** Ko to cook, fry [*cf. DED* 4360]
3215. **vahc-** A to boil (*intr.*), **vās-** Y id., **wahacānā** Tr to come to the boiling point, **va²c-** Ma to boil, **vahc-** M, **vahs-** Ko id. [*DED* 4361]
3216. **vahc-** Mu to fight, **va²c-** Ma to quarrel, fight, **va²caṛi** Ma quarrel
3217. **wahtānā** Tr to give birth to (of cattle), **vāhtānā** Ch(D), **vāhānā** S-R, **vah-** Y id.
3218. **vāṅg-** A to drip, leak, **wāṅgānā** Tr to trickle, of water, grain, dust, etc., **vāṅgānā** Ph to drip, drop, **vāṅ-** Mu (pot) to leak, **vāṅg-** Ma to be poured, spilled, Ko (water) leaks [*DED* 4370]
3219. **vāṭ-** A to pour, **vāṭānā** S-R to put, **vāṭ-** Y to throw, **wāṭānā** Tr to put, **vāṭīnā** W to give birth to, **vāṭānā** Ph to throw, to give birth to, **vāṭānā** Ch(D) to fling, throw down, **vāṭ-** G Mu to throw, throw away, Ma to put, S to pour, put, Ko to put
3220. **vāḍe** Ph blacksmith, **wāḍe** Tr id., **vāḍe**, *pl.* -rk Mu blacksmith, **vāḍelih**, *pl.* -k Ma blacksmith's wife
3221. **vāna** Ko sky, cloud, rain [*< Te.*]
3222. **vāne** Ko stripes on tiger, spots on panther

3223. **wānēr (kōlā)** Tr the plectrum used in playing the guitar
3224. **vāy** Ma Ko edge of knife, M sharp [cf. Te. *vāyi*, *DED* 4385]
3225. **vār-** Ma to pour [cf. *DED* 4387]
3226. **vār-** A Y Ch to sing, **varvā** S-R song, **vārānā** W Ph to sing, **vār-** Mu(E, W) id., **vārval**, *pl.* -or Mu singer, **vār-** Ma to sing [cf. *DED* 3348]
3227. **vāri** G furrow
3228. **wārō** Tr the year after next, **warote** (t = ʈ) Pat. id. [cf. Kui *vāronḍi* next year, the year after next, Kuvi(Su) *vāṇona* next year]
3229. **vārtānā** M to wither [cf. *DED* 4377]
3230. **vār-** Ma to pare, peel [cf. *DED* 4407]
3231. **vāṛi** S kind of fish (= Te. *vāluḡu*), **wāri-mīn** Tr, **vār kīke** Tr kind of fish [cf. *DED* 4408]
3232. **vāvur**, *pl.* **vāvuk** A field, **vaur** Y field for cultivation [cf. Mar. *vāvar* id.]
3233. **wāl-kāl** Tr spotted in three colours
3234. **vāsa**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu Ma cross-beam of roof, **vāsā** M rafter, **vāsam**, *pl.* **vāsak** Ko id. [cf. Mar. *vāsā* id.]
3235. **wāhī** Tr pit, pool
3236. **vāhiṭṭi** S-R furnace
3237. **vigānā** M to trample, *cs.* **vigahānā** M
3238. **vicboṭe** S-R small owl
3239. **vijja** A Ch seed, **viḷḷā** W Ph id., **vijja** Ma, **vijā** M L id. [*DED* 4428]
3240. **vinj-** Ch to pull with a jerk, **winjānā** Tr id. [cf. *DED* 4479]
3241. **viṭṭe kīānā** W to trouble
3242. **viḍi-** Mu to begin
3243. **vinḍa** Mu bundle (of sticks)
3244. **vitt-** A Y Ch to run, flee, **wittānā** Tr to run, **vitānā** W id., **vittānā** Ph id., *cs.* **viccahtanā** Ph, **vit-** G S to run, Mu id., run away, elope, **vitt-** to run, *cs.* **vitah-** S
3245. **wittō** Grigson (p. 336) a fringe of hair left along the forehead
3246. **wittōr** Tr the crop of a bird
3247. **vid-** Mu to cross, *cs.* **vidih-/vidh-** Mu, **vidānā** S-R to ferry
3248. **viy-** Mu Ma (morning) to dawn, **viyā sukum** S-R morning star [cf. *DED* 4570]
3249. **viyar** A refuse, dirt, **viyār** Ph rubbish, **viār** W id., **viyar(i)** G rubbish, refuse, **viar**, *pl.* **viā'ku** Ma refuse, afterbirth

3250. **viyya** Ma kind of small basket
3251. **viriyānā** S-R to expose, **virih-** Mu(N) to hatch eggs, **virī** Mā to be broken, smashed, *tr.* **virī²-** Ma to break, smash [cf. *DED* 4438]
3252. **vir-** Mu to leave, *cs.* **virch/vircih-** Mu, **vir-** Mu to divorce, **virihc-** Mu to leave, to slough its skin (of a snake), **vir-** Ma to leave, abandon, **virśānā** M to abandon, **virś-** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 4419]
3253. **vir-** Ko to crack (e.g. earth in dry weather) [cf. *DED* 4459]
3254. **virī-** Mu to be dissolved, **virī-** Ko id., melt (*intr.*)
3255. **virp-** Ko to spread out (*tr.*)
3256. **vil**, *pl.* **-k** Mu bow, **vil kodḍi** Mu tip of bow, **vil** G Ma Ko bow, **vil** M id. [*DED* 4449]
3257. **vivi** M Ko (Lushington) *Stereospermum suaveolens*
3258. **viske** S kind of fish
3259. **vistir** Ko leaf-plate [< Te.]
3260. **visral** Mu young (brother, etc.), **visro** Mu younger, **visral marr** Mu youngest son [cf. Pa. *vicir toled*, *vicir guriyal* youngest brother]
3261. **viss-** A to thresh, **wissānā** Tr to thresh grain with bullocks, **vissīnā** W to thresh, **vissānā** Ph, **vis-** G Ma id., **vis-** Mu id., *cs.* **visih-** Mu, **vis-** S to thresh, **viss-** Ko id. [*DED* 4447]
3262. **vihk-** G Mu to trample, **vi²k-** Ma, **vīgānā** M, **vihk-** Ko id.; cf. **viss-**
3263. **vīc** Mu tomb, grave, **wich** Elwin (p. 706) a dead man, **wich bati** Elwin (p. 706) disposal place for the dead
3264. **vīt-** A to sow, **wītānā** Tr to sow broadcast, **vītānā** W Ph to sow, **vīt-** Mu Ma, **vītānā** M id. [*DED* 4428]
3265. **wītorī** Tr the bulbul
3266. **vī nahk** Mu whole night long
3267. **vīrrānā** L to grow, increase
3268. **vir-** A Ch to surpass, **vīdāhā** [*sic*] S-R to exceed, **wīrānā** Tr to pass, surpass, outstrip, **vīrānā** W to advance, **vīrānā** Ph to surpass, beat, defeat, **vir-** Mu to be aggravated, be more than sufficient, to win, Ma to surpass, **widāna** (d = r) Pat. to cross over
3269. **virśutānā** Ch(D) to extend (as the arm), enlarge, **virsahtānā** W to enlarge
3270. **visānā** S-R to wear out, **wisānā** Tr to be rubbed or worn out
3271. **visānā** Ph to hold; to name
3272. **visī** A Y fly, insect, **wisi** Tr fly, **visī**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Ch, **visī** W Ph, **vis** G M id., Mu id., bee, **visī**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Ma fly [*DED* 4480]
3273. **viskānā** W Ph to drag, pull, ? **wiskāna** Pat. to catch a ball

3274. **vegre, vegure** M separate, **vegur** L id.
3275. **venjer** A tongue, **wanjēr** Tr, **vanjar** Ch, **vanjer**, *pl.* **vanjehk** W Ph, **venjer** G S Ko, **vanjer**, *pl.* **vanjehk** Mu, **venjer** Ma, **vanjer** M id. [DED 4499]
3276. **veṭari** G fence
3277. **veṭṭe** S-R small drum
3278. **veṇḍ-** Ma S to cross, **vand-** Mu id., *cs.* **vandih-/vandh-** Mu, **vendānā** M id., **vendaṇā** L id., go across
3279. **veṇḍe** M L, **vendi** Ko(B) also; *cf.* **unde**
3280. **vetā, vetar** L sour
3281. **vedā** M *Kydia calycina* (Ban kapās)
3282. **vedur** Y bamboo, **waddur** Tr, **vaddur** W Ph, **veddur**, *pl.* **ved-duh(k)** G, **vaddur**, *pl.* **vadduhk** Mu, **veddur** Ma, **veddur**, *pl.* **vedduhku** S, **vedur** M Ko id. [DED 4514]
3283. **ven-** G to hear [*cf.* DED 4472]
3284. **vey-** Ko, **vaiyānā** Ph to cross
3285. **veri-** A to fear, **verisi-** A to frighten, **varas** S-R fear, **verosānā** S-R to frighten, **verus-** Y to frighten, **ver-** Y to fear, **vere** Y fear, **warhuttānā, waristānā** Tr to frighten, **waritānā** Tr to fear, **warhucar** Tr a scarecrow, **vaṛeh-** Ch to frighten, **varitānā** Ch(D) to fear, **varre** Ch(D) fear, **varrahtānā** W to frighten, **varehtānā** W to chide, **varri** W fear, **varritānā** Ph to fear, **varrahtānā** Ph to frighten, **varri** Ph fear, **vari-** Mu to fear, **varih-** Mu to frighten, **vaṛi-** Ma to be afraid, **veṛ²-** Ma to frighten, **veri-** M S to fear, **verh-** S to frighten, **veḡundanā** L to frighten, **veri-** Ko to fear, **verh-, vehr-** Ko to frighten [DED 4519]
3286. **vereya** Mu(N) kind of basket; *cf.* **viyya**
3287. **verer** Y throat, **warēṛ** neck, **warer** W id., throat, **veṛeṛ, verer, veredi** G neck, **vaṛer** Mu, **veṛeṛ** Ma id., **vedeṛu**, *pl.* **vedahku** S throat, **vedāgā** L id. [DED 3971]
3288. **verrki**, *pl.* **-ṇ** G fuel, **vark**, *pl.* **-iṇ** Mu, **vahk**, *pl.* **-iṇ** Ma, **vehki**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Ma(S) id., **verk**, *pl.* **-i** Ko stick of firewood, fuel, firewood [*cf.* DED 4467]
3289. **verkār** A oat, **verkaṛ**, *pl.* **-k** Y id., **warkār** Tr mongoose, **varkār** W Ph wild oat, **verkār** M oat, **verkaṛ**, *pl.* **verkahku** S, **verkaṛ** Ko id. [DED 4520]
3290. **verce** A Y squirrel, **warcē** Tr, **varce** Ma, **veṛse** Ko id. [DED 3444]
3291. **vertal** S-R guest, **wartol**, *pl.* **wartāloṛ**, **vartor** Tr guest (*mas.*), *fem.* **wartē**, *pl.* **-hk** Tr, **wartāpān** Tr on a visit, **vartal** Ch guest, **varttāl** W, **vartāl** Ph id., **vartā** Ph hospitality [DED 4442]
3292. **veṛka** M pleasure [*<* Te. *vēḍuka*]

3293. **verŋg-** Ko to hang (*intr.*), be suspended, **veřh-**, **vehř-** Ko to hang up, suspend, **veřc-** Ma to hang up, **veřhtānā** M to hang up, **wařengānā** Tr to be hung up, **varengānā** Ph id., **warrehtālle** Driberg to hang (*tr.*), **vařih-** Mu to hang up, **vařem** Mu an article on which something is hung, stalk of fruit [*DED* 4336]
3294. **veřingī** : **pal v°** Ko with face upwards, **wařengānā** : **phat w°** Tr to sleep on one's back
3295. **veřs-** S to husk rice, **vedsāna** (d = ř) Pat. to pound
3296. **veřs-** Ma to cut with axe, to sharpen (pencil, etc.)
3297. **veliānā** S-R to roam, **veliyānā** Y id., **veli-** Y to turn, **walitānā** Tr to roam, wander, *cs.* **walistānā** Tr, **vallitānā** Ch(D) to wander, **valitānā** Ph id., W to turn (*intr.*), **vali-** Mu to go round, roam, *cs.* **valih-** Mu, **vali-valuř** Mu traveller, **valli** hunting Mu, **vel-** Ma to wander, roam, **veli-** Ko to wander [*DED* 4324]
3298. **velum** A fence, **velum**, **elum** Y, **allum** Ch id., **valuhtānā** Tr to fence a field, **vallānā** Ph to be enclosed, *cs.* **vallahtānā**, **valsah-tānā** Ph to enclose, **vallahtānā** W id., **vel?** Ma to fence, **velmi** Ma fence, **velum** M id. [*DED* 4556]
3299. **vele** Ma(S) tomorrow
3300. **velle** S-R much, **valle**, **velle** Y many, **wallē** Tr much, **valle** Ph W much, many, **vellen** Mu much, **velle** S much, many [*DED* 4317]
3301. **velvele** S-R strange
3302. **vesorī** Ph, **weserī** W story, **wēsōřī**, **wēsēřī** Tr id., **tāle**, **vesūđi** **pundānā** S-R to guess a riddle; see **veh-**
3303. **veh-** S-R to tell, Y id., to speak, **vehtānā** Tr to explain, show, announce, Ch(D) to explain, **vahtānā** W Ph to preach, tell, **veh-** G to tell, Mu id., to describe, **vehkanur**, **vehvāl**, **vehka-bitāl** Mu a teller, **vehc-** Mu to state, reply, **ve?** Ma to say, **vehānā** M, **veh-** S id. [*DED* 4498]
3304. **wehkānā** Tr L-H to drum or quiver, of a muscle, to strive hard, **vihikānā** S-R to strive
3305. **vehkum** Ch Ko cucumber, **wehkum** Tr, **ahkūm** W, **ahkum** Ph id. [*DED* 4165]
3306. **weh-korr**, **wih-korr** Tr a small jungle bird
3307. **vē-** Mu to be cooked (bread), **wēānā**, **wēiānā** Tr to be cooked, boiled, scalded, **wēistānā** Tr to boil (*tr.*), **vaiyānā** Ph to burn, cook, **veyānā** S-R to burn, **vē-** Ma to be boiled, cooked, **vē?** Ma to burn (*tr.*), **vē-** S-R to burn, **vey-** S be cooked (boiled rice) [*DED* 4540]
3308. **vē-** Mu to break wind silently
3309. **vēngor** Mu Bija tree, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, **vēngor** Ma id. (sāj tree ?), **vengo** M, **veņgur māřa** Ko id.
3310. **vēřa** Ma Ko hunting [< Te.]

3311. **vēḍ-** Mu to be bright, to be white (clothes), *cs.* **veḍlh-** Mu to whiten, **vēḍ-** Ma to be white, **veḍtā** M white, **vēḍ-** Ko to be or become clean or bright [*DED* 4524]
3312. **wēṛā** Tr house-garden, **veṛā** W, **verā** Ph compound, fence, **veḍa** S-R backyard of a house, **vēḍa** Mu low paddy-field
3313. **wēnāṅ** (*pl.*) Tr the issue of blood which immediately precedes childbirth
3314. **vēr** S-R Y D G M this (*masc.*), this man, **vēr** Ma, **vēṇḍ** Ko(B) id. [*DED* 351]
3315. **vēreton** Ko another [*cf.* *DED* 4564]
3316. **vērci** Ch light, **wērci** Tr id., dawn, **veṛci** W, **verci** Ph light, **vehc(i)** G Mu id., **veṛci** Mu moonlight [*DED* 4524]
3317. **vēli** A Y Ch S creeper, Ch(D) id., generation [< IA.]
3318. **vēsuri** A nose-rope, **bhesri** S-R id., **vesūḍi** S-R noose, **vēsiri** Ma nose-ring [< IA.]

S

3319. **saga** F-H (p. 240) phratry, **sagā** Ph relation within the prohibited degrees of marriage, **saga** Mu relationship
3320. **saglāl**, **saglār** Tr wife's sister's husband
3321. **sangi** S-R husband's brother, cousin, **saṇi** S mother's brother's son, **saṇo**, *pl.* **saṇohku** S mother's brother's daughter, father's sister's son
3322. **sacḥah** Ph silent
3323. **sachchi** Hislop(Rutluk) flesh, **ahi** Ma(S) id.
3324. **sajor** Hislop(Gayeti) great, **hajor**, *pl.* **hajohk** Mu big, tall, **hajor anḍki** Mu middle finger
3325. **sancānā**, **sāncānā** Tr to 'go to sleep', get pins and needles of one's hands and feet, **sanjānā** S-R to be insensible (of one's arm), **hanc-** Mu limbs to be stiff and numb
3326. **saṭṭa** Ch shoulder, **satta** [*sic*] Tr, **saṭṭā** W Ph, **setṭā** S-R, **haṭṭa** G Mu S, **aṭṭa** Ma, **aṭṭa** M, **aṭa jaba** Ko id. [*DED* 1898]
3327. **sanai** (*miyāḍ s°*) S-R son-in-law, **sane mari** sister's son, **sane miyāḍ** sister's daughter, **saṇe** S-R younger sister's husband, **saṇe**, **saḍe** Y daughter's husband, **saṇe mari** Y sister's son, **saṇe-miyaṛ** Y sister's daughter, **sannē** Tr son-in-law, **sannē-marri** Tr sister's son, **sanne** Ch daughter's husband, **sanni-marri** Ch(D) brother's son, **sanni mari** W nephew, **sanne** W son-in-law, **sanne**, *pl.* **-rk** Ph id., **sanne mari** Ph sister's son, **sanne miyār** Ph sister's daughter, **haṇe-haral** G son-in-law (mentioned with respect), **haṇe-mar** Mu sister's son, **haṇe** Mu daughter's husband, **anne**, **aṇe** Ma son-in-law, **haṇe** S sister's son [*DED* 1970]
3328. **sana ḍōma** Ch ancestor
3329. **sanāi**, *pl.* **-ṅ** Tr gram, **hanaaik** W, **hanai** Ph, **canna**, **sanna** Mu, **conna**, **celṇa**, **selṇa**, *pl.* **-ṇ** Ma, **haṇiya** S id. [< IA.]

3330. **sapay** Ma all, **sappa** Ma(S), **sabe mūl** M id., **saphā**, **sapphā** Ph id., complete [< IA.]
3331. **sapri** S-R verandah
3332. **sapre kiyānā** W to bathe, Ph to bathe (another), **sapre mayānā** Ph to bathe (oneself)
3333. **samar** S-R green vegetable
3334. **samel**, *pl.* -iṅ Mu a large variety of tortoise, **hamūl**, *pl.* **hamuhk/hamusk** Mu tortoise, **hēmūl** G, **ēmūl** Ma, **hemul** M, **ēmūl**, *pl.* -i Ko id. [DED 4322]
3335. **say-** A to die, **sāyānā** S-R id., **sānāl** S-R corpse, **saiānā** Tr to die, **sātānā** W id., **sātāl** W dead, **sāyānā** Ph to die, **hā-** Mu M S id. [DED 2002]
3336. **saygom pāṭa** Mu kind of Muria song
3337. **sara**, **saṛa** Ch house post, **sarā** W Ph pillar, **serrak** Se post, **harray** Mu pillar of house
3338. **sarānā** S-R to be torn, be finished, **sarrānā** Tr to be torn, split, **sargal** Tr torn, tattered, **sarr-** Ch to be torn, **sarraḥ-tānā** W to rend, tear, **sarrānā** Ph to be torn, *cs.* **sarsahtānā** Ph, **har-** G Mu to be torn, *cs.* **harih-** Mu, **aṛ-** (**aḥt-**) Ma, **har-**, **ar-** S to be torn, **arah-** S to tear (*tr.*) [DED 1951]
3339. **sari** A Y road, **sarri**, *pl.* **sark** Tr Ph id., **sarī** W path, way, **sarri** Ch road, **harri** G, **harr**, *pl.* -iṅ Mu, **aṛ(i)** Ma, **haṛei** Ma(S), **har** M, **hari** S, **ar** Ko id. [DED 1953]
3340. **sari-** Ch to open (mouth), **sarītānā**, **soriyānā** Ph, **hari-** S id., **hārihnā** L to open wide
3341. **sarusānā** S-R to weave, **arih-** Mu to weave basket, plait, **ar-** Ma to weave, **ar(r)ah-** S, **harāhāna** Pat. id.
3342. **sarēkā maṛā** Tr achar tree, *Buchanania latifolia*, **saṛēka** Ch, **saṛekā** W, **sarekā** Ph, **rēka** G Mu, **rēkā** Grigson (p. 323), **rekā** M id. [DED 2160]
3343. **sarkal**, *pl.* -ir Y straight, **sarkō** Moss (p. 115), **sarko** G id.
3344. **sarne** W fourth day after tomorrow, Ph sixth day
3345. **sarrum** Tr the iron point of a parēnā, or long ploughing stick, with which earth is scraped off the share, **sarrūm** Ph, **harrum** Mu crowbar
3346. **sarvaṭlāl** Tr marriage messenger, **sarvatle** Ph id., **survertālir** S-R men sent to bring the bride
3347. **sarvā** Ph (Hi.) kāncal
3348. **sarvānā** Ph to dry up, become dry, **saṛwānā** Tr to dry up, of a wet surface
3349. **sarwāri** Tr the large black marching ant
3350. **saṛaṇ** Mu bandage (*pl.* ?)

3351. **saṛānā** Tr to drip, of water from wet clothes, or dribble, of saliva, **saṛānā** Ph (tears) to be shed, **saḍānā** S-R to dribble, of sore eyes, **haṛ-** Mu to fall in drops, **aṛ-** Ma to drain off (water from boiled rice)
3352. **saṛāpi** Tr Ch W Ph cowdung, **saḍāpi**, **sāṛāpi** S-R, **saṛapi** Y, **saṛap**, **haṛap** G, **haṛap** Mu(W), **aṛapi** Ma, **haṛap** M, **haṛpi**, **aṛpi** S, **aṛap** Ko id. [*DED* 1986]
3353. **saṛāṛē** (**kiānā**) Tr to spoil a child
3354. **saliyā** Ph kind of ant, **halliya** Mu red ant, **halāing** M red ant, **alainj** Elwin (p. 708), **lāy pette** Ma, **ale**, *pl.* -ṇ Ko id.
3355. **salka vā-** Mu to overflow (river)
3356. **sallād** S-R money-box
3357. **sav-** Ch to go bad (eggs), **sowwānā** Tr to go bad (of food), **sauvtāl** W putrid, **savitāl** Ph rotten, **savvānā**, **sauvānā** Ph to rot, **savsahtānā** Ph to make rotten, **sovānā** S-R to be addled, **hav-** Mu to be rotten, *cs.* **havih-** Mu, **av-** Ma to be rotten [*cf.* *DED* 1933]
3358. **savay** Ma yaws
3359. **savi** A flesh, **savvi** Y Ch, **sawwī** Tr id., **sāwī** W meat, **savvi** Ph id., flesh, **havi** Mu flesh, gum of tooth, meat, **aviṇ** Ma flesh, **havi** Ma(S) meat, **having** M flesh, **havi** S id., gum of tooth, **aviṇ** Ko flesh
3360. **saver** S-R Y salt, **savvor** A, **sawwor**, **sawwar** Tr, **savvor** Ch, **savvar**, **savvor** Ph, **havor** Mu, **ovor** Ma, **havar** M, **hovar** S, **ovor** Ko id. [*DED* 2201]
3361. **savgoṛ**, *pl.* **savgohk** Mu kind of small fish-net, **savguṛi** Ma net
3362. **savta** A sour, **sovītā** S-R bitter, **savitānā** S-R to edge of teeth, **sawitānā** Tr to set the teeth on edge, be sour, **savitānā** Ph id., **saviṭal** [*sic*] W sour, **hovi-** G to become sour, **oy-** Ma to be sour, *cs.* **oypi**²- Ma [*cf.* *Koṇḍa soy-* to be sour]
3363. **sahkī** W Ph mortar, **sāhkī** Tr, **cahki** A Y, **sahki** Ch, **hahki** G Mu, **a²ki** Ma, **ahki** Ma(S) S, **ahk** Ko id. [*? cf.* *DED* 1976]
3364. **sākri** Tr kind of bead-necklace
3365. **sāngānā** Tr to spread, of creeper, **sāhtānā** Tr to stretch out one's hands or feet, **sāng-** Ch to spread (of creeper), **sāhcānā**, **sāhtānā** Ph to make to grow, increase, spread, **sāngānā** S-R to spread, of a plant, **cāhānā** S-R to stretch, **āh-** Mu to spread out arms, **hāh-** Mu to spread, extend, **āṇ-** Ma to stretch, be elongated, *cs.* **ā²-** Ma, **āṇg-** Ko to be stretched out, (*tr.*) **āh-** Ko [*DED* 2007]
3366. **sāng-** Ma to tremble
3367. **sāngō** Tr a female mode of address
3368. **sādānā** S-R Tr W Ph to fruit, of trees, *cs.* **sāccahtānā** Ph, **sād-** Ch to bear fruit, *cs.* **sādustānā** Ch(D) to fructify, **hād-** Mu (fruit) to appear

3369. **sāp**, *pl.* **sāhāk** Tr thorn, **sāp**, **cāp** S-R id., **cāhā**, *pl.* **-k** Y id., quill (of porcupine), **hāp** G; **hāp**, *pl.* **hāhk** Mu, **āp(i)**, *pl.* **ā'ku** Ma, **hāp**, *pl.* **-ku** S id. [DED 2035]
3370. **sāpa** A Y Ch brinjal, **sāpā** Tr id., **hāpa** G Mu S, **āpa** Ma Ko id.
3371. **sāri** A Y bread, **sāri** Tr loaf of bread, W bread, **sāri** Ch, **sāri** Ph, **hāri** G Mu(W), **hāri** Mu(E), **āri** Ma id. [cf. Pe. *hāri* id.]
3372. **sārunḡ** S-R, **sārunḡ** Y six (*non-masc.*), **sārvir** Y id. (*masc.*), **sārunḡ** Tr six, **sārk** **sārk** Tr six each, **sāruṇ** Ch, **sārūṇḡ** W, **sārū** Ph six, **sārvur** G six (*masc.*), **sārum** G six (*non-masc.*), **hārvur** Mu(W), **hāruṇ** Mu(E) six (*masc.*), **hāruṇ** Mu six (*non-masc.*), **hārk** **hārkṭan** Mu six each, **aṛvur** Ma six (*masc.*), **āruṇ** Ma six (*non-masc.*), **hāruṇ** M six [DED 2051]
3373. **sār-māṭi** Tr a creeping tuber-like potato
3374. **sār**, *pl.* **-k** Tr the middle room of a house
3375. **sāl** Tr lumbago [< IA.]
3376. **sālo** W Ph maina bird, *Gracula religiosa*
3377. **siu-siu** Tr in abundance
3378. **sikahk** Mand. flesh
3379. **sikāṭi** A darkness, **sikāṭi** Tr pitch-darkness, **sikaṭi** Ch darkness, **sikāṭi** W, **hikaṭ**, **hikaḍ** Mu, **ikaṭ** Ma id., night, **ikaṭ** M darkness, **hikaḍ** S night, darkness, **sikaḍ** **pēn** S a Gond deity presiding over dark nights, **ikaṭ** Ko darkness [DED 2144]
3380. **sikosī** W basket, Ph bamboo basket
3381. **sikkar** Tr the three-headed grass
3382. **sig** M shame [< Te.]
3383. **singār** S-R toilet, **singar** Tr a picture, **singri** **mingri** (**aiānā**) Tr a girl, to be nicely dressed, **singar**, *pl.* **singahk** Mu line, line on the palm of hand, picture, **s° koṭṭ-** Mu to write, draw picture [< IA.]
3384. **singār-waṭṭē** Tr a medicinal fruit, Hi. *sāgar-goṭi*
3385. **singariāl** Tr creeper called in Hi. *pajurial*
3386. **siṭkā-siṭṭur** (**aiānā**) Tr to waste time looking at trifles
3387. **siṭṭi** Tr W Ph bitch
3388. **siṭṭeng** S-R outer shell of a chironji fruit, **sītēṅ** Tr broken chironji, nutshells, **sīthe** Ph shell of chironji nut
3389. **siḍḍi** Tr mousetrap
3390. **situr āyānā** S-R to idle
3391. **sittā** Tr tamarind, **sittā**, **cittā** W, **sittā**, **chittā** Ph, **śitta** A, **citā** **marā** S-R, **sitta** Y Ch, **hitta** G Mu S, **itta** Ma Ko, **ita** M id. [DED 2086]
3392. **sittal** (**aiānā**) Tr to be gap-toothed, or, of an axe, notched

3393. **sittuli** A a parasite tree
3394. **sidurkānā** Tr to become cold, of water
3395. **sindi** Y wild date-palm, **śindi** A id., **chatlā-sindi** W date tree, **hīndi** Ma S wild date-palm, **hīndi**, **hindi**, **hind** Mu id., **indi** M id., *Phoenix acaulis*, **indī** L date grass, **ite kaṭa** Ko wild date-palm [DED 459]
3396. **sinder**, *pl.* **sintdehk** Tr splinter of wood, bamboo, etc. [DED 2056]
3397. **sipni** Tr a bamboo-trainer used in cooking
3398. **sibi** F-H (p. 449) large grain bin of wattle
3399. **sibiṛ** Mu annoyance
3400. **sirānā** S-R to go thin, **sīrānā** Tr Ph to grow thin, **sīrtor** W weak, **sirtāl** Driberg lean (*adj.*), **sir** Hislop(Go) thin [DED 2065]
3401. **siritānā** Tr Ph (teeth) to be set on edge, **iri-** Ma id.
3402. **sirum** (**salānā**) Tr to have pins and needles
3403. **sirkā mara** S-R chironji [cf. DED 2160]
3404. **śirnā** S-R bell, **hīrna** Mu cow-bell, waist bells used by the Murias for dancing [cf. DED 2075; also Pa. *jinna* cow-bell]
3405. **sirmuṭ** S-R round about
3406. **sirsap** Tr thin, of soup, dal, etc.
3407. **sirra** S drumstick
3408. **sir** Tr under, beneath, **siri** W Ph below, **iṛ** Ma(S) beneath, below, **iṛta** Ma(S) lower, **iṛta** S lower, **hiṛ(u)** S below, **hidu** (**d = ṛ**) Pat. down, **hiḍu** L below
3409. **siṛi** W parrot, **hiṛi**, *pl.* **-k** Mu(E) id.
3410. **siṛi** Ph mad
3411. **silka** A rivulet, **hilka** G, **ilka** Ma Ko id. [DED 2117]
3412. **silka** G leaf-cup pin
3413. **silkum** Tr the Bānda parasite on mahua trees, *Loranthus longiflorus*, **hilkun kaṭyaṇ** Mu kind of creeper, **ilkom** Ma a parasite tree
3414. **sille** S-R, **sile** Y no, not, **hille** W Ph id., **hile** G, **hille**, *pl.* **hillē** Mu, **ille** Ma, **hile** M, (**h**)**ille** S id. [DED 2106]
3415. **silvi** Ch lip, **silwi** Tr, **silvi** W Ph, **sivli** A Y, **hilvi** G Mu(E), **hivli** Mu(W), **ilvi** Ma, (**h**)**ilvi**, **iṛvi** Ma(S), **iṛuv** Ko(B) id. [DED 2287]
3416. **siwlā** Tr the peg of a guitar
3417. **sihikānā** Tr to rustle (tree tops), buzz, hum (bees)
3418. **si-** A Ch to give, **slānā** Tr W, **siyānā** Ph, **hi-** G, **hi-** (*neg. base hē-*) Mu, **i-** Ma, **hiyānā** M, **hi-** S, **sinā**, **hīnā** L, **i-** Ko id. [DED 2138]
3419. **sipi** Tr the part over the liver, **sipi** Ch upper belly

3420. *sīpō* Tr the fan-tailed fly-catcher
3421. *sīpōwā* Tr white patches on a man's skin
3422. *sīr*, *pl.* -k Ch nit, *sīr* Tr louse, *sīr*, *pl.* -k Ph nit, *sīrk* W, *śīr*, *pl.* -k A, *hīr*, *pl.* -k Mu(E), *hīr*, *īr*, *pl.* -ku S, *īrk* (*pl.*) Mu id. [DED 2158]
3423. *sīr* Y Ch Ph root, *sīr* Tr W, *śīr* A, *hīr* D, G, *hīr* Mu(E), *īr* Ma, *hīr*, *īr* S id. [DED 2162]
3424. *sīrk māṛ*- Ko to clear nose of mucus by sniffing in
3425. *sīla* Ma temple of head, *sīra* Ma(S) id.
3426. *sīlā* W gleanings, *sīluhtānā* Tr to glean [< IA.]
3427. *sīlū gīdāl* Tr a large vulture
3428. *sīle* Ko cloth [cf. DED 2161]
3429. *sīsari* W Ph whistle
3430. *sīsī-gorre* Tr a small crested bird
3431. *sukkānā* S-R Tr Ph Ch(D) to wash clothes, *suk*- Y id., *huk*- G Mu, *ukk*- Ma Ko id., *ūkānā* M to beat, *hukānā* M wash, *huk(k)*- S to wash clothes, *hukkānā* L to beat [DED 2196]
3432. *sukum* S-R star, *sukkum*, *pl.* -k Y, *sukkum*, *pl.* *sukkuhk* Tr Ph, *sukum* W id., *huko* G, *hukka*, *hukkom* Mu, *ukkum*, *pl.* *ukku'ku* Ma, *ukka* Ma(S), *hukka* S, *ukam* Ko id. [DED 2175]
3433. *sukkur* S-R wooden spoon, *sukkuṛ* Tr a big wooden spoon, *sukkur*, *sukkuṛ* Ch ladle, *sukur* W, *sukkur* Ph spoon, *hukkuṛ*, *pl.* *hukkuhk* Mu(E) ladle, oar, *ukkuṛi* Ma spoon, *hukuṛ* M ladle
3434. *sukli* Ch a small basket
3435. *sugum* Mu calmness
3436. *sugge* Hislop(Go.-S) harvest [cf. DED 2176]
3437. *sunjānā* Ph to sleep, *cs.* *suncahtānā* Ph to put to sleep, *sunjinā* W to sleep, *sunjtāl* W a sleep, *hunj*- G to sleep, Mu id., to lie down, *cs.* *hunjih*- Mu, *huskaṛ* Mu a sleep, *unj*- Ma to sleep, *hunjānā* M, *unj*- Ko id.; cf. *huskār* [DED 2693]
3438. *sutte* A hammer [< Te.]
3439. *sutrīn* L nostrils [cf. Naik. *sutri* id.]
3440. *supe* S-R small mouse, *sūpē* Tr small kind of mouse, *huppe*, *pl.* -ṅ D rat, *huppe* Mu field rat, M rat, mouse, *uppe* Ko rat [DED 2202]
3441. *subbā* S-R white patch on a man's skin [DED 2090]
3442. *summār*, *pl.* *summāhk* Ph head-pad, *cumār* S-R piece of cloth to support the pitcher, *summar* Ch carrying pad, *hummar*, *pl.* *hummahk* Mu, *umar* Ma, *hummar*, *pl.* *hummahk* S, *umar* Ko id. [cf. DED 2204]
3443. *suyi* Ma kind of small snail

3444. **surund-** Ch to roll, **surundānā** Tr to go round and round, **surandānā** Ph id. [DED 2211]
3445. **surtell** Ph the tree *Grislea tomentosa*, Hi. dhavāi
3446. **surrānā** Tr W Ph to cook bread, **surr-** Ch, **sur-** A, **hurr-** G Mu, **or-** Ma id. [DED 2183]
3447. **surri** Ph weevil
3448. **surve** S-R medium-sized beehive, **surwē phukī** Tr bees which make long combs inside boughs, **surve phūki** Ch kind of bee, **urve-talla** Ma honeycomb, **orve** Ma kind of bee, **orve neyi** Ma honey, **hurve vising** Pat. bees, **urve**, **uruve** Ko kind of bee [DED 2215]
3449. **suhkānā** Tr Ph to suck, **u'k-** Ma id. [cf. DED 2154(b)]
3450. **suhnal** nay, *pl.* **suhnalor** nayk Ch wild dog
3451. **sūṭā** Grigson (p. 336) iron hoops worn by women around their necks
3452. **sūṭānā** : **kai-sūṭānā** Tr to set one's hand to anything
3453. **sundē-maṛā** Tr Bersa tree, *Homonoia riparia*, **sunde marā** S-R id.
3454. **sund gaṭ** Mu knot of hair at back
3455. **sūndi-ūndī** (**uddānā**) Tr to sit with arms folded on knees, and forehead on arms, as a sick or despairing man sits
3456. **sūpe-paorī** Tr the house-martin or small, square-tailed swift
3457. **sūr** Tr Ph dried stalks of hemp
3458. **sūr** W torch [cf. DED 2183]
3459. **sūrānā** Tr Ph to swarm (bees)
3460. **sūrē-maṛā** churnī tree, *Zizyphus rugosa*, **sūre marā** S-R chiuni tree [*sic*], **ūretonde** M *Zizyphus rugosa* [DED 2253]
3461. **sūr klānā** W to heap
3462. **sūr-** A Y to see, **hurānā** Tr id., **sūrānā** Tr Ph to look out for, expect, **hūrānā** Ph to see, **sūrāl** Ph W blind, **hūrānā** W to see, **hūr-** Ch G Mu S id., *cs.* **hursutānā** Ch(D) to show, *cs.* **hūrsahtānā** W to reveal, **ūr-** Ma Ko to see, **hurānā** M id. [DED 2257]
3463. **sūr**, *pl.* **-k** Mu salphi tree
3464. **sūra** Mu Ma armlet, bracelet, bangle, **cūrā** W bracelet [cf. DED 2246]
3465. **sūl ā-** Mu to be of one opinion, to agree
3466. **sūwītānā** Tr to shrink, grow thin with cold
3467. **sengā** W pod, **sēngā** LSI (Basim, p. 502) husks
3468. **seteṛ** A sickle, **saṭeṛ**, *pl.* **-k**, **saṭār** Tr W Ph, **heṭṭar** D, **heṭṭari** G, **haṭar**, *pl.* **haṭahk** Mu, **eṭar** Ma, **heṭeṛ**, **eṭeṛ**, *pl.* **eṭehku** S, **heṭār**, **eṭār** M id. [DED 2268]

3469. **senk** S-R corn, **śen** A head of paddy, **san**, *pl.* -**k** Tr head of jowar, **han**, *pl.* -**k** Mu head of paddy, **enn(i)** Ma head of grain, **hennu** Pat. ear of wheat or jowari, **en** Ko ear of corn [DED 2300]
3470. **sendra** G cloth
3471. **seyānā** S-R to sweep, **say-** Y, **saiyānā**, **saittānā** Tr, **saiyānā** W Ph id., **hey-** G, **hay-** Mu id., *cs.* **hayh-** Mu, **ey-** Ma to sweep, **hayānā** M id., to clean, **ey-**, **hey-** S to sweep, **ēy-** Ko id. [DED 2139]
3472. **serandū** Tr wife's brother, *fem.* **serandā** Tr, **serandū** Ph husband's younger brother, wife's younger brother, **sarandār**, **serandār** Ph wife's younger sister, **sirandū** W husband's brother, **serrandu** W wife's brother, **sarndaṛ** Ch wife's younger sister, mother's brother's daughter, **serndu** Ch wife's younger brother, mother's brother's son, **sernād** S-R wife's sister, **seranṭu** S-R brother-in-law, **serndaṛ**, *pl.* -**k** Y husband's younger sister, **serndu**, *pl.* -**rk** Y husband's younger brother, husband's younger sister's husband, **harndaṛ**, *pl.* **harndahk** Mu wife's younger sister, **harndu**, *pl.* -**r** Mu younger sister's husband, wife's younger brother, wife's younger sister's husband, husband's younger brother, **ēṛond**, *pl.* -**ir** Ma wife's younger brother, **hendrar** S younger brother's wife, **ervond**, **erupik** Ko wife's younger brother [cf. Kui *sejenju* husband's younger brother]
3473. **serta**, *pl.* -**ṇ** Mu kind of male dance
3474. **serpum** A shoe, sandal, **sarpum** Tr shoe, **sarpum**, *pl.* **sarpuhk** Ch(D), **sarpo** W, **sarpu**, *pl.* -**hk** Ph, **herpunj** D id., **harpunj**, **harpuhk** Mu slipper, **erpunj**, *pl.* **erpusk** Ma shoe, **harpunj** M id., **herpuhku** (*pl.*) S slippers, **erpum** Ko shoe, sandal, **helpu** LSI (Chanda-Gaṭṭu, p. 544) shoe [DED 1633]
3475. **sermiyā** Ph a man with whom marriage can be contracted
3476. **sever** Y gum, **śever** A, **saver** S-R id., **sowwēr** Tr gum of tree, **haver** Mu bird-lime, **ever** Ma gum of tree, **hever** M gum, **ever** Ko gum of tree, **hevor** L gum [cf. DED 2053]
3477. **sētānā** Tr to lurk, escape notice
3478. **sēti** A Y Ch winnowing fan, **sēti** Tr W Ph id., **hēti** G, **hēti**, **hēt** Mu, **ēti** Ma, **hēti**, **ēti** S, **ēt** Ko id. [DED 1679]
3479. **sēnāl** Tr old man, senior, *fem.* **sēnō**; **senāl** (*m.*), **seno** (*f.*) Ch(D) old person, **senāl** W aged (*masc.*), **seno** W id. (*f.*, *n.*), **senāl**, *pl.* -**or** Ph an old man, *fem.* **seno**, *pl.* -**hk** Ph, **seṛal** Y old, **sēro** G old woman, **hēnor** Mu old, senior, **sēno** Mu old woman, **sēro**, *pl.* **sērosku** Ma old woman
3480. **sēpaṛ**, **cēpaṛ** G weed
3481. **sēr** Tr Ch Ph S-R plough, **hēr**, *pl.* -**k** Mu(W), **hēṛ** Mu(E) one pair of bullocks, **ēr** Ma plough and team [DED 2313]
3482. **sēr** A *Ougeinia dalbergioides*, S-R wild castor, **sēr** Tr tinsa tree, **sēr** Ch tivsā tree, **hēr** Mu id.

3483. **sērānā** S-R to occupy a house, **sērānā** Tr to invade a country, to enter or occupy a house, **sīrtānā** Ph to move ceremonially into a new house [DED 2312]
3484. **sēri** A dhaman snake, **sargōḍā** Tr, **sargōḍal** Ch dhaman, rat-snake, **hergoḍal** Mu dhaman snake, **er(e)goḍali** Ma kind of snake; cf. **goḍal** [DED 2314]
3485. **sēriyār, sēriyāl** Tr elder brother's wife, **sereyaṛ, pl. -k** Y husband's brother's wife
3486. **sēlaṛ, pl. sēlak** Y sister, **sēlaṛ saṛe** Y younger sister's husband, **sēlār** Tr W Ph sister, **sēlaṛ, pl. sēlahk** Ch id., **hēlaṛ, pl. hēlahk** Mu younger sister, **hilaṛ** G, **ēlaṛ, pl. ēlask** Ma, **hēlaṛ** M, **ēlaṛ** Ko id. [DED 2288]
3487. **sēvyā-bhāji** Tr kind of green salad
3488. **sēhtānā** Tr to joke, **sehtānā** Ph id., W to dance
3489. **saiyung** Tr five, **saik saik** Tr five each, **saiyung** W Ph five, **saik** Ph id., **seyyur (jhan)** Mand. five (persons), **saiyung** Ch five, **sīyung** S-R five, **sīyung** Y five (*non-masc.*), **sīvir** Y five (*masc.*), **seyum, sivung** G five (*non-masc.*), **seyur** G five (*masc.*), **hayung, hayṇ** Mu five (*non-masc.*), **hayvur** Mu(W), **hayuṛ** Mu(E) five (*masc.*), **hayk-haykṭan** Mu five each, **ayṇ** Ma five (*non-masc.*), **ayvur** Ma, **eyvur** Ma(S) five (*masc.*), **ayung** M five [DED 2318]
3490. **saivār** Ph the third person, **saiwār** Tr a third man who joins two others
3491. **saiṽārī** Ph W woman who forces a man to take her to wife
3492. **songiya mal** Y male peacock
3493. **sodī-** A Y to run, flee, **sōḍitānā, jōḍitānā** Tr to run away, **joḍi-** Ch to flee, **soditānā** Ch(D) id., **soṛitānā** W to run away, **jaṛitānā** W Ph to flee [cf. Kuvi *hon-* (*hoff-*) to run, flee, Pe. *hon-* id.]
3494. **sonḍe** Ko lip
3495. **sodel** A fireplace, **sodel, pl. sodek** Y id., **saīdāl** Tr, **saydal, pl. saydahk** Ch, **sadoli** W, **sadoli, sudoli, pl. -ng** Ph, **hoydeli** G, **hoydel, pl. -iṇ** Mu, **aydili, pl. aydisku** Ma, **oyduli** Ma(S), **odiyāl** M, **hodel** S, **oḷal** Ko id.
3496. **sonḍ-** A to go, **son-** Y, **handānā** Tr W to go, *cs.* **hanstānā** Tr to cause to be lost or wasted, **han-** (*hat-*) Mu to go, **an-**, **han-** Ma, **hon-** (*hott-*) S id. [DED 2286]
3497. **soy** Ch porcupine, **sōi, pl. -k** Tr id., **soiyal korr** Tr a fowl with feathers which stand on ends, **suy, pl. -k** A porcupine, **suy velaṛ** Y id., **hoy, pl. -k** D Mu, **oyyi** Ma, **huy padī** S, **oy, pl. -k** Ko id. [cf. Konda *soy*, Pe. *hoy*, Kui *soju*, id., Tu. *ōyikkane* quill of porcupine; further Ta. *ey-*, etc., DED 2283]
3498. **soṛi-** Ch to enter, **sōṛitānā** Tr, **soṛitānā** W, **soritānā** Ph, **hoṛi-** Mu id., *cs.* **hoṛih-** Mu, **ōṛ-** Ma to enter (into house), *cs.* **ōṛc-** Ma, **oṛiyānā** M to enter, **hoṛi-** S to enter [DED 2349]

3499. **soh-** Ch to itch, **sōhtānā** Tr id., **sohale-jāṭā** Tr the kōnch or cow-itch, *Macuna pruriens*, **coh-** A Y to itch, **hoh-** G Mu, **o'-** Ma, **oh-** Kō id. [*DED* 2343]
3500. **sōṛal-maṛā** Tr any tree which casts its leaves and becomes bare
3501. **sōkar (narmānā)** Tr Ph to sleep on one side, **sokerā narmānā** S-R to sleep on one's side
3502. **sōkānā** Tr W Ph to apply ointment, hot water, etc., to one's skin, to rub, apply (oil, etc.), **mat sokānā** S-R to apply medicine, to anoint, **hōk-** G Mu S to rub on (oil, etc.), apply, **ōk-** Ko to rub [*DED* 2346]
3503. **sōklal** S washerman
3504. **sōṇ** A Y anger, **sōṅ** Tr, **songā** W Ph, **hōṇ** Mu, **ōṅ** Ma, **hōṅ** M id. [cf. Kui *sōḍanga* id.]
3505. **sōṅga** Mu leaf-pipe
3506. **sōṇḍē (kiānā)** Tr to knead very thoroughly
3507. **sōnōṛī** Tr the blister eczema on hands
3508. **sōban** Tr buxom, of girls
3509. **sōbnī** Tr the fifth-day ceremony after the birth of a son
3510. **sōra** Ch pot, **sōrā** W pitcher, Ph red pitcher, **sōṛā** Tr a large earthen vessel for holding water, not food [*DED* 2355]
3511. **sōṛānā** Tr to be sharp, of instruments, cs. **sōṛstānā** Tr, **sōr-** Ch to be sharp, **sorusānā** S-R to sharpen, **ōṛ-** Ma to be sharp (knife), **horātā** L sharp
3512. **sōṛhuttānā** Tr to plait or weave (bamboo screens, etc.)
3513. **sōwal** Tr handsome, of women, **sovāl** Ph bride

H

3514. **hakum** Elwin (p. 526) hunting horn, **akum** Ko horn for blowing
3515. **hakke** S-R Y there, that side, **hakkē** Tr there, **hakke** W Ph thither, **hake** G that side, **hake**, **hakken** Mu id., **hakkeḍa** Mu from that side
3516. **haṭṭo** M riddle
3517. **hana** Mu a god worshipped by individual villagers in their houses
3518. **handāl** Ph from there, thence, **hannal** L-H id.
3519. **hannet neṭi** A day before yesterday, **hanne neṭi** S-R id., **hannēṭi** Tr, **hannēṭi** Ph id., **annēṭ** Mu that day, **hanne** Pat. day before yesterday
3520. no entry
3521. **happa** Mu scales of pangolin, **eppa** Ma id.

3522. **habri** Y there, **habar** G Mu id., on that side, **habber** S that side of river, **haber** Pat. yonder
3523. **hayēṇḍ** Mu year before last, **halyēṛ** Ph, **hayote** (t = ṭ) Pat. id. [DED 4230]
3524. **haral**, *pl. -or (masc.)* Mu a term affixed to names of relationship when referred to third person, to denote respect, *fem. hari*, *pl. -hk* Mu, **haral** G id.; cf. **avahari** [cf. Nk. *jaran* in *tāk-jaran*, DED 2572]
3525. **harṇ** Mu sal tree, **aṛṇḡi** Ma id., **harang** M *Shorea robusta* (sargi), **aṛṇḡ māṛa** Ko id., sal tree
3526. **harc-** G to throw away, **aṛc-** Ma id.
3527. **harj-** Mu to fix, fit in (*tr.*)
3528. **harne** W second day after tomorrow, Ph fifth day from today
3529. **harva** Mu udder
3530. **hal**, **haillē**, **hallē** Tr not, **hal** no, not, **halle** Ch(D) no [DED 198]
3531. **hal-** Mu to beat, **halhi-halha ā-** Mu to exchange blows, **halāsṇā** L to beat
3532. **hal mīn**, **al mīn** Ma sp. fish
3533. **halp-** Mu to crawl
3534. **havārī** Ph that side, in that direction, **hawārī** Tr that side
3535. **havēṇḍ**, **avēṇḍ** Mu(W) bow-string, **hawēṇḍ** Elwin (p. 710) id., **avēṇḍi** Ma middle section of bow-string made of bamboo
3536. **hākiṛ** M narrow
3537. **hāja** Mu bamboo ladder
3538. **hāṭum** S-R W Ph bazar, fair, Mu weekly market, **āṭum** Ma id., **hāṭum**, *pl. hāṭuhk* S, **āṭ** M id. [< IA.]
3539. **hāṭel** Mu house rat, **āṭ-eli** Ma id.
3540. **hānal** Mu(N) spider
3541. **hār-** G to trample, Mu to kick
3542. **hālṇa** Mu completely, **hālṇahk** Mu till it is complete [cf. DED, 2037(a)]
3543. **hikum** Elwin (p. 716) *Acacia concinna*
3544. **hikke** Y this side, **hikke hakke** S-R here and there, **hikkē** Tr here, **hikke** Ch(D) W Ph hither, **hike** G this side, **hikke** Mu id., here, **heke** Pat. hither
3545. **hittum** Mu kind of tree (Ha. ḍaul)
3546. **hidihk-** Mu to sprinkle, **idk-**, **irk-** Ma id., **hidkanā** M to spray [cf. DED 2082]
3547. **hide**, *pl. -hu* G devil

3548. **hindak** S-R from, through, on behalf, **hindal** (*postpos.*) Y by, **hinnal** L-H for the sake of, **hink** L-H from this side, on behalf of, **hinnal hunnal** L-H from all quarters
3549. **hibar** Mu here, **hibber** S Pat. on this side
3550. **hiraṭ** Tr the gums
3551. **hirk** Mu charcoal, **irk**, *pl.* -iṅ Ma, **hirki**, **irki** M, **ḥirki** S, **irk** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 2102]
3552. **hirkānā** Ph to dash down, let fall violently
3553. **hirk-** G to be trapped, Mu to get stuck, *cs.* **hirh-/hiriḥ-** Mu to trap animals, **aṛk-** Ma to get stuck, **irk-** Ko id., **hirkānā** Tr to be caught up, entangled or stuck in anything, **hirkānā** S-R to entangle
3554. **hirka** Mu rope used in carrying yoke, **hirkanj**, *pl.* **hirkahk** Mu, **irkanj**, *pl.* **irkask** Ma id., **hikka** S id.
3555. **hīṛka** Mu cucumber, **iṛka** Ma M, **hīrrkā** L id. [cf. *Koṇḍa ṛika* id.]
3556. **hīṛpeṅ** Mu bark of tree, **hīṛpe** M fuel, **hīrpe** L firewood
3557. **hīṛs-** Mu to comb
3558. **hivārī** Ph in this direction, **hiwaṛī** Tr this side
3559. **hivra**, *pl.* -ṅ Mu the part of yoke placed on the neck of bullock
3560. **hīk-** G Mu to tear (*tr.*), **īk-** Ma, **hikānā** M id., **hīkaval** L carpenter, **hikanā** L to tear, rend [*DED* 2056]
3561. **hīcaṛ** Mu comb, **īcaṛ** Ma M, **isaṛ** Ko id.
3562. **hīna**, *pl.* -ṅ Mu leaf-cup pin, **īna** Ma id.; cf. *Ko itam* id.
3563. **hīnd-** Mu to blow nose, **ind-** Ma Ko id. [cf. *DED* 2153]
3564. **hīpi** S spoon
3565. **hīṛi** Mu wheel of cart
3566. **huccuk** Mu small number, few
3567. **hundṛāl** M hyena [cf. *Ha. hundār* id.]
3568. **hutt-** Mu to put on, wear, *cs.* **huttiḥ-** Mu, **utt-** Ma(S) to put on clothes [cf. *Kuvi hucc-* id.]
3569. **hunk** L-H from that side
3570. **hundāl** W thence, Ph id., **hundai**, **hundlāl** Ph from that very place, **hundur** LSI (*Chhindwara*, p. 496) there
3571. **hupsāna** Pat. to show [cf. *Te. cūpu, cūpincu*]
3572. **hura māṭya** Mu(W) whirlwind, **uṛa-vaṛi** Ma, **urgāl** Ko id. [cf. *DED* 2209]
3573. **hurrā**, **horrā** Ph green gram
3574. **hulum** Mu point of arrow, *Elwin* (p. 710) tang fitting head to shaft

3575. **huluṛ** G, **huluṛ**, *pl.* -iṇ Mu flute, **solor**, **halur** Elwin (p. 528), **uluṛi** Ma id.
3576. **hulki** Mu kind of song
3577. **huspōpō** Tr a stupid dull woman
3578. **huskār** Elwin (p. 704) sleep, **uskaṛ** Mu Ko, **uskaṛ**, **uskand** Ma id.; cf. **sunjānā** [cf. *DED* 2693]
3579. **hūrākāl** W ankle
3580. **heṭ** Ph time, **undī heṭ** Ph one time
3581. **hedī** L bamboo
3582. **hepegaṭ** Mu wart, **epogaṭ**, *pl.* -iṇ Ma mole on skin
3583. **hera**, *pl.* -ṇ Mu double handful, **era menḍu** Ma id. [cf. *DED* 2315]
3584. **here** A S-R goat, **here**, **heri** Y female goat, **herre** G goat, **(h)ere** Ma id.
3585. **here** G L near, Mu(W) side, **heṛe** Mu(E) near, **ere** Ma id.
3586. **herk** Mu a bundle of wood
3587. **helva** A flood, ? **helāvā** S-R swing [*DED* 708]
3588. **hēc-** G Mu to winnow, **hēh-** Mu(N), **ē²c-**, **ēc-** Ma, **ēc-** S Ko id. [cf. *DED* 1679]
3589. **hēṇḍ** Tr the year before last
3590. **hēpur** S broom, **ēpoṛ** Ma, **hepur** M id., **hepā** M *Thysanoloena agrostis* (Phulbahāri), **ēpur** Ko broom [cf. *DED* 2139]
3591. **hoje**, *pl.* -hk Mu tattooer
3592. **hode** Elwin (p. 713) a warlock, a practitioner of black magic, **hode**, *pl. (m.) -r, pl. (f.) hodē* S magician
3593. **honne** Mu day before yesterday
3594. **horri**, *pl.* -ṇ D black ant, **hurri**, *pl.* -ṇ G ant, red ant, **harri** Mu black ant, **hurri** Mu ant, **hūri**, **orang** M black ant, **orṅgu** Ko kind of poisonous ant
3595. **horri** Tr bean-sticks
3596. **hola** Mu big
3597. **hos-** Mu to peep
3598. **hōc-** G Mu to be intoxicated, *cs.* **hōcih-** Mu, **ōs-** Ko id. [cf. *Kui sōsa*, etc., *DED* 2333]
3599. **hōnāṛi** Tr perhaps
3600. **hōnen** Mu two days before yesterday
3601. **hōl-** G Mu to shake (*intr.*), *cs.* **hōlh-** Mu, **ōl-** Ko to shake (*intr.*)

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